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Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions

FOR THE YEAR

1347 Fasli

(6th October 1937 A.D. to 5th October 1938 A.D.)

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the settlement rates of three newly resumed and 28 jagir villages were announced. The total cost of the department was Rs. 4,70,085 as against Rs. 5,04,314 showing a decrease of Rs. 34,229 as compared with 1346 Fasli. The expenditure on the Jagir Survey and Settlement establishment amounted to Rs. 87,339 and the charges collected Rs. 1,04,064 showing a saving of Rs. 16,725.

Inams assessed at a total revenue of Rs. 5,00,932-5-7 were continued. 63 Inam certificates were issued as against 37 during the previous year. 476 Atiyat cases were disposed of and 102 are pending.

The total revenue amounted to Rs. 2,03,02,298 as against Rs. 1,84,91,427 in 1346 Fasli. This is the highest figure of revenue shown by the Excise Department in any year. The total expenditure of the department was 6.93 per cent. of the total revenue. The number of country liquor shops was reduced from 4,225 to 3,488 and the consumption decreased from 425,198 proof gallons to 361,960 proof gallons. The number of licenses issued for all kinds of foreign liquor shops was 110 against 115 in 1346 Fasli. The total number of Toddy shops was reduced from 9,944 to 9,091 and the number of trees tapped throughout the State decreased from 2,382,861 to 2,372,662. The number of Opium shops was reduced from 726 to 553 while that of Ganja shops decreased from 732 to 563.

The total area of reserved, protected and open forests during the years 1346 and 1347 Fasli was 9,749.70 and 9,485.35 sq. miles respectively. The total length of external boundary lines newly demarcated during the year was 300.42 miles. The total area under working plans was 5,090.41 sq. miles or 53.6 per cent. of the total area. 14.3 miles of new roads and 288 miles fair-weather roads were constructed in the Nirmal, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar and Nanded Divisions. The total area under fire protection was 890,509 acres of which 854,846 acres were successfully protected. Out of a total forest area of 9,485.35 sq. miles 8,941.45 sq. miles were opened to grazing. In areas under regeneration coppice shoots, pollarded shoots and seedlings have flourished well and the natural seedlings of teak, satin, nallamaddi and other species that died in previous years

had shot up. The area exploited in 1347 Fasli was 45,455 acres as against 44,764 acres in the previous year. The total revenue was Rs. 16,11,749 as against Rs. 13,79,304 in 1346 Fasli. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,02,245 as against Rs. 9,01,162 of the previous year leaving a surplus of Rs. 7,08,504. The total amount of arrears outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 1,96,494.

The prices of cotton, cotton-seed and groundnuts fell Customs. by over 30 per cent. at the beginning of the season, necessitating reduction of customs duty. The imports of coke, plumbago, green and red sulphate of iron and grinding stones were exempted from duty while a duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* was reimposed on oil exports. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 1,35,75,646 as against Rs. 1,45,26,628 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 9,50,982 or 6.5 per cent. To the total revenue of the year imports contributed Rs. 71,88,774 or 53 per cent. and exports Rs. 63,86,872 or 47 per cent. The revenue from rail-borne goods amounted to Rs. 1,08,95,551 or 80.3 per cent. and from road-borne goods to Rs. 26,80,095 or 19.7 per cent. The total value of imports including commodities passed free of duty was Rs. 14,52,53,830 and of exports Rs. 14,64,80,990. The balance of trade was favourable to the State.

The number of registration offices was 176 as compared with 192 in the previous year. The total number of registered documents rose from 50,080 to 51,233 indicating an increase of 1,153 or 2.3 per cent. while their value increased from Rs. 4,46,92,171 to Rs. 4,64,55,424 representing an increase of 3.9 per cent. The expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 2,35,588 to Rs. 2,40,869 while the income from registration aggregated to Rs. 4,91,127 as compared with Rs. 4,96,589 in the previous year. The total income of the Stamps Department amounted to Rs. 27,77,201-9-2 indicating a decrease of Rs. 75,249 as compared with the income of the previous year.

At the beginning of the year 42 estates were under Court of Wards. the supervision of the Court. During the year 3 more estates were taken over making the total number 45 at the close of the year. The estates which remained under

the supervision of the Court of Wards at the close of the year comprised 37 Jagirs, 2 Maqtas, 1 Rusum, 3 Pattedaris, and 2 Samasthans. The total number of Jagir villages under supervision was 406 $\frac{1}{4}$. Of these 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ were surveyed and settled and 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ were under revision. At the commencement of the year investments in profitable concerns of the estates under supervision amounted to Rs. 46,49,694. Rs. 8,29,443 were invested during the year raising the total invested amount to Rs. 54,79,137. The expenditure on public works and general improvements amounted to Rs. 2.89 lakhs as against Rs. 2.43 lakhs in 1346 Fasli. The total number of wards receiving education was 110.

The year under review will go down as a landmark in the annals of the State owing to the several important measures introduced by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government for the relief of indebted agriculturists. The Land Alienation Regulation of 1343 Fasli was extended to all the Khalsa and Sarf-i-Khas Mufawiza Diwani areas from the 1st of Amardad 1347 Fasli with important amendments which were aimed at protecting the poorer agriculturists of protected groups from being exploited by their richer brethren. Besides this, two new regulations namely the Debt Conciliation Regulation and Money-lenders' Regulation were enforced in the aforesaid areas. Conciliation Boards were started in the taluqs of Warangal, Khammam, Gulbarga, Chincholi, Tuljapur, Latur, Aurangabad, Jalna and Baghāt under the chairmanship of five officers. Each Board consists of 4 respectable and reliable honorary members from among the agriculturists and sowcars selected by taluqdars. As regards the Money-lenders' Regulation, it was severely opposed by the sowcars. The Additional Revenue Secretary made several tours to explain all these regulations and to remove misunderstandings by personal discussion. He addressed public meetings and published a series of communiques. He also submitted these regulations as draft bills to the Legislative Council which entrusted the three bills to its Select Committee for scrutiny and report. He is piloting these bills and is taking the opportunity of proposing several useful amendments in the light of experience gained of the working of the regulation and of the reports made on

behalf of the public. A detailed scheme for starting a Land Mortgage Bank in the State for redemption of agricultural debt as well as other miscellaneous measures such as establishment of "Multiple Object Societies" in groups of villages, or the establishment of Village Banks for giving cash loans and for marketing agriculture produce, the standardisation of weights and measures, the starting of village Panchayats and the Agricultural Labourers' non-Credit Societies are still under the consideration of the Government. In order to assist the further expansion of the Co-operative Movement and to bring about co-ordination in the working of various debt relief measures, the Government have placed the Co-operative Department under the Revenue Department from the beginning of the next year. The work of the Record of Rights System has been given in charge of Nazim, Land Records. The proposal to retain the temporary special establishment for the Record of Rights for a period of 6 years has been sanctioned by Government. This work was started in the 2 Marathwara districts of Aurangabad and Bir, and it is hoped that the Record will be completed in all districts in a few years time. The Additional Revenue Secretary continued to watch the working of the Bhagela Agreements Regulation of 1345 F. As experience has shown, the Regulation in its present form is not very effective and employers of Bhagelas are successfully trying to circumvent it in many ways. Proposals to amend the Regulation are before a Committee of selected officials and non-officials.

PROTECTION.

Two important pieces of legislation were enacted Legislative Department. during the year under report, *viz.*, The Hindu Widows Remarriage Act and the High Court (Amendment) Act. 25 meetings of the Select Committees of the Legislative Council were held to consider the Bills that had been referred to them by the Council for report.

The number of both Civil and Criminal Just disposables cases was 219,814 as against 207,841 in the previous year, showing an increase of 11,973. The disposals went up from 160,445 to 174,452, indicating an increase of 14,007 disposals or an improvement of 8 per cent. On

the Civil Side the average duration of the Civil regular original cases has been 122 days, as against 131 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 9 days while the average duration of Criminal cases was 22 days as against 24 days in the preceding year or a decrease of 8 per cent. The receipts of the Judicial Department increase by Rs. 2,12,696 or 12 per cent. There was an increase of 1,500 cases or 4 per cent. on the Civil Side and of 5,617 or 13 per cent. on the Criminal Side. A draft bill to amend Section 371 Criminal Procedure Code as well as certain amendments relating to the Legal Practitioners' Act have been submitted for consideration to the Legislative Council. The number of Judicial Officers of Khalsa and Sarf-i-Khas was 152 while the number of Jagir Courts was 59. The total number of Original Cases instituted including those reinstated was 35,175 as against 33,675 in 1346 Fasli, indicating an increase of 1,500 cases or 4 per cent. In Jagirs the number of Original Regular Suits and Miscellaneous proceedings was 4,189 and 2,617 respectively as against 4,441 and 2,442 in 1346 Fasli. The total receipts both Civil and Criminal were Rs. 19,34,249 as against Rs. 17,21,553 in 1346 Fasli, showing an increase of Rs. 2,12,696 or 12 per cent. The number of Judicial Officers exercising criminal powers (including the High Court Judges and Mufti Sahib) was 174 as against 172 in the preceding year. The total disposable work of all courts consisted of 75,440 cases on the Original Side out of which the cases arising from Regular offences numbered 48,054, including arrears. The average duration of Original Regular cases in all the Criminal Courts was 22 days or 8 per cent. as against 24 days in 1346 Fasli. The duration of the Jagir Courts was 72 days as against 73 in 1346 Fasli.

**Communal
Conditions.**

Relations between the two communities during the greater part of the year were harmonious. During the latter half of the year, however, communal trouble arose and riots occurred. The Dhulpet riot resulted in 4 deaths and 171 other casualties. 105 persons were prosecuted in connection with the riots of whom 89 were convicted. In the districts communal relations were far from satisfactory especially in Osmanabad and Khurshid Jahi Paigah. This was largely due to the nefarious activities of the Arya Samaj as well as owing to a cam-

paign of vilification of the administration which was sedulously carried on by Arya Samaj papers. Other communal incidents occurred in Gulbarga, Bir, Nanded, Bidar and Nizamabad.

City Police.—The strength of the City Police Force in all the grades rose from 3,503 to 3,541. The general level of literacy among the entire Force also increased noticeably and stood at 46.59 per cent. The most noteworthy innovation was that relating to traffic control. As an experimental measure Constables were posted at cross roads for regulating traffic and work under the guidance of Inspectors. Special attention was also paid to the Physical Training of the Force. The total expenditure on the Force during the year amounted to Rs. 10,38,932-1-10 as against Rs. 10,41,663 in the previous year. The total number of Cognizable cases investigated by Police was 22,273 as against 15,842 in 1346 Fasli. The increase is chiefly due to the number of offences under the Traffic Regulation.

District Police.—The strength of the Diwani Force of all the grades including the Sultan-ul-Mulk Paigah Police was 11,925. The relations between the Police and public were good throughout the year. The total number of cognizable cases reported in the Diwani and Sarf-i-Khas areas was 13,070 showing an increase of 1,405 in the Diwani and 97 in Sarf-i-Khas as compared with the figure for the previous year. The number of cases which were convicted during the year (4,915) was considerably higher than the corresponding figure for any of the previous 5 years, while the percentage of the cases convicted to cases investigated (39.8) was the highest for the last four years. The results of murder cases in Court were the best obtained for some years. The number of occasions on which the Police found it necessary to apply to the Courts for proceedings with a view to preventing a breach of the peace was the highest on record. There was also a considerable increase in offences under the Motor Vehicles Act, the number going up from 497 to 1065. The strength of the Sikh Force including office establishment was reduced to 630. The most important reform introduced was the restoration of the authority of 1st Taluqdars in matters relating to Law and

Order. A new Police Training School and a new Boys' School are under construction, while the Mounted Police Depot has been completed. The Refresher Courses have been introduced in all District Police Reserves during the year. Allowances to encourage literacy and Special Traffic Police for all the large towns in the Dominions and other reforms are under consideration. The number of Central and District Jails remained as before, *viz.*, 3 and 13 respectively. The Reformatory School was located in the Aurangabad Jail. The year opened with a population of 2,845 prisoners. 10,512 were admitted and 10,314 were discharged, leaving 3,043 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average population was 2,967 as against 2,931 in the preceding year. At the end of the year the number of convicts was 2,187 of whom 2,149 were males and 38 females, the daily average being 2,033 as against 2,083 for the previous year. The total gross expenditure on the Jail Department during the year was Rs. 5,89,615-12-1 as against Rs. 5,81,530-14-0 in the preceding year, or an increase of Rs. 8,084-14-1. Deducting the cash income amounting to Rs. 2,35,072-3-3, the net expenditure on the Jails during the year was Rs. 3,54,543-8-10 against Rs. 3,50,913-9-0 in 1346 F., or an increase of Rs. 3,629-15-10. The gross cost per head calculated on the daily average strength of convicts and under-trials was Rs. 198-11-7 as against Rs. 198-6-6 in 1346 Fasli. The Prisoners' Aid Societies did not make as much headway as hoped for. With the assistance of the Y.M.C.A., a series of lectures on general subjects was given in the Hyderabad Central Jail. Games were started in all Central and District Jails and were most popular amongst convicts and under-trials. A parole system is receiving consideration of Government, while a system of suspension of sentences is also under consideration. With the extension of the Wireless system in the Dominions, loud speakers are to be installed in many of the Jails for the purpose of talks and lectures.

Military.

Regular Forces.—A military display was held in honour of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow who visited the State in January 1938. His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to express his appreciation of the smartness and turn-out of the officers and

men. On the occasion of the Dhulpet riot the military were called out to assist civil authorities in putting down the riot, though the situation was not wholly handed over to them. The situation was tactfully handled without firing a shot and the trouble subsided. The new terms of service received Government sanction. The revised scheme for the reorganisation of the department was submitted to Government in 1344 Fasli and received sanction in the year under report. 17 young officers and cadets were under training at the close of the year at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. No entrance examination was held during the year, but 2 prospective 'Y' Cadets were taken on transfer from the Indian Army Units. The health of the troops was satisfactory. The authorised strength of combatants was 7,391, *viz.*, one less than last year. The budgetted expenditure for 1347 Fasli was Rs. 54,84,953 as compared with Rs. 54,74,290 in 1346 Fasli.

Irregular Forces.—The question of the reorganisation of the Irregular Forces, which had been under consideration for several years, received definite attention during the year under report.

The strength of the Force rose from 10,280 Foot and 1,241 Mounted in 1346 Fasli to 10,292 Foot, while Mounted Troops remained the same. The cost of the Irregular Forces in 1347 Fasli was Rs. 24,91,172 as against Rs. 24,88,373 in the previous year. Of the total number of Arab Force which was 5,001 Foot and 39 Mounted both in the City and the District, 2,066 Foot were employed on Guard duties of the District and Tahsil Treasuries and the remainder on miscellaneous duties.

PRODUCTION.

The work of the Agricultural Department consists of Agriculture. 3 sections, *viz.*, Research, Experimental and Demonstration and Propaganda.

(a) *Research.*—This includes Botanical Work, Chemical Work, Entomological Work and Poultry Breeding. The aim of the section is to investigate matters of purely technical nature in which attempt is made to accommodate scientific theories into agricultural practice.

Under Botanical Work researches have been carried on to increase the turn-out of such crops as Rice, Castor, Wheat, Jawar and Cotton.

(b) *Experimental Work.*—This includes Farm Experiments under which Manurial Experiments with Rice, Sugarcane, Rotation Experiment with Rice, Chalka Soil Rotation Experiment and Tobacco Experiments are being conducted at 9 Farms in 4 divisions of the State, *viz.*, West Telingana, East Telingana, Godavari and Karnatak.

(c) *Demonstration and Propaganda.*—This work is being done through Aided Farms, Demonstration Plots, Shows and Exhibitions, Publications, Rural Development and Supply of Agricultural Stores. The total area under new and improved varieties of crops introduced by the department amounted to 484,563 acres this year. There are 14 Aided Farms in the State at present while Demonstration Plots number 3,407 as against 2,967 of the previous year. The Rural Development Centre at Patancheru is a place of demonstrating efficient methods of poultry keeping, goat keeping, fish rearing, kitchen gardening, fruit growing, flower growing, cultivation of field crops, and production of fuel. The Centre is also serving as an institution for training rural development workers for the Dominions. The total area under the improved varieties of all crops amounted to about 133 acres. The Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act is designed to maintain and improve the standard of cotton grown in the protected area or by prohibiting the import and growth of inferior cotton in that area. The malpractice of watering the cotton has been completely suppressed by this Act.

There are three schemes of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research which are in operation in the State, *viz.*,:—

- (1) Dry Farming Research Scheme at Raichur.
- (2) Castor Improvement Scheme at Himayat-sagar, and
- (3) Co-operative experiments in flue-curing of tobacco at Warangal;

while those of the Indian Central Cotton Committee are:—

- (1) Cotton Research (Botanical) Scheme at Parbhani.
- (2) Cotton Boll-Worm Research Scheme at Parbhani.
- (3) Cotton Boll-Worm Control Scheme at Nanded.
- (4) Cotton Seed Distribution Scheme at Raichur.
- (5) Kumpta Cotton Improvement Scheme at Raichur.

The budget grant of the department for the year 1347 Fasli was Rs. 10,31,400.

The department registered 298 societies as against 152 of last year. It consisted of 164 agricultural credit societies, 18 societies of salary earners, 83 rural reconstruction societies, 28 urban banks, one stores, 2 thrift societies of females and one housing society. During the year 44 societies were cancelled as against 12 in the previous year. There were in all 3,373 societies of all types in the Dominions as against 3,119 of previous year out of which 39 were Central Banks, 2,693 agricultural credit societies, 612 non-agricultural societies and 27 non-agricultural societies in the British Administered Areas. There was thus a net increase of 254 societies consisting of 147 agricultural credit societies and 107 non-agricultural societies. The total membership of societies increased by 15,243 from 105,224 to 120,467. The working capital of the movement increased by Rs. 9,04,639 from Rs. 2,51,94,081 to Rs. 2,60,98,720. The number of societies affiliated to the Central Co-operative Union increased from 2,515 to 2,629 while that of individual members decreased from 69 to 49. The educative work of the Union was carried on by 10 Propagandists, who gave lectures and held training classes at 34 centres. The rural reconstruction scheme which was approved by Government was introduced in all districts and a village in each taluqa was selected for intensive treatment. The supervision of village societies was carried on by a staff of 109 Supervisors and 4 Sub-Inspectors at a cost of Rs. 79,329. The

Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank received Rs. 8,94,645 fixed deposits from individuals and Rs. 2,36,625 from societies and banks. Amounts received by way of savings and current deposits were Rs. 2,20,662 and Rs. 5,82,755 respectively. Rs. 9,38,042 and Rs. 95,169 were repaid towards fixed deposits to individuals and societies while repayments made under savings and current accounts amounted to Rs. 2,25,933 and Rs. 5,19,737 respectively. Loans advanced to banks and societies amounted to Rs. 3,71,224 while recoveries from them amounted to Rs. 5,03,006 leaving Rs. 18,46,399 outstanding at the end of the year. The financial strength of the bank can be gauged by the fact that its own resources of Rs. 5,07,405 paid-up shares and Rs. 10,20,489 reserves in all Rs. 15,27,894 compared very favourably with its outside liabilities which amounted to Rs. 26,92,049. The number of Central Banks remained the same as in last year at 39 but their membership increased from 4,420 to 4,506 and the working capital went up to Rs. 64,35,935. The liabilities of the Central Banks amounted to Rs. 40½ lakhs principal and Rs. 4 lakhs interest, in all Rs. 44½ lakhs. Against this their assets recoverable from debtors, amounted to Rs. 57½ lakhs—Rs. 46½ lakhs being principal and Rs. 10½ lakhs interest. There was thus a margin of Rs. 25 lakhs to cover bad and doubtful debts out of their owned resources. During the year 164 Agricultural Societies were registered and 17 cancelled bringing the total number to 2,693. The total membership increased from 52,241 to 56,561, while the working capital of the societies rose from Rs. 81,93,340 to Rs. 83,44,735. The proportion of the owned capital to the total working capital was 48 per cent. which is generally speaking satisfactory in view of the very small margin of profit of ten annas per cent. available for building up reserves. 134 new non-agricultural societies were registered and 27 cancelled during the year bringing the total number of the societies from 505 to 612, their membership increasing from 34,103 to 43,800 and working capital from Rs. 47,62,368 to Rs. 51,13,925. 18 new salary earners' co-operative societies came into existence and an equal number was cancelled. The total number thus remained the same as

before at 260. Their membership, however, increased to 17,030 and their working capital was Rs. 33,24,646. 29 new urban banks were registered bringing their total number to 109. Their membership increased from 10,242 to 13,497 and the working capital from Rs. 9,43,191 to Rs. 10,75,649. The Co-operative Insurance Societies enrolled 502 new members. 505 proposals were accepted assuring a sum of Rs. 4,98,744. The total number of policy-holders was 835 and the sum assured was Rs. 8,99,548. The Mallapally Housing Society acquired a plot of land in Mallapally measuring 18,626 sq. yards from the City Improvement Board at a cost of Re. 1-4-0 per sq. yard. 31 houses of different designs were constructed under the supervision of the society at a cost of Rs. 1,50,056.

10,176 deaths from contagious diseases and 3,348 Veterinary. from other causes were reported during the year against 13,359 in the preceding year. 1,191 outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported during the year and 459 were attended by the officials of the department. The total number of inoculations during the year was 245,458 compared with 335,475 in the previous year. 4 new hospitals were opened at Medak, Nalgonda, Parbhani, and Asifabad making a total of 18 hospitals at the end of the year. The number of animals treated at the Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries and by officials on tour was 414,356 compared with 392,070 and 350,181 in 1346 Fasli and 1345 Fasli respectively. The number of stallions at district stands and at Hingoli Stud was 29 at the close of the year, compared with 35 at the close of preceding year. The number of stallion stands was 16 against 15 in the previous year.

The chief activities of the Public Works Department were the resurvey of the Davenoor Project, which is a combined Irrigation and Hydro-Electric scheme and that of the Dindee Project, which is also a combined Hydro-Electric and Irrigation scheme. During the year under report the Road Board, which has been constituted to advise the Government on the policy and programme of road development in the State, held one meeting when approval was accorded to 25 original works estimated to cost over 26 lakhs. The new road construction works which were

Public Works
(Irrigation
and Buildings)

in progress during the year numbered 20 and aggregated 370 miles $7\frac{1}{3}$ furlongs and are estimated to cost Rs. 44,18,980. The total length of roads maintained by the department at the end of 1346 Fasli was 4,693 miles 2 furlongs consisting of 3,068 miles 6 furlongs of metalled roads and 1,624 miles 4 furlongs of muram roads. The total expenditure on Irrigation Works financed from ordinary revenues during the year under report was Rs. 19,90,732 as against the booked expenditure of Rs. 32,44,916 in the previous year.

Several tanks were taken up for restoration and special repairs. Of these, the number of works which cost over Rs. 10,000 and which were either completed or remained in progress was 23 in Warangal Circle and 6 in Medak Circle. Work on 267 other tanks cost below Rs. 10,000 each. Besides the above work 3 large projects, viz., (1) The Baithpally Project, Warangal District; (2) The Pendripakala Project, Nalgonda District; and (3) The Rooty Project, Bir District were in progress during the year. During the year under report the department attended to the construction of buildings of the different departments such as Capital Residential Buildings, District Police Buildings, Osmania University Buildings, Military Buildings at Mominabad and Medical Buildings. The total expenditure incurred under Buildings and Communications during the year under report was Rs. 1,30,09,655 as against Rs. 1,16,05,564 in the previous year.

**Commerce and
Industries.**

The activities of the department in the year under review were conducted in its three sections, (1) the Industrial Laboratory, (2) the Industrial Engineering Section, and (3) the Textile and Cottage Industries Section. The Laboratory continued its analytical and research work with a view to tendering scientific help and advice both to the public and to the Government. The total number of samples analysed during the year was 657 as against 664 in the preceding year, and 350 in 1345 Fasli. The Industrial Engineer inspected the factories to which loans have been advanced by the Industrial Trust Fund. The Textile Section comprised the Cotton Industries Institute, the District Demonstration Parties, the Carpet Factory of Warangal and the

Weaving Institute at Paithan. 80 students were trained in the various sections of the Institute, while its total production was valued at Rs. 19,413-2-6 and the sales aggregated to Rs. 18,829-12-3. The number of Demonstration parties working in the districts during the year was 7. Through their efforts 293 fly-shuttles, 200 lattice dobbies, 23 cylinder dobbies and 7 wooden jacquards were introduced among local weavers, while 1,155 persons were trained in weaving and 564 in dyeing.

The sales at the Government Cottage Industries Sales Depot amounted to Rs. 36,265-11-2 and those at Jatras and Exhibitions, etc., to Rs. 14,706-13-3. 27 superior quality carpets valued at Rs. 4,535 were manufactured at the Warangal Carpet Factory. 8 boys were trained and 30 workmen were employed at looms for the production of superior carpets in the factory. At the Paithan Weaving Institute 8 students were trained in the use of fly-shuttle for the manufacturing of different kinds of cloth. The Shahabad Cement Factory's output of cement during the year was 140,605 tons as against 143,080 tons in the previous year. The output of the two local Cigarette Factories was 29,579 cases of 50,000 cigarettes each as against 31,359 cases of cigarettes in the previous year. The total number of cotton bales pressed was 384,055 as against 394,776 in the previous year. The total quantity of cotton consumed by the 6 textile mills situated in the Dominions works out to 25,251,071 lbs. in 1347 Fashi, as against 20,228,041 lbs. in the previous year. The total number of Expellers and Oil Ghanis was 37 and 86 respectively in the oil seed crushing industry. An Export Duty of 2½ per cent. was levied on the export of oil. Other Industrial works comprise the Hyderabad Iron and Steel Works Limited, the Paint and Varnish Industrial Work at Lingampalli, the Button Industry, the Deccan Marble and Mining Co., Limited, the Kohinoor Glass Factory, the Rose Biscuit Works and the Indian Hume Pipe Co., Limited. The output of the Singareni, Tandur, Sasti and Kothagudam Collieries was 711,089 tons and 8 cwt., 326,600 tons, 88,391 tons, 7 cwt., and 58,275 tons 11 cwt., respectively. A Company styling itself the Taj Clay Works, Ltd., has been floated with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 for the development of ceramic industries in the Dominions.

Mines and
Quarries.

Coal Mining was carried on by the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., in coal fields of Singareni, Tandur, Kothagudam and by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy in Sasti and Paoni Collieries. The outturn of the Collieries and the amount of Royalty paid in respect of each of them was 1,211,163 tons 5 cwt., and Rs. 1,80,131-4-1 respectively. There was an increase in output of 134,922 tons 15 cwts. of coal compared with the previous year with a corresponding increase of Rs. 17,553-8-2 in Royalty. There were 30 quarries working during the year. The quarrying fee realised amounted to Rs. 28,078-0-5 against Rs. 21,142-15-9 in 1346 Fasli, and the output was 3,468,108 sq. ft. against 3,301,637 sq. ft. in the previous year.

Gold prospecting work was started on behalf of Government under the supervision of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway Board, London, through the agency of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, London, who sent their representative at Raichur to carry on the operations. The total expenditure sanctioned for the purpose was £50,000 for which a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs was made in the Budget for 1347 Fasli. The prospecting results are hopeful.

Famine and
Well Sinking.

Owing to the paucity of rainfall in Gulbarga, Raichur, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts the Kharif and Rabi kists were postponed which amounted to a concession of Rs. 14,64,325-15-1. Besides this additional works were taken, certain grants of extraordinary taccavi were given and the survey of some fresh roads and other concessions were made. The original programme for the Shorapur, Shahpur and Andola Sarf-i-Khas taluqs of the Gulbarga district included 839 works. The whole programme for the three Sarf-i-Khas taluqs thus consisted of 1,130 wells in addition to 100 minor works such as blocking steps, sterilisation and filling up of old wells. In the Diwani taluqs of Yadgir and Gulbarga the programme was limited to 120 wells in villages in the famine zone. 233 wells were constructed and 113 remodelled at a total cost of Rs. 4,19,873. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 5,05,509 against Rs. 4,34,958 of the previous year. The total number of wells sunk by ryots at their own cost was 1,554

against 1,841 in 1346 Fasli. The total cost of new wells was Rs. 1,74,218, while the total area irrigated by them was 3,933 acres.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Road Board, constituted for advising the Government on the policy and programme of road development in the State, held one meeting during the year and accorded approval to 25 original works estimated to cost Rs. 26.16 lakhs. The total length of roads maintained by the department at the end of the year was 4,727 miles of which 1,624 miles were of muram and 3,103 miles of metal. New road construction works of a mileage of 371 miles 1 furlong at a total estimate of Rs. 44,18,980 were in progress, while the estimated cost of completed works came to Rs. 6,29,617.

A survey of the Aurangabad-Bhir-Purli line was Railways. made during the year. The total expenditure to the end of the year on this survey amounted to Rs. 1,09,232. The total mileage for traffic remained the same as in 1346 Fasli, *viz.*, 667 miles Broad Gauge and 623 miles Metre Gauge. There was a further increase in the gross earnings of the Railway which amounted to Rs. 2,33,08,774 and working expenses came to Rs. 1,12,59,003. The return on capital remained the same as in 1346 Fasli, *i.e.*, 8.4 per cent. The new remodelled Hyderabad Broad Gauge Station was built at a cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs and was opened by His Exalted Highness. Another event was the opening of the State Railway Hotel at Aurangabad at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. The Railway was entrusted with the aviation activities of the State as well. A scheme for the recreation and welfare of the subordinate staff employed at out-stations was inaugurated during the year. At the end of the year the bus service was operating over a route mileage of 3,890 miles with 308 buses and cars. The goods service operated over 460 route miles with 41 lorries and 11 trailers. The capital at charge at the end of the year was Rs. 52,66,202. The gross earnings amounted to

Rs. 28,85,531 and the working expenses including contribution to Depreciation Fund amounted to Rs. 29,56,162 leaving a net deficit of Rs. 70,631.

**Postal
Department.**

The total number of Post Offices working at the end of the year was 919, showing an increase of 72 over that of previous year while the Mail Line mileage rose to 9,047 miles in the same period. The total number of employees of the department was 2,325 and the number of postal articles handled by them was 35,950,153, including 888,570 registered articles. Included in the latter were 88,968 V.P. articles of the value of Rs. 12,88,729-1-5 and 16,080 Insured articles. In addition to this, 581,432 Money-orders of the total value of Rs. 1,04,63,120-12-4 were issued and yielded in commission Rs. 1,44,526-1-0. Ordinary stamps worth Rs. 6,32,113-2-0 and Service Stamps worth Rs. 3,15,022-11-4 were sold. The quinine sales at the Post Offices fetched Rs. 10,533-5-4. The balance at the credit of the Savings Bank account was Rs. 1,19,84,940-15-2. The year was notable for the introduction of several departmental reforms aimed at facilitating postal business and increasing general efficiency of the working of the department. The net result of the working of the Postal Department in 1347 Fasli showed a profit of Rs. 1,89,590-14-11, the total income and expenditure during the period being Rs. 11,29,238-6-11 and Rs. 9,39,647-8-0 respectively.

Telephone.

The number of subscribers rose to 964 in 1347 Fasli. The concern earned a profit of over Rs. 10,000 in 1346 Fasli after defraying all working expenses, depreciation and interest charges. In the middle of the year an estimate for Rs. 4,16,533 was sanctioned by His Exalted Highness for converting the present C. B. telephone to the Automatic system. The work was taken in hand and remained in progress during the year. The working of the district exchanges showed no improvement. As observed last year, there is no possibility of improvement in the working of district telephones until they are linked up by means of Trunk Lines to the important business centres of the State and also with the Trunk Telephone System in British India.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The number of births registered during the year Sanitation and
Public Health. under report was 170,646 as against 163,226 of the previous year showing an increase of 7,420. The number of deaths recorded totalled 151,081 giving a ratio of 10.6 per thousand of population compared with 126,089 with a ratio of 8.7 in the preceding year. The chief causes of mortality were cholera with a death-rate of 0.7 per mille, plague 0.1, fevers 7.1, dysentery and diarrhoea 0.4, respiratory diseases 0.2, injuries 0.2 and other causes 1.9. There was a widespread and virulent epidemic of cholera throughout the Dominions which resulted in 7,741 deaths against 9,548 reported in the previous year. Small-pox claimed 178 victims compared with 245 last year, while deaths from plague and fevers numbered 1,301 and 101,707 respectively. The Cinema Car conducted health propaganda and toured 141 days during the year. It visited 68 villages in districts and gave 55 displays with 104 lectures. The total distance travelled was 2,200 miles. The strength of vaccination staff is 146. 397,708 vaccinations were performed during the year against 377,084 in the previous year. The cost of vaccination was Rs. 88,161. 97 per cent. of vaccinations were successful. There were 16 itinerant dispensaries in charge of Assistant Health Officers—one in each district. The number of patients treated by them was 49,398 compared with 36,436 of previous year. Detailed plague and malaria surveys were made in several districts of the Dominions during the year. The department also conducted medical inspection on school children in the districts. 55,711 boys and 2,156 girls were inspected, while in the city 15,385 boys and 4,574 girls were examined. 3 Infant Welfare Centres were at the work as reported last year. The number of admission in the Isolation Hospital was 1,484 against 1,865 in the previous year. One more T.B. Clinic was started for outpatients at the Osmania Hospital where cases are received thrice a week. 19,542 new and old patients were treated at Dabeerpura Clinic which was opened during the year while the number of in-patients in the Osmania Hospital was 316. A comprehensive scheme has been sent up to Government for starting a Nutrition Survey by Dr. C. R. Naidu in the Dominions at a cost of

Rs. 23,734 a year. Other reforms of the department included a new Tuberculosis Hospital which is in rapid progress; a Vaccination Act has been formulated and submitted to Government for sanction; Public Health Lectures are undertaken for the Hyderabad Civil Service Class and a scheme for starting 16 more travelling dispensaries for use in the districts at a cost of Rs. 69,000. The income from various sources to Government amounted to Rs. 8,773-13-3 against Rs. 6,546-12-3 of last year while the expenditure of the Public Health Department amounted to Rs. 6,00,873-8-11 compared with Rs. 6,21,520-12-2 in the previous year.

Medical Relief.

The number of Civil Surgeons both permanent and temporary was 40 during the year against 39 in the previous year. A post of Specialist in Tuberculosis diseases was added to the cadre, while the post of Pathologist, which was sanctioned temporarily for the Osmania Hospital in the preceding year was made permanent. The total number of permanent Assistant Surgeons was 77 against 74 in the preceding year, while that of permanent Sub-Assistant Surgeons numbered 193 against 186 of last year. One Civil Surgeon and 6 Pro-Assistant Surgeons were deputed to the Osmania Hospital for post-graduate work. Classes for the training of Nurses and Compounders were held in the Osmania Hospital. 7 Medical Officers were detailed to Dichpalli for training in the diagnosis and treatment of Leprosy and secured certificates of proficiency, while 2 Assistant Surgeons deputed at the Madanapalli Sanatorium obtained certificates of proficiency. The cadre of Nursing Service at the end of the year was 147. The number of permanent Hospitals and Dispensaries was 149 against 148 in the previous year. New patients treated numbered 3,110,898 against 2,833,878 in the previous year, the daily average being 23,757. The new in-patients numbered 40,660 compared with 37,782 in the preceding year, the daily average rising to 2,444. 2,637 beds were available for patients requiring institutional treatment. The number of cured, relieved, and discharged otherwise was 26,244, 6,819 and 5,420 respectively.

The daily average attendance of outpatients was 21,312 against 19,519 last year. Surgical operations performed numbered 113,362 compared with 107,572

in the previous year. The full cadre of Women Medical Officers of the department consists of one Superintendent and 4 Civil Surgeons, 12 Assistant Surgeons and 23 Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Three Women Sub-Assistant Surgeons designated as Inspectresses, have been provided for by the Judicial and Police Departments to look after unclaimed children at their residence. 4,368 maternity cases were attended to as against 5,024 in the previous year. 1,055 beds were maintained for women in-patients against 1,040 in the preceding year. 19,262 women were treated as in-patients against 17,513 admitted last year, while the total number of women outpatients was 1,089,098 against 979,220 in the preceding year. Government sanctioned Rs. 11 lakhs for medical buildings during the triennium commencing in 1347 Fasli. The income of the department from various sources during the year amounted to Rs. 59,825-13-11 as against Rs. 60,242-0-8 in the preceding year. The total expenditure of the Medical Department thus amounted to Rs. 23,83,116 as compared with Rs. 22,03,076 in the previous year. Anti-Rabic treatment was available at five Centres in the Dominions. The daily average number of patients in the Mental Hospital during the year was 408.21 as against 370.86 in the previous year and the maximum number of patients accommodated was 425 which exceeds the normal figures of 225 by 200. The daily average of patients under treatment in the Leper Home and Dichpalli Hospital was 739. The new Men's Hospital was opened by Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari. A special Leprosy Clinic is conducted by the department at the Karwan Dispensary in Hyderabad and a Leper Clinic construction by public subscription has been working since 1346 Fasli at Narayanpet. 353 certificates were issued during the year by the Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board. The Unclaimed Children's Protection Scheme was enforced during the year. Although intended for the entire Dominions the scheme is at present confined to the City of Hyderabad. The total number of orphans and unclaimed children registered during the year was 2,642 of whom 1,616 were inspected. An approximate number of 19,000 houses was inspected and children were registered in 1,262 houses. In the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory 4,895 cases

were investigated as against 3,230 cases in the previous year; the total number of articles examined was 6,880 against 5,146 of last year.

Unani and Ayurvedic Departments.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam graciously sanctioned during the year a scheme for the reorganisation of the Unani Department at a cost of Rs. 1,50,615. Government created an Ayurvedic Section attached to the Unani Department and sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 35,000 on this account. There were 28 Unani Dispensaries in Hyderabad City made up of 10 Government and 18 aided institutions. The number of persons treated here was 1,586,619 as against 1,553,203 of the previous year. The number of Unani Dispensaries under the control of Local Fund was 77 in the districts. The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 1,79,740.

Hyderabad Water Works.

The total budget grant for the year under review was Rs. 8,69,555 against which an expenditure of Rs. 5,81,072 was incurred. Important works were carried out at a cost estimated at Rs. 20,73,469. During the year 437 new pipe connections were given. The total number of connections on the rolls was 17,327 of which 892 were metered. The number of surface hydrants for fire and Municipal service was 492 while the number of stand-posts was 932. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 4,74,746.

District Water Works.

Five Projects costing a total of Rs. 19,27,500 together with a scheme for the electrification of Tuljapur costing Rs. 37,000 were sanctioned. Six schemes were investigated and detailed estimates prepared, 7 works were completed and maintained and 6 works were in progress. The total expenditure on works was Rs. 11,08,019-7-2½ and that on establishment Rs. 1,06,954-8-6 and the combined expenditure on Works and Establishment was Rs. 12,14,973-15-8½.

Hyderabad City Drainage.

The grant allotted to the department for 1347 Fasli for Drainage Works was Rs. 5,00,000, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,92,511. The department spent Rs. 2,95,500 on the construction and maintenance of Cement and Concrete Roads in the City on behalf of the departments for which funds were supplied by the

various departments. The total expenditure on Drainage original works to end of 1347 Fasli, since their commencement in 1335 Fasli was Rs. 99,33,695 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,27,28,500. The Purification Plant worked satisfactorily. The total quantity of Sewage and Storm Water from Sultan Bazar Area that passed through the disposal works during the year was 1591.08 million gallons or 254.57 M.c.ft. The total length of Sub-Branch Sewers laid in the City during the year was 15,813 feet or nearly 3 miles and the number of Manholes built was 109. The total length of Sewers completed in the City to end of 1347 Fasli was 142 miles and 3 furlongs and the number of Manholes constructed was 5,310. A circular Sump Well at Azampura was completed, the expenditure being Rs. 17,577. This is the first pumping scheme in the Drainage Project the other Sewers having been, designed and laid with self-cleansing velocities. Connections in the City with the Sewerage system amounted to 394. The total length of roads to be cement concreted was 4.907 miles and that to be painted with tar 8.78 miles, expenditure being Rs. 1,74,834. Estimates amounting to Rs. 1,19,512 for cement concreting 11 roads to a total length of 4.4 miles in different parts of the City was sanctioned. All of them were completed.

The amount available during the year was Hyderabad City Improvement. Rs. 23,48,888 and the expenditure incurred Rs. 12,33,828. The net total expenditure during the 26 years that the Board has been in existence is Rs. 2,02,24,466. The Slum Clearance work was in progress, expenditure being Rs. 3,31,566. The scheme for the improvement of the Mahboob Ganj Market has been pushed forward with an acquisition of 10,812 square yards and a net expenditure of Rs. 1,00,984. Under the Patherghatti Scheme the road work with arcades and pavements has been completed from Badshahi Ashurkhana to Gulzar House, the expenditure being Rs. 10,44,042. A sum of Rs. 52,944 was spent on the Housing Scheme. A total of 2,576 model houses have been constructed by the end of 1347 Fasli at a cost of Rs. 30,91,949. Another scheme for slum clearance in the prohibited area of 100 yards to the east of the Residency was sanctioned for Rs. 1,94,000, and the work was started during the year.

The expenditure incurred on the Musallam Jung Bridge to Begum Bazar Chowrasta road amounted to Rs. 1,07,652. Another road scheme costing Rs. 16,016 taken up during the year was the Mushirabad-Narayanguda Road. The work of widening and dust-proofing roads in Sultan Bazars cost Rs. 53,196. The expenditure on the public gardens was Rs. 71,823 and on other City Gardens Rs. 14,491. The expenditure on establishment during 1347 Fasli of the department was Rs. 2,40,150.

Local Funds Administration. The reorganisation of the department continued during the year. A whole time Special Engineer was appointed to control the engineering developments of the districts. Local taxes were levied in 65 towns with a population of 7,76,969 including 8 towns where municipal committees with a non-official majority have been set up. A Municipality was created for Nizamabad during the year. Grants to towns from General Local Funds were fixed for 5 years. The total grant available in the year was Rs. 1,66,600. The actual of 1347 Fasli total was Rs. 1,60,420. The expenditure on District Water Works and Drainage amounted to Rs. 12,14,973. The Water Works of Serum was completed. Warangal and Gulbarga Water and Drainage Works and the Osmanabad Water Works were under construction, while the Water Works and Drainage schemes of Nizamabad and Tuljapur were sanctioned. The total income excluding loans and grants was Rs. 14,00,084 showing an increase of Rs. 71,005 or 5.1 per cent. The income from local taxes increased to Rs. 10,61,474 or by 7.4 per cent. and the income from other local sources fell to Rs. 3,38,610 or by 2.4 per cent. The figures of income from local taxes for the last 5 years show a steady improvement in taxation and collection. The total expenditure excluding repayments of loans and advances, increased from Rs. 14,37,629 to Rs. 16,29,204. The total income from Administration and General Local Funds was Rs. 12,32,125 compared to Rs. 12,81,731 during the previous year. The total closing balance was Rs. 77,05,679 as compared to Rs. 79,46,471 in the preceding year.

Municipality. The second triennial general election to the Municipal Corporation under the amended Municipal Act of 1343 Fasli was held during the year under report. For the

first time the candidates contested the election on party lines. The Corporation consisted of 13 members nominated by the Government, of whom 7 were officials and 6 non-officials. The Mir Mohallas who numbered 52 were given an extension in their term of office till the end of 1347 Fasli. The total of the births and deaths during the year as recorded in the Municipal Registers maintained for the purpose, were 5,704 and 5,983 respectively. There were 4 Child Welfare Centres under the control of the Municipality during the year and involved an expenditure of Rs. 15,506. 23,047 persons were vaccinated and 3,589 patients were treated at the Municipal Dispensaries during the year. The Municipality also pursued its programme for providing parks and playgrounds in different localities of the City and at the end of the year the number of these stood at 8 and 11 respectively. During the year under report slightly over 7 miles of dust-proof roads were constructed by the Municipality at its own cost while 39 miles Public Works Department roads were transferred to it for maintenance. A sum of Rs. 1,68,328 was spent on street lighting, including electrification. The length of roads electrically lighted was slightly over 117 miles while another 21½ miles were non-electrically lighted. The Municipality opened the year with a balance to its credit of Rs. 1,82,354-7-7. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 14,31,999-0-0. The Government sanctioned during the year a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs to the Municipality to enable it to carry out its Four-year plan for civic improvements.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Annual Convocation of the University was held on the 28th Farwardi 1347 Fasli and the following degrees were conferred:—Faculty of Theology—M.A. 3; B.A. 3; Faculty of Law—LL.B. 17; Faculty of Engineering—B.E. 7; Faculty of Medicine—M.B., B.S. 11; Faculty of Education—Diploma-in-Education 10; Faculty of Arts—M.A. 2, B.A. 62; Faculty of Science—M.Sc. 7, B.Sc. 38.

At the invitation of the University, the 21st Session of the All-India Economic Conference was held at Hyderabad in December 1937. The Session was generally

regarded as a most successful one. The total number of students in all the Faculties of the University at the end of the year was 1,823 as against 1,834 last year. The total average number of residents in the 3 Hostels was 357. The Cricket and Hockey Teams did not do very well but the Football Club gave a very good account of itself. It played 26 matches with outside teams, of which 16 were won. A well-organised Boat Club was started in the year under report. A new feature introduced this year was the holding of compulsory evening classes in physical training for such residents of the Hostels as do not play any of the major games. The two platoons of the University Training Corps enrolled in 1345 Fasli completed two years' training. Government have sanctioned the enrolment of 4 platoons. The Literary Circle, the Theology Study Circle and the Circle for the Promotion of Indian Languages did very good work. The College classes of the University for Women which were hitherto held in the school were separated at the beginning of the year and located in a commodious rented house. The examination results were on the whole satisfactory.

**Education
Department.**

The total number of public schools in the Dominions in the year 1347 Fasli was 6,189, while the number of scholars was 548,680. The total expenditure incurred on all these schools in the Dominions during the year under report was Rs. 1,24,19,072. There were 196 Secondary Schools (including both High Schools and Middle Schools) with 78,562 pupils as against 190 schools and 76,223 pupils in the previous year. There were 4,766 Primary schools and the number of pupils was 295,341 as against 4,392 schools and 281,995 scholars in the previous year. Thus there was an increase of 374 schools and 13,346 pupils. While 397 new schools were opened, 23 Unaided Recognised Schools, which had not been working satisfactorily, were closed down. Hence, the net increase in the number of schools was 374, which was the largest on record for any particular year since 1329 Fasli.

The scheme for the reorganisation of education in the State, as finally adopted by the Board of Secondary Education was submitted to Government for sanction in

Meher 1347 Fasli. The proposals of the Statutory Committee for Women's Education in respect of professional and vocational schools for girls, together with the draft syllabuses prepared by it for use in Girls' Secondary Schools were approved. During the year under report, under orders from Government, the Education Department prepared and submitted a draft bill for the introduction of Compulsory Primary Education. The total number of Girls' Schools of all grades in the Dominions during the year was 766 as against 726 in the previous year, while their strength was 56,306 as against 54,551 in the previous year. Thus there was an increase of 40 schools and 1,755 girls. Private Primary Girls' Schools received Rs. 96,865 during the year as grant-in-aid from the department.

The Boy Scout and the Girl Guide movements made steady progress during the year. At the end of the year under report there were 181 troops in the Dominions, as against 154 in the previous year while the number of Scouts, Rovers and Cubs was 5,327 as against 4,362 in 1346 Fasli. The total number of Guides, Guiders, Rangers, Blue-Birds, Officers, etc., was 3,169 as against 2,719 in the previous year. Medical inspection of all the Government Secondary Schools was conducted by the Officers of the Medical Department. The total number of all kinds of Special Schools was 169 as against 186 in the previous year, while their strength was 7,115 as against 9,550 in the previous year. The number of Teachers' Training Schools was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 8. There were 3 Vocational Schools with 346 pupils under instruction, as against 8 schools and 813 pupils in 1346 Fasli. The College of Physical Education trained 11 teachers during the year. The number of schools for the children of the Depressed Classes was 87 as against 103 in the previous year, while their strength was 3,301, as against 4,017 in the previous year. There were 47 Adult Schools with 1,556 adults under instruction as against 40 schools and 1,447 adults, respectively in 1346 Fasli. The total number of Religious Schools, both Hindu and Muslim, was 21 as against 20 in the previous year while the number of pupils attending these was 1,274 as against 1,221 in the previous year. The total strength of the Nizam College during

the year was 670 compared with 658 in the previous year: 314 in the College, 175 in the High School and 181 in the Primary section. There were only 19 women students in the College compared to 24 in the previous year.

The department of Technical and Vocational Education came into existence on 7th Thir 1346 Fasli. An Unemployment Bureau has also been established under the department to check unemployment in the State. In pursuance of the Abbott Report, the Osmania Central Technical Institute was transferred to the department and is now named as the Osmania Technical College. The strength of the College is 173. This College is the sole centre for His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions for the Technical Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

**Literature and
Press.**

During the year under report 590 books were published as against 506 in the previous year. Besides these 136 publications were issued from the Government Press and the Translation Bureau published 23 books and the Dairat-ul-Maarif 14 books. Permission was granted for the establishment of 16 new printing presses. 37 books and eight journals were registered.

FINANCE.

**Government
Income and
Expenditure.**

The year began with the opening balance of Rs. 386.90 lakhs as against Rs. 312.68 lakhs in 1346 F. The total receipts and expenditure being Rs. 915.46 lakhs and Rs. 887.31 lakhs respectively, leaving a surplus of Rs. 28.15 lakhs as against Rs. 49.01 in the previous year. The ordinary Revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 915.46 lakhs as against Rs. 931.46 lakhs in 1346 Fasli—a decrease of 16.00 lakhs. The appropriations from Departmental Balances for expenditure during 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 48.93 lakhs as against Rs. 72.59 lakhs in 1346 Fasli. The Departmental Balance carried to the credit of departments was 113.06 lakhs as against Rs. 68.34 lakhs in the previous year. The total ordinary expenditure during 1347 Fasli was Rs. 829.57 lakhs as against 837.53 lakhs in the previous year. There has been a satisfactory increase under general service expenditure though nation-building activities were not restricted.

Pure gold weighing 1,057.36 O.S. tolas was purchased ^{Mint.} at a cost of O.S. Rs. 43,419-3-2 through the Imperial Bank of India, Hyderabad. 4,512 gold coins of various descriptions were minted. No bar silver was purchased during the year and no silver coins minted. One Anna Nickel Coins worth Rs. 2,25,000 only were issued during the year under review and Rs. 50,000 worth of Anna defective coins were withdrawn from circulation. They weighed 264,926 tolas.

Notes of the denomination of 5, 10, 100, and 1,000 ^{Paper Currency.} were in circulation. The average gross circulation increased in the year by 1.88 per cent. and the average net circulation by 5.40 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The composition of the balance in Currency Chests at the close of the year was Notes Rs. 93,92,605 and Coins Rs. 87,18,006. The composition of the Paper Currency Reserve at the close of the year was O.S. Rs. 14,02,79,437. The securities held during the year at different periods totalled B.G. Rs. 3,78,90,900 and O.S. Rs. 18,00,000. The addition to the Securities in the year was of Rs. 13.02 lakhs of 3 per cent. Government of India Stock Certificates. The interest during the year is expected to be O.S. Rs. 22,47,793 and the total expenditure is estimated at O.S. Rs. 84,690.

CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Constitutional Affairs Committee met eight times in the year and dealt with matters, both external and internal, that were placed before it, the more important among the latter being the proposals for the reform of the Legislative Council and the enquiry as regards methods of recruitment to the services. The Secretary to the Committee, Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur, was deputed, in the absence of Sir Akbar Hydari, to attend the reorganisation Committee of the Chamber of Princes which met in Bombay in the first week of June 1938. His efforts contributed to the unanimity which prevailed ultimately in the Committee. The Hyderabad Reforms Committee submitted the report to the Government through the Constitutional Department on the 25th Meher 1347 Fasli.

Press
Commissioner.

During the period under review 55 periodicals were published in the State of which 2 were annuals (one in English and one in Telugu), 3 half-yearly (One English and 2 Bi-lingual), 7 quarterly (one tri-lingual and 6 Urdu), 27 monthly (2 English—one Bi-lingual, 17 Urdu, 5 Telugu, one Bi-lingual and one Mahratti), 3 fortnightly (two Urdu and one Telugu), 6 weeklies (one Bi-lingual, four Urdu and one Mahratti), one Telugu bi-weekly and six Urdu daily newspapers. Permission was given for the publication of eight new periodicals in the year under review.

Wireless.

During the period under review the Special Committee appointed by Command of His Exalted Highness, formulated its proposals for the reorganisation of the Wireless Department on the basis of the detailed report prepared by the Secretary, Constitutional Affairs. These proposals were submitted to the Wireless Board which expressed agreement in the main with the proposals. One Officer was sent to England for specialization in Wireless and Broadcast Engineering while another was sent for training at the British Broadcasting Corporation. In view of the reorganisation about to be effected, rules concerning the question of powers and talks dealing with the Broadcasting were formulated. The Saroor-nagar Transmitting Station was completed during the period under review, while considerable progress was made with the building which is to have the transmitter in Aurangabad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical
Department.

This department has been an integral part of the administration of the State for centuries. The keynote of its policy is that religion—whatever religion it may be—is dear to the people and the fullest possible effort must be made by the Government for spiritual well-being and benefit of those entrusted to its charge. The department therefore is a machinery devised to serve the above purpose. Within the Dominions, besides churches scattered all over it, there are 26,358 Hindu religious institutions including 24,000 temples existing side by side with 12,774 Muslim religious institutions including 4,000 mosques. If Government gives a grant of

Rs. 14,860 annually to churches, it gives a grant of Rs. 1,12,870 annually to Hindu religious institutions. In the shape of land and jagir, large royal grants have been made both to Hindu and Muslim sanctuaries. Rs. 3,10,946 is the annual income of land grants and 'mamul' for Hindu temples and institutions alone. Besides these grants, there are big jagir grants yielding large incomes, both to Muslim and Hindu institutions.

It is the settled policy of the department not to interfere with the religious beliefs of the people. It takes no part in proselytisation of any kind. As regards matters affecting the liberty of performance of religious rites by the members of a community, an old Firman may be quoted which says, "In a country inhabited by different races professing different religions, no Government would like to stop any religious act unless its public performance inflames the feelings of the followers of other religions to such an extent as to cause a danger to public peace and safety. It was to remove all apprehension of disturbance to public peace and order that my Government has made a rule that when a person wants to construct a new religious building or enclosure such as mosque, church, or any other place of worship, school or graves, etc., previous sanction of the Government should be obtained." Other Firmans may be quoted to show that similar policy underlies those Government orders and Gashtis which relate to the playing of music, or processions, or preaching of religion in general. In all such matters full liberty exists for all communities without distinction unless that liberty is misused or its exercise is likely to lead to the disturbance of peace and order to meet which class of cases rules lay down the ways and methods subject to which that liberty is to be exercised. It is needless to say that these commands of His Exalted Highness, based on principles of administration in the public interests, continue to guide the policy of Government in all such matters.

The improvements in the quantity and quality of the street lighting which were initiated during the year 1346 Fasli made great progress during the year under review. One new substation was erected in the new standard form of substation architecture. Five pole-type outdoor transformers were also erected. There were fifteen main

Electricity—
City and
Districts.

feeder lines and 102 substations (including 15 pole-type transformers) at the end of the year 1347 Fasli. Three furlongs and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cable of various sizes costing about Rs. 4,228 and four miles, seven furlongs and 204 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of overhead mains costing about Rs. 25,944 were laid giving connection to 729 new consumers during the year. Supply was taken to several entirely new districts such as Miryalguda, Chikadpally, and New Mallapally and further extensions were made to the mains at Seethapalmandi, Adigmet and Chenchelguda. The average price per unit was reduced from annas 3.316 to annas 2.365, as a result of the form of the two-part commercial rate offered to the Municipality. The revenue rose from Rs. 50,238-9-9 to Rs. 70,973-14-2. The net profits exceeded those of preceding year by Rs. 54,410 or 7.2 per cent., while the net profits on the loan capital increased to 10.149 per cent. from 9.47 per cent. of the previous year. The activities of the District Electricity Department during the year under review were confined to the eight towns which had already been electrified, *viz.*, Aurangabad, Raichur, Nizamabad, Nanded, Warangal, Gulbarga, Narayanpet and Yadgir.

Statistics and
Gazetteer.

During the year under review there was an insistent and legitimate pressure to develop subdivision of data to focus available information on the problems of particular areas of the Dominions. As many as 29 periodical reports were issued by the department while (1) an Alphabetical List of cultivated plants, (2) Agricultural Statistics, (3) Some economic facts and figures and (4) Quinquennial Wages Census Report were printed and published. Other publications were the Trade Statistics for the year 1346 Fasli, the fortnightly Linseed Stock Return, Monthly Statistics of the production of selected industries such as, cement, matches, vegetable oil and liquor, the Statistical Year Book of 1344 Fasli and the Abstract for 1331-1340. The Year Book for 1345 Fasli was in the press and that for 1346 Fasli was almost ready for printing. Against a budget grant of Rs. 1,54,961, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,32,245.

Archaeology.

The department surveyed and explored several new monuments and sites during the year under review particularly in the Gulbarga, Atraf-i-Balda and Aurangabad districts. The objects discovered at Maski and

Paithan in 1936 were catalogued and exhibits from the Raichur district were sent to the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. The proposal for housing the extremely interesting collection of pictures made by the department materialised during the year under report and a building was erected in the vicinity of the Museum which was graciously opened by His Exalted Highness the Nizam. At Golconda excavations of a preliminary nature were conducted by the department in front of the Old Armoury. This has resulted in the discovery of broken pieces of china and several other interesting objects which throw much light upon the culture of the period. The Director of Archæology has published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Muslemita* about 80 Moslem inscriptions of the Dominions from Kalyani, Mudgal, Taltam, Hyderabad City, Anand and Patancheru. These inscriptions date from the Tughluq period down to the end of the Mughal dynasty and many of them are very important from the point of view of history and calligraphy. The Museum continued to make steady progress. Objects of historical and artistic importance were collected in great number. The Director was engaged in the compilation of the book *AJANTA*: Vol. III and also *BIDAR*, which are expected to be published in the near future. The work in connection with the publication of the *CORPUS OF TELUGU INSCRIPTIONS* of Hyderabad also made steady progress.

The total expenditure came to Rs. 4,57,548-10-4 as Government Central Press. against Rs. 4,59,454-12-8 in the previous year. The earnings of the Press were Rs. 3,90,444-11-11 against Rs. 4,09,414-7-0 in the previous year. The net closing book-value of the entire plant was Rs. 6,37,077-12-0 during the year under review. 19 punches of 12 pt. Naskh and 127 matrices of 12 and 16 pt. Naskh, 19 matrices of 12 pt. Naskh and 82 matrices of 12 pt. English Recherche type were completed. In addition, 10 blocks and 6 dies were also prepared. The total value of work turned out including the value of types cast, came to Rs. 35,585. The printing of the Holy Quran was completed during the year.

The value of the new stock purchased during the year Stationery Department. aggregated to Rs. 6,01,449 as against Rs. 3,71,490 in the

previous year. The stock that remained on hand at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 1,47,445. The receipts of the Depot amounted to Rs. 56,438, while the total expenditure was Rs. 54,684.

**Nizamiah
Observatory.**

The programme of work with the Astrographic Equatorial Telescope remained the same as in the previous year and 120 plates were exposed. Observations of long period variables with the Grubb Equatorial were continued as in the previous years and 1,421 estimates of visual brightness were obtained, mostly of stars with faint minima. 45 Occultations of stars by the Moon have been observed. The total number of earthquakes recorded by one or both of the Milne-Shaw Seismographs was 148. The daily observations of the velocity and direction of the upper winds by means of pilot balloons were continued in co-operation with the Indian Meteorological Department and the preliminary results have been telegraphed in code every morning to the forecasting centres at Poona, Calcutta and Karachi. Additional balloons were released in the afternoon for two days a week for supplying information to the pilots of Messrs. Tata's Air Mail Service passing through Hyderabad on the Karachi-Madras route.

**Geological
Survey.**

The strip of country lying between Long. $79^{\circ} 60'$ and $79^{\circ} 20'$ and Lat. $16^{\circ} 38''$ and $16^{\circ} 17'$ was geologically surveyed during the year under review. The limestone area near Wazirabad in Nalgonda district and other areas in Nalgonda and Warangal districts were examined to investigate the possibility of locating a cement factory in the southern part of the State. A preliminary reconnaissance of the auriferous areas in Raichur and Gulbarga districts was undertaken to help Hyderabad Gold Development Scheme under Messrs. John Taylor & Sons. The gold bearing areas of Maski, Udbal Togaldinni, Buddinni, etc., were traversed.

**Life Insurance
Fund.**

The year started with Rs. 1,02,50,695-10-0 as the commencing fund, while the interest on investments during the year amounted to Rs. 4,21,184. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,04,29,900-11-1. Proposals received numbered 2,152 and 2080 policies of the face value of Rs. 15,51,602 were issued yielding

an annual premium of Rs. 37,789. Claims amounting to Rs. 4,38,949-6-9 and bonus amounting to Rs. 2,37,771-10-4 were paid during the year.

The Bureau continued its activities connected with ^{Information} _{Bureau} Publicity and also certain of the duties entrusted to it of the Press Commissioner. The work of compiling and translating the State Administration Reports continued to be in its charge and the Monthly Summaries of Press-cuttings were compiled as usual for the information of Government. The activities of the Government in the various departments received increasing publicity during the year as a result of the close co-ordination effected between the State Broadcasting Department and the Information Bureau through one and the same Secretariat for both. The Bureau also undertook a Quinquennial Report of the State's administration for purposes of the Viceregal visit. The total number of official statements issued during the year was 470 as compared with 456 in the preceding year. Of these, 56 were Communiques, 75 Press Notes, 290 Notifications and 49 Departmental Reports and Reviews. 143 individuals were supplied at their request with material and photographs for articles on Hyderabad. 72 unauthentic and misleading reports published in the Press were contradicted or elucidated as compared with 48 similar statements during the year 1346 Fasli. Two important innovations were made during the year to enable the Press to obtain accurate and timely information regarding the activities and plans of various departments. These were the issue of Introduction Cards to individual journalists and the holding of periodical Press Conferences. The distribution of newspapers to various Government Departments and educational institutions was carried out in accordance with the reorganisation scheme for the utilisation of the Press Commissioner's grant which aims at the discontinuance of the system of subsidy, leaving the selection of newspapers as far as possible to the departments themselves. State advertising was centralised in the Bureau in the course of the year and an order of Government was issued effecting such centralisation. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in the State in Urdu, Mahratti and Telugu was 55. Of these, 6 were dailies and 7

weeklies and bi-weeklies. The year 1347 Fasli was marked by strained relations between the two major communities in Hyderabad. Communal disturbance took place in the districts and in the capital city. They were largely the outcome of communal propaganda carried on by certain British Indian newspapers. As the appeals and warnings conveyed to these papers through two Communiques proved to be in vain, recourse was reluctantly had to the imposition of a ban on their entry while for similar reasons one local newspaper was called upon to furnish a security. During the period of the riots, censorship had also for a brief interval to be imposed on local newspapers in so far as matter regarding inter-communal relations was concerned.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

SECTION I.

Physical Features, etc.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 15 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION II.

Historical Summary.

2. *Vide* pages 15 to 22 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION III.

Form of Administration.

3. *Vide* pages 22 to 28 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION IV.

Civil Divisions.

4. *Vide* pages 28 to 34 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for past history; and *vide* para. 2 part I, para. 2, table II, part II, and table I (page 262) of part II of the Census Report of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions (1931) for present Civil Divisions.

SECTION V.

Details of the Census for 1931.

5. Refer to the Census Report 1931 on H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

CHAPTER II.

Collection of Revenue.

SECTION (A).

Land Revenue.

Total Revenue The Land Revenue from ryotwari including ijara, peshkash and panmaqta, fruit trees and miscellaneous heads (including poisonous drugs) both on account of current demand and previous arrears and including excess collections, amounted to Rs. 3,09,62,031, representing a decline of Rs. 15,47,947 or 4.76 per cent. The decline may be attributed to the fact that the total rainfall during the year was 26.61 inches showing a decrease of 9.25 inches. It was, moreover, untimely and uneven. Agricultural conditions, therefore, were not satisfactory and the kharif sowing was suspended in some places while the abi suffered in most of the Telingana Districts. In some places the rabi crop was stunted.

Divisions.—The Georai taluq was originally in the Nizamabad Division and has since been transferred to Bir Division.

Villages. The total number of Diwani villages including Samasthans, Jagirs, etc., was 19,125.

Area— The State comprises an area of 82,698 sq. miles or 52,962,720 acres of which the total Diwani area was 31,044,686, or 58.66 per cent. of the State, and the remaining 21,882,034 acres belong to the Sarf-i-Khas, Paigahs, Jagirs, etc. Of the Diwani area, 23,291,750 acres or 75.02 per cent. is arable and comprise 12,757,608 acres in the Marathwara and 10,534,142 acres in the Telingana. The actual area under cultivation is 21,666,806 acres which is 93.02 per cent. of the total culturable area. This shows a fall of 30,641 acres compared to the occupied area in 1346 Fasli. In Telingana the percentage of occupied area was lower than in Marathwara being 85.74 against 99.03. The largest proportion of occupied land was in the Marathwara districts of Aurangabad, Bir, Nanded, Gulbarga and Osmanabad,

and the Telingana Districts of Karimnagar and Warangal. The higher proportion in Marathwara is due to the fact that there is less wet cultivation in Marathwara than in Telingana.

There were 10,986 applications for Lavni of an area of 152,790 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,46,495 of which 3,201 applications were sanctioned, granting an area of 21,222 acres with an assessment of Rs. 53,499.

An increase in the total number of occupants or land-holders, including pattadars, joint pattadars and shikmidars was registered, the holding rising from 1,247,282 in 1346 F. to 1,268,362 in 1347 F. or by 21,080. There was an increase of 16,724 land-holders in the Marathwara and 4,356 in the Telingana, whereas the average holding in the Marathwara (20.44 acres dry and 0.47 acres wet land) is much larger than in the Telingana (12.03 acres dry and 1.57 acres wet land). The average assessment per holding is much lower. In the Marathwara the holding varied from nearly 17 acres in Bir District to 30 acres in Osmanabad District, and in the Telingana from nearly 7 acres in Nizamabad District to 27 acres in Baghat District. The average assessment per acre in the Marathwara was Rs. 1-1-11 for dry and Rs. 5-13-11 for wet land, while in the Telingana it was Re. 0-13-8 for the former and Rs. 12-7-3 for the latter. The highest average assessment per acre in the Marathwara for dry land was Rs. 1-9-3 in Nanded District and for wet land was Rs. 9-9-3 in Gulbarga District, while in the Telingana the highest average assessment per acre for dry land was Rs. 1-5-11 in Medak District and Rs. 19-10-1 in Nizamabad District.

The total ryotwari assessment in 1347 F. was Rs. 3,53,91,125 as against Rs. 3,53,76,882 for 1346 F. showing a slight increase of Rs. 14,243 or 0.04 per cent. This was due to revision of survey operations and conversions from single to double crop. The assessment on dry lands was Rs. 2,06,98,031 and on wet lands Rs. 1,46,93,094. Remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 56,21,724 in the Telingana and Rs. 5,22,904 in the Marathwara totalling Rs. 61,44,628 or 17.36 per cent. of the assessment showing an increase of 3.68 per cent. over the remission in 1346 F. The remissions were of two kinds, the usual seasonal remissions which amounted to

Area brought under Lavni.

Land Revenue Current, Demand, Collections and Balance of all the heads of Land Revenue.

Rs. 53,92,977 and special remissions on account of the failure of the abi crops amounting to Rs. 7,51,651.

Deducting remissions, the net assessment amounted to Rs. 2,92,46,497 and adding Rs. 10,76,660, on account of sivai Jamabandhi 'shumul' the total demand was Rs. 3,03,23,157 as against Rs. 3,20,01,408 for 1346 F. representing a decrease of Rs. 16,78,251 or 5.21 per cent. The collection out of the current demand amounted to Rs. 2,88,25,826 or 95.06 per cent. of the total demand. The sum of Rs. 16,485, or 0.05 per cent., was written off as irrecoverable leaving a sum of Rs. 14,80,846 in arrears. Excess collections amounted to Rs. 21,583.

The total demand on account of peshkush and panmaqta, fruit trees and miscellaneous heads (including poisonous drugs) including sivai jamabandhi 'shumul' amounted to Rs. 17,18,451, of which Rs. 14,78,951 was collected and Rs. 48,325 written off as irrecoverable leaving an outstanding of Rs. 1,91,175 at the close of the year.

Land Revenue. Of the previous arrears of ryotwari including sivai jamabandhi 'shumul' amounting to Rs. 58,87,469 the sum of Rs. 4,90,642 was collected and Rs. 1,68,420 written off as irrecoverable. This left the sum of Rs. 52,28,407 as outstanding.

Balance of all the heads of Land Revenue. The demand on account of previous arrears including sivai jamabandhi 'shumul' of the heads, peshkush and panmaqta, fruit trees and miscellaneous (including poisonous drugs) amounted to Rs. 15,37,754 of which Rs. 1,34,609 was collected and Rs. 56,400 written off as irrecoverable leaving Rs. 13,46,745 outstanding.

The total outstandings including arrears of 1347 F. and of previous years, under all the heads of 'Land Revenue' amounted to Rs. 82,47,173 as against Rs. 71,91,605 at the close of 1346 F.

SECTION (B).

Survey and Settlement.

Original Survey. Cadastral survey operations were undertaken in 120 khalsa and 30 jagir villages measuring 4,25,633 acres. The total cost amounted to Rs. 3,29,300.

Traverse. The traverse party completed the traverse of 115 villages of Baghat and Rajura Taluqs and 12 isolated villages bringing the total number to 127. The mea-

surement in all amounted to 1,172.23 linear miles and the expenditure to Rs. 65,892.

Original classification was carried out in 51,860 survey numbers of 100 khalsa and 31 jagir villages covering an area of 4,26,306 acres at a cost of Rs. 1,26,007. Classification.

Revision work including subdivision and correction of the original operations were carried out in 15 khalsa and 3 jagir villages comprising of 39,633 acres at a total cost of Rs. 40,824. Revision.

On the expiry of the term of settlement the rates of Pakhal and other Taluqs were revised but in view of the economic depression Government ordered the Settlement Department to prepare the new record of revision settlement omitting the revised rates. During the year under review the records of 79 villages of Pakhal Taluq and 9 villages of other taluqs were prepared and distributed. Besides this the settlement rates of 3 newly resumed and 28 jagir villages were announced. Announcement of Rates.

The total cost of the Department was Rs. 4,70,085 as cost. against Rs. 5,04,314 showing a decrease of Rs. 34,229 as compared with 1346 F.

The expenditure on the Jagir Survey and Settlement establishment amounted to Rs. 87,339 and the charges collected amounted to Rs. 1,04,064, showing a saving of Rs. 16,725. Jagir Survey.

SECTION (C).

Inam Settlement.

During the year Inams assessed at a total revenue of Rs. 5,00,932-5-7 were continued. The revenue of the Inams continued for life was Rs. 80 and that of the Inams continued in perpetuity Rs. 5,00,852-5-7. A sum of Rs. 12,869-14-6 was levied as pan and haqi-malikana. Result of Inam Enquiries.

payable to Government. Inams with a revenue of Rs. 5,282-5-8 were resumed to khalsa. The following statement shows the details of continuance, haqi-malikana and resumption:—

Nature of Grant	Total Revenue	Amount continued	Pan and Haqi-malikana	Amount attached
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Jagirs ..	4,35,430 15 3	4,26,722 5 3	8,708 10 0	..
2. Maqtas ..	31,324 6 5	26,699 0 2	4,161 4 6	464 1 9
3. Inams ..	13,836 13 4	9,623 10 0	..	4,213 3 4
4. Seri Lands ..	8,934 0 5	8,530 7 5	..	408 9 0
5. Rusum ..	14,764 15 6	14,575 7 11	..	189 7 7
6. Compensation of Abbkari.	14,793 6 10	14,781 6 10	..	12 0 0
Total ..	5,19,084 9 9	5,00,932 5 7	12,869 14 6	5,282 5 8

Inam certificates.

During the year 63 Inam Certificates were issued as against 37 during the previous year, the details being as follows:—

Srl. No.	Authorities	Original	Review	Total
1	His Exalted Highness ..	17	..	17
2	Nazim Atiyat ..	13	..	13
3	Subedars ..	24	..	24
4	First Taluqdars ..	9	..	9
	Total ..	63	..	63

Case Work.

In the Nizamat Atiyat 157 cases were pending at the commencement of the year and during the year 421 fresh cases were admitted making a total of 578. Of this number 476 cases have been disposed of and 102 are pending.

SECTION (D).

Excise.

The new system introduced in the State in 1346 Fasli ^{Special Features.} under which every shop is sold separately by public auction and a tax is levied on every sendhi, tad or *Khajoor* tree which is tapped, remained in force in 1347 Fasli.

The number of country liquor shops was reduced from ^{Country Liquor.} 4,225 to 3,488 and the consumption decreased from 425,198 proof gallons to 361,960 proof gallons. This decrease is chiefly the result of the closure of pot-bhatties and liquor shops attached thereto with effect from the 1st of Azur 1347 Fasli and to a certain extent to the riots in the City of Hyderabad and bad seasonal conditions throughout the Western Districts. The revenue decreased from Rs. 43,54,514 to Rs. 42,64,976. Gulmohwa was collected for distillation in only three districts and five taluks. In other districts it was auctioned for grazing cattle. The revenue from gulmohwa amounted to Rs. 3,26,207.

The number of licenses issued for all kinds of foreign ^{Foreign Liquor.} liquor shops was 110 against 115 in 1346 Fasli. The consumption of locally made foreign liquor amounted to 9,963 proof gallons showing, a decrease of 1,918 proof gallons while the revenue amounted to Rs. 1,75,172 giving an increase of Rs. 30,008.

The Government revenue from sendhi was ^{Toddy.} Rs. 1,37,08,224 and showed an increase of Rs. 19,60,916. The revenue from jagirs and makhtas whose sendhi administration was taken over by Government from the beginning of 1346 Fasli increased from Rs. 42,00,817 to Rs. 48,34,245. The total number of sendhi shops inclusive of jagir shops was reduced from 9,944 to 9,091 and the number of trees tapped throughout the State decreased from 3,282,861 to 3,272,662.

The consumption of opium amounted to 6,981 seers ^{Opium and Hemp Drugs.} against 6,844 seers in 1346 Fasli. The number of shops was reduced from 726 to 553. The revenue amounted to Rs. 10,61,370 showing an increase of Rs. 4,758. 9,762 seers of ganja were consumed during the year giving an

increase of 740 seers while the number of shops was reduced from 732 to 563 and the revenue amounted to Rs. 5,27,738, showing an increase of Rs. 24,045. The small increases in the consumption of opium and ganja are due to better anti-smuggling arrangements in the border districts.

Revenue.

The total Government revenue from the Abkari Department in 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 2,03,02,298 against Rs. 1,84,91,427 in 1346 Fasli and included besides the items mentioned above, collections on account of fines, forfeitures and miscellaneous heads. This is the highest figure of revenue shown by this department in any year. The total demand for which the Abkari Department was responsible in the year 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 2,70,45,718 and the collection including arrears actually amounted to Rs. 2,75,99,992. The amount includes the revenue of the Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak, Paigahs and Jagirs, the Abkari of which is administered by the Abkari Department.

Cost of Department.

The total expenditure of the Department was 6.93 per cent. of the total revenue.

Government Alcohol Factory.

The Government Alcohol Factory, Kamareddy, was worked with some profit. It could not be used to its full capacity all the year because of the fall in the demand for country liquor. The establishment of a pharmaceutical laboratory to utilise the spirit manufactured in the factory is under consideration of Government.

Offences.

The number of offences of all kinds was 8,802 of which 929 were of illicit distillation. In 1346 Fasli and 1345 Fasli the number of illicit distillation cases was 473 and 250 respectively.

The incidence of consumption and revenue under various heads and the incidence of taxation on the whole

together with the number of shops per 10,000 of population are as under:—

Srl. No.	Items	Incidence of consumption per 100 of population	Incidence of revenue per head of population	No. of shops per 10,000 of population	Incidence of taxation under all heads
1	Liquor	2.5 P. Gls	0.29	2.4	Re. a. p.
2	Sendhi	..	0.95	4.4	1 13 11
3	Opium	0.376 of a tola.	0.073	.38	
4	Ganja	0.52 of a tola.	0.086	.39	

SECTION (E).

Forests.

The percentage of forest area to the total area of the State during the year was 11.47. The total area of reserved, protected and open forests during the years 1346 and 1347 F. is given below:—

	1346 F.	1347 F.
	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.
Reserved	286.98	349.97
Protected	7861.87	7984.80
Open	1200.95	1150.58

The total length of external boundary lines newly demarcated during the year was 300.42 miles and 3713 pillars were erected. 8829.40 miles of existing lines were repaired. The demarcation of 224.53 miles of enclosure lines was effected.

The total area under sanctioned working plans and felling schemes as also under provisional schemes during the year was 5090.41 sq. miles which was 53.6 per cent. of the total area.

14.3 miles of new roads and 288 miles fair-weather roads were constructed in the Nirmal, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar and Nanded Divisions. In Nanded Division 3 miles of bridle paths were constructed.

Offences.

The number of cases pending at the commencement of the year was 5,323 and 3,280 fresh cases were reported making a total of 8,603. 5,315 cases were disposed of. Conviction was obtained in 4 cases and 2,942 cases were compounded by realising Rs. 44,115. 362 cases were either withdrawn or the accused acquitted leaving a balance of 5,288 cases at the close of the year.

Protection from fire.

The total area in which fire protection was attempted was 8,90,509 acres of which 8,54,846 acres were successfully protected at a cost of Rs. 14,102, the percentage of success being 96.

Protection from Cattle.

Out of a total forest area of 9,485.35 sq. miles, 543.90 sq. miles were absolutely closed to all animals for grazing during the year, 8,314.51 sq. miles were open to all animals except goats and 626.94 miles were open to all animals including goats. The revenue collected from grazing was Rs. 3,31,975 against Rs. 3,52,647 of the previous year.

Sylvicultural Operations.

In areas under regeneration coppice shoots, pollarded shoots and seedlings have flourished well and the natural seedlings of teak, satin, nallamaddi and other species that died back in previous years had shot up. The total area under plantations and sowings under different systems was 2,020 acres. The plantations consisted of *Bombax*, *Rab*, *Taungya*, *Karanj* (*Pongamia glabara*) and *Tephrosia Candida* for leaf manure. *Casuarina* plantations were established at *Himayatsagar* and *Jidmitla*. Some experimental work was done in *Gulbarga* Division with a view to the reafforestation of denuded areas. Experiments were also started on seed origin with seeds from other parts of India which have behaved well.

Exploitation.

The area exploited in 1347 F. under different systems was 45,455 acres as against 44,764 acres in the previous year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue realised during the year by the sale of major produce was Rs. 6,73,550 as against Rs. 5,85,892, and that of minor produce was Rs. 8,46,595 against Rs. 7,16,595 of the previous year. The income from miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 91,604 as against Rs. 76,817 in 1346 F. The total revenue from the above items was Rs. 16,11,749 as against Rs. 13,79,304 in 1346 F. The increase is partly due to the collection of arrears.

The expenditure under conservancy amounted to Rs. 1,42,287 and the cost of establishment was Rs. 7,60,008. Thus the total expenditure under both the heads amounted to Rs. 9,82,245 as against Rs. 9,01,162 of the previous year leaving a surplus of Rs. 7,08,504.

The arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 1,55,179 of which Rs. 2,210 were written off and Rs. 17,871 were recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 1,35,098. The current demand amounted to Rs. 16,44,195 out of which Rs. 15,82,799 were realised leaving a balance of Rs. 61,396. The total amount of arrears outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 1,96,494.

SECTION (F).

Customs.

The agricultural conditions of the year have a great General. bearing on the revenue of the Customs Department. Both the *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops were estimated in 1347 F. at $8\frac{1}{2}$ annas against a normal crop of 12 annas. There was a remarkable increase of 50 per cent. in the area under groundnuts and 15 per cent. in the area under cotton, while the area under castor-seed shrank by 33 per cent. Trade recovery, on the whole, was not marked and, although there were some signs of improvement, the relative prices of agricultural commodities continued their downward trend. The prices of cotton, cotton-seed and groundnuts further fell by over 30 per cent. at the beginning of the season, necessitating a reduction of the customs duty. To stimulate local industries the following imports were exempted from duty:—coke, plumbago, green and red sulphate of Iron and grinding stones. As the oil industry within the State is now largely self-supporting a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* was reimposed on oil exports tentatively from 20-2-47 F.

The total revenue amounted to Rs. 1,35,75,646 as Revenue. against Rs. 1,45,26,628 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 9,50,982 or 6.5 per cent. The average revenue for the five years ending 1346 Fasli was Rs. 1,25,37,860 and the revenue of the year exceeded this average by Rs. 10,37,786 or 8.3 per cent. in spite of the loss of

Rs. 11,83,659 on account of reduction in the rates of duty on cotton, cotton-seed, and groundnuts. To the total revenue of the year imports contributed Rs. 71,88,774 or 53 per cent. and exports Rs. 63,86,872 or 47 per cent. The revenue from rail-borne goods amounted to Rs. 1,08,95,551 or 80.3 per cent. and from road-borne goods to Rs. 26,80,095 or 19.7 per cent. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 21,183. The total value of imports including commodities passed free of duty was Rs. 14,52,53,830 and of exports Rs. 14,64,80,990. The balance of trade was favourable to the State. On the customs revenue the incidence of taxation worked out at Re. 0-15-1 per head of population and the trade per head was Rs. 20-3-4.

The total value of import was Rs. 12,93,37,000, and the duty realised amounted to Rs. 71,78,183. The principal decreases were under salt (Rs. 2,07,700), cotton piece-goods (Rs. 68,400), silk piece-goods (Rs. 17,400), artificial silk piece-goods (Rs. 15,900), horned cattle and other animals (Rs. 14,600), cocoanut and copra (Rs. 14,400), handloom piece-goods (Rs. 14,100), cotton twist and yarn (Rs. 13,500) and silver (Rs. 12,600). There were increases under gur (Rs. 69,100), petrol (Rs. 37,600), sugar (Rs. 35,100), galvanised and corrugated iron sheets (Rs. 32,900), miscellaneous food-grains (Rs. 19,600), cocoanut oil (Rs. 19,300), rice and paddy (Rs. 18,400), paper, cardboard, etc. (Rs. 10,200). The total value of exports was Rs. 13,08,19,000, and the duty realised Rs. 63,76,280. The principal decreases were under cotton (Rs. 12,45,450), castor seed (Rs. 2,66,075) and cotton seed (Rs. 91,530). There was an increase of Rs. 5,44,132 under groundnuts, Rs. 1,23,891 under edible oils, Rs. 62,485 under dry chillies and Rs. 56,048 under oil-cakes. Cotton is the chief cash crop and is one of the main arteries of the State's economic life. There was a restricted overseas demand for cotton, Japan, in particular, purchasing 1,359,000 bales in 1937-38 against 2,334,000 bales in 1936-37. The seasonal conditions for groundnuts were better during the year and there was a brisker overseas demand, so that exports increased. As regards goods generally exempt from duty the total value of imports amounted to Rs. 77,63,000 and of exports to Rs. 1,11,45,000. On the import side, there

were noticeable decreases under miscellaneous food-grains (Rs. 6,61,000) and agricultural implements (Rs. 79,000). Under exports, the principal decreases were under oils (Rs. 37,21,000), gur (Rs. 15,23,000), tanned hides and skins (Rs. 9,71,000), cotton and silk handloom piece-goods (Rs. 1,88,000), yarn and twist manufactured in local mills (Rs. 37,000) and green chillies (Rs. 33,000). The total value of Special Exemptions was Rs. 1,71,26,000. The statistics reveal an all round increase of industrial activity in the Dominions during the year, for on the imports side the value of machinery increased by Rs. 2,25,000, of ingots and sheets of iron, copper, brass, etc. by Rs. 2,22,000, of chemicals for industrial purposes by Rs. 58,000 and of dyes and tanning substances by Rs. 26,000. Among exports the value of woollen carpets and blankets increased by Rs. 68,000, cigarettes by Rs. 6,000, bidis by Rs. 39,000, furniture and toys by Rs. 7,000, leather manufactures by Rs. 4,000, soap by Rs. 2,000 and other local manufactures by Rs. 30,000.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to ~~Expenditure.~~ Rs. 20,77,977. The incidence of expenditure to the revenue was 15.3 per cent.

The income derived from match excise is not credited ~~Match~~ ~~Excise.~~ to the Customs Department but, as the collection of duty is in the hands of the Department, it is mentioned here. The income from the sale of match excise banderols increased from Rs. 11,86,179 (in 1346 F.) to Rs. 12,21,529 in 1347 F. Two new cottage factories came into existence during the year.

SECTION (G).

Registration.

During the year under report there were in all 176 registration offices as compared with 192 in the previous year. The total number of registered documents rose from 50,080 to 51,233 during the year indicating an increase of 1,153 or 2.3 per cent. while their value increased from Rs. 4,46,92,171 to Rs. 4,64,55,424 representing an increase of 3.9 per cent. The expenditure of the Department rose from Rs. 2,35,588 to Rs. 2,40,869 due to some

extraordinary increase in the grades of the employees. The income from registration aggregated to Rs. 4,91,127 as compared with Rs. 4,96,589 in the previous year.

SECTION (H).

Stamps.

During the year under report the income under stamps was Rs. 25,29,077-5-2 in the Diwani Area and Rs. 2,48,124-4-0 in the Residency Jurisdiction aggregating to Rs. 27,77,201. This indicates a decrease of Rs. 75,249 as compared with income of previous year. The value of the stamps manufactured during the year was as follows:—

Kinds of Stamps		Value in O.S. Rs.
Stamp Paper	..	16,61,394 10 0
Court Fee Stamps	..	10,26,939 0 0
Hundi Stamps	..	81,400 0 0
Adhesive Stamps	..	..
Postal and Service Stamps	..	9,44,744 0 6
	Total	37,14,477 10 6
Residency Ilaqa	..	2,16,392 12 0
	Grand total	39,30,870 6 6

The value of stamps supplied to different areas was as follows:—

Area		Value in O.S. Rs.
Diwani	..	33,84,051 3 8
Jagirs	..	1,86,672 8 0
Residency Ilaqa	..	2,48,124 4 0
	Total	38,18,848 9 8

SECTION (I).

Court of Wards.

At the beginning of 1347 Fasli 42 estates were under supervision of the Court. During the year, three more estates were taken over making the total number 45 at the close of the year.

At the end of 1346 F. 24 proposals were pending disposal. 13 fresh proposals were submitted during the year. Of these, 3 were sanctioned, 14 were rejected and 20 were left pending at the end of the year.

The estates which remained under the supervision of the Court of Wards at the close of the year comprises of 37 Jagirs, 2 Maqta, 1 Rusum, 3 Pattadaris and 2 Samasthans.

The total number of jagir villages under supervision was 406 $\frac{1}{2}$. Of these 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ were surveyed and settled and 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ were under revision. Settlement reports of 33 villages were under compilation and those of 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ villages were pending sanction. 70 villages were under survey operations. The reports of 17 villages were sanctioned and new rates were to be announced by the Settlement Department. 33 villages were still unsurveyed.

(a) *2-anna fund.*—At the beginning of the year 1347 Fasli, Rs. 69,173 were due by some of the estates to the 2-anna fund. During the year, fresh loans of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 19,000 were advanced to Ahmed Ali Mirza and Barqud Dowla estates respectively. The amount of debts recoverable stood at Rs. 90,173 at the end of 1347 Fasli.

(b) *Outside Liabilities.*—(1) *Referred to Civil Courts.*—Suits of the value of Rs. 16,27,202 were pending in the civil courts at the commencement of the year. Fresh suits of the value of Rs. 5,13,894 were instituted and one suit of Rs. 950 was decreed during the year, leaving suits of the value of Rs. 21,40,146 under enquiry.

(2) *Referred to the Court of Wards.*—Suits of the value of Rs. 8,86,148 were pending enquiry in the Court of Wards at the beginning of the year. In 1346 F.

Proposals for estates being placed under the management of the Court of Wards.

Nature of Estates.

Survey and Settlement.

Liabilities.

the amount was shown to be Rs. 8,76,718 by mistake. Fresh claims of the value of Rs. 2,70,082 were instituted and, claims of Rs. 2,24,095 were rejected during the year.

Finance of the Estates. *Income and Expenditure.*—The figures of income and expenditure of the estates under supervision during 1347 F. are compared below with those of 1346 F.:—

<i>Heads.</i>		1346 F.	1347 F.
Opening Balance	..	19,29,128	19,44,763
Receipts	..	32,05,677	41,20,645
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total ..	51,34,805	60,65,408
Expenditure	..	31,92,615	43,96,416
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Closing Balance	..	19,42,190	16,68,992
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Note:—The difference of Rs. 2,573 in the closing balance of 1346 F. and the opening balance of 1347 F. is due to the adjustment of accounts.

Fees and Management Charges of the Court of Wards. The fees and management charges of the Court of Wards for supervision during 1347 F. are compared below with 1346 F. figures.

<i>Heads.</i>		1346 F.	1347 F.
Opening Balance	..	54,907	2,537
Income	..	3,58,906	2,74,907
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total ..	4,08,813	2,77,444
Expenditure	..	4,06,276	3,11,923
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	..	2,537	..
Excess expenditure	..	..	34,479
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Investment on behalf of Estates. At the commencement of the year investments in profitable concerns of the estates under supervision (from 14 annas) amounted to Rs. 46,49,694. Rs. 8,29,443 were invested during the year raising the total invested amount to Rs. 54,79,137. Pro. Notes and other securities returned to the estates that were released amounted to Rs. 15,800 while the Pro. Notes sold and the

deposits withdrawn during the year amounted to Rs. 1,30,761. The total invested amount of the estates (including Raja Sheo Raj's Estate) was Rs. 53,32,576.

Investments from the 2-anna fund at the close of 1346 F. amounted to Rs. 2,67,600. A further sum of Rs. 28,100 was invested during the year raising the total to Rs. 2,95,700 at the close of the year.

The expenditure on public works and general improvements amounted to Rs. 2.89 lakhs as against Rs. 2.43 lakhs in 1346 Fasli.

The total number of wards receiving education was 110.

SECTION (J).

Agricultural Indebtedness, etc.

The year 1347 F. will be remembered as a landmark owing to the important measures for the relief of indebted agriculturists which were introduced by His Exalted Highness' Government. The Report on Agricultural Indebtedness submitted by the Additional Revenue Secretary after a detailed enquiry and the various measures for relief proposed by him, viz., the restriction of alienation of land, the conciliation of debt by agreement, the establishment of a land mortgage bank for the redemption of debt, co-operative marketing, the regulation of money-lending by statute, the enforcement, throughout the Dominions, of standardised weights and measures, the establishment of village panchayats and the consolidation of holdings have been discussed in last year's report.

(i) *Restriction of alienation of land.*—The Land Alienation Regulation of 1343 F., which had been introduced in 1345 F. in the two districts of Aurangabad and Osmanabad as an experimental measure, was found to be a great boon to agriculturists. It was therefore extended to all the khalsa and Sarf-i-Khas Mufawiza Diwani areas from the 1st of Amardad 1347 F. with two important amendments which were aimed at protecting the poorer agriculturists of protected groups from being exploited by their richer brethren. The first amendment provides that no member of a protected class will be free

to alienate his land even to a member of his own class or group without Taluqdar's sanction unless he has retained in his permanent possession land of an assessment value of at least Rs. 30 per year. The second amendment restricts protection under the Regulation only to those members of the protected classes who do not pay an assessment of more than Rs. 500 annually to Government. All land above that limit in possession of a person of a protected class can be alienated freely under the ordinary law as before and the holders of such estates will, so long as their holding is assessed at not less than Rs. 500, be classed as non-protected. Similarly, all protected persons paying an assessment of more than Rs. 500 will have to take the Taluqdar's permission for taking the land of protected agriculturists in their possession permanently.

The Additional Revenue Secretary made extensive tours in the Dominions in order to explain the provisions of this Regulation to agriculturists, sowcars and Government officers and to keep a watch on its working in the districts. He also framed Rules and issued detailed executive instructions for the guidance of Revenue and Registration Officers.

(ii) *The Debt Conciliation Regulation and the Money-lenders' Regulation.*—Side by side with the Land Alienation Regulation, two new Regulations proposed for immediate adoption, viz., the Debt Conciliation Regulation and the Money-lenders' Regulation, were also enforced in all Diwani and Sarf-i-Khas Mufawwiza Diwani Ilakas from the 1st Amardad 1347 F.

The important provisions of the Debt Conciliation Regulation have been mentioned in the last year's report. As the work of Judicial Officers specially on the civil side has decreased appreciably due to the introduction of debt relief measures, the Judicial Department was requested to spare some Munsiffs to work as Chairmen of Debt Conciliation Boards. The Services of three Munsiffs have been spared and six Boards have been started under them in 6 taluks, viz., Warangal and Khammam under one Chairman, Gulbarga and Chincholi under another and Tuljapur and Latur under the third. Two more Boards were started in Aurangabad and Jalna taluks under an honorary Chairman and yet another in the Baghat taluka under the chairmanship of the Personal Assistant to the

Additional Revenue Secretary. These nine Boards have been appointed from the 16th Mehir 1347 F. for a period of one year and each consists of four respectable and reliable honorary members from among agriculturists and sowcars selected by Taluqdars in addition to the Chairman. The number of applications filed before these Boards up to the end of Aban 1347 F. was 126 involving a sum of Rs. 1,59,341. The insignificant number of applications is obviously due to the fact that the Boards were established at the tail-end of the year and people in villages had hardly come to know of their existence. Apart from starting the Boards, the Additional Revenue Secretary addressed several meetings of sowcars and agriculturists at various places during his tours in order to explain and popularise the measure and kept a close watch on the working of the Boards. He also prepared rules and forms under the Regulation and submitted them to Government for sanction. It is intended to establish Boards in as many taluks as possible in the near future. The important provisions of the Money-lenders' Regulation have been explained in last year's report. Government had to meet severe opposition from sowcars in regard to this Regulation. The Additional Revenue Secretary received several representations, deputations and memorials and tried to remove misunderstanding by personal discussions, by addressing several public meetings at various business centres and by publishing a series of official communiques. He also framed rules and forms under the Regulation for which the sanction of Government was obtained. The work of issuing licences to money-lenders will commence from Azur 1348 F. for which all necessary arrangements have been made by the Additional Revenue Secretary.

(iii) *Replacement of the three Regulations by permanent Acts.*—In the middle of the year under report the Additional Revenue Secretary submitted the three Regulations mentioned above as draft bills to the Legislative Council with the sanction of Government with special instructions that they should be replaced by permanent enactments within one year. On the 17th Mehir 1347 F. the Legislative Council entrusted the three Bills to its Select Committee for scrutiny and report. From the 9th Aban 1347 F. the said Committee sat on the Bills

three days a week. The Additional Revenue Secretary is piloting the Bills and is taking the opportunity of proposing several useful amendments in the light of experience gained of the working of the Regulations and of the representations made on behalf of the public.

(iv) *Land Mortgage Bank Scheme*.—A detailed scheme for starting a Land Mortgage Bank in the State for redemption of agricultural debt is under consideration of Government.

(v) *Miscellaneous Measures*.—Other miscellaneous measures mentioned in last year's report, viz., the establishment of Multiple Object Societies in groups of villages, or the establishment of village banks for giving cash loans and for marketing agricultural produce, the standardisation of weights and measures, the starting of Village Panchayats and the Agricultural Labourers' Non-credit Societies are still under the consideration of Government. In order to assist the further expansion of the Co-operative Movement and to bring about co-ordination in the working of various debt relief measures Government have placed the Co-operative Department under the Revenue Department from the beginning of next year.

II. Record of Rights. An account of how the Record of Rights System is being introduced in the Dominions has been given in last year's report. Up to the middle of the year under report this work was done under the direct supervision and control of the Additional Revenue Secretary, but from Khurdad 1347 F., it has been given in charge of the Nazim of Land Records. The proposal to retain the temporary Special establishment for the Record of Rights for a period of six years has been sanctioned by Government. During the year under report this work was started in the two Marathwara districts of Aurangabad and Bir. It is hoped that the Record will be completed in all districts in a few years' time. The proposal to introduce this system in the Sarf-i-Khas areas also is under the consideration of the Sarf-i-Khas authorities.

III. The Bhagela System. The Additional Revenue Secretary continued to watch the working of the Bhagela Agreements Regulation of 1345 F. Experience has shown that the Regulation in its present form is not very effective and employers of Bhagelas are successfully trying to circumvent it in many

ways. Proposals to amend the Regulation are before a Committee of selected officials and non-officials before they are submitted to Government.

SECTION (K).

Colonisation.

The colonisation scheme continued in abeyance and no lands were assigned. A sum of Rs. 7,355 was withdrawn by applicants out of their deposits, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 65,321-0-4. Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur is the only colonist to whom land was assigned in the past under the Colonisation Rules. The assessment from these lands is being credited under Land Revenue. He was advanced Rs. 1,50,000 as taccavi.

The Department disposed of 326 applications leaving a balance of 42 cases but actually lands were given only to 40 sepoys to the extent of 2,400 acres.

During the year the British Army did much field firing and held several camps of exercise. All the civil arrangements for these operations were satisfactory and the compensation determined was paid to the persons affected from time to time as received from the Military authorities.

The following lands were acquired under the Land Acquisition Act and handed over to the British Military authorities:—

(1) 28 guntas in Bholakpur village, Baghat taluq.	For the extension of a grave yard.
(2) 21 acres, 15 guntas in Toogutta, Estate of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur.	For the construction of quarters for the Commander of 12th Infantry Brigade, Secunderabad and Indian Commissioned Officers.

An area of 3 acres 10 guntas within the limits of Secunderabad Cantonment, in which bungalows Nos. 80 and 81 are situated, was handed over to State Railway.

Assignment of Land to War-returned Sepoys.

Cantonment Section.

CHAPTER III.

Protection

SECTION (A).

Legislative Department.

Constitu-
tion of
the
Legis-
lative
Council.
Enact-
ments
passed.

The Constitution of the Legislative Council remained unchanged during the year 1347 F.

Two important pieces of legislation were enacted in the year under report; namely The Hindu Widows Remarriage Act and the High Court (Amendment) Act. The reasons which prompted the introduction of these measures are:

(1) *The Hindu Widows Remarriage Act.*—It has long been a disputed point among the Hindus whether the Hindu Law permitted the remarriage of widows. On the other hand the custom of child marriage among the Hindus has been responsible for a considerable number of girl widows condemned to a lifelong widowhood. This has naturally resulted in the lowering of the standard of the social life and morality of the Hindus. To remedy this sorry state of affairs Act No. XV of 1856 was passed in British India. The Hyderabad Hindu Widows Remarriage Act, a much needed piece of legislation, was passed with a similar object, namely, to preserve and strengthen the social life of the Hindus of the State.

(2) *The High Court (Amendment) Act.*—The wording of Section 13, sub-sections 2 and 3, of the High Court Act No. III of 1337 F. lent itself to an interpretation which was calculated to interfere with the Firman-i-Mubarak dated 12th Rabi-us-Sani 1346 H., empowering the High Court, with a view to saving the time of the Government, to exercise the powers of transfer of Munsiffs. The position has now been clarified by the addition of an explanation to Section 13.

Further, Section 13 sub-section 23 (1) empowers the High Court to confer on the Registrar of the High Court any of the powers mentioned in items (a) to (l). The powers mentioned in item (d) relate to petitions regarding the substitution of representatives. The Registrar was competent, after the conferment of the aforesaid powers, to sanction only those petitions about which there was no dispute between the parties. In order to save the time of the High Court, item (d) of sub-section 23 of Section 13 has been so amended as to give the Registrar powers to take evidence in cases in dispute between the parties regarding substitution of representatives and to submit a report to the Division Bench of the High Court. The High Court (Amendment) Act was accordingly passed.

During the year under report 25 meetings of the Select Committees of the Legislative Council were held to consider the Bills that had been referred to them by the Council for report.

The question of the reform of the Judicial Committee continued to receive the consideration of Government as in the preceding year. The two Judges who were temporarily appointed to the Bench of the Judicial Committee to dispose of the arrears of cases continued to work during the year under report with the result that a fair number of Civil Appeals were disposed of and very few Criminal Appeals were pending at the end of the year.

SECTION (B).

Justice.

The total number of both Civil and Criminal cases has gone up from 1,62,150 to 1,72,418, showing on the whole an increase of 10,268 cases or of 6 per cent. compared with the preceding year. The number of both the Civil and Criminal disposable cases during the year under report was 2,19,814 as against 2,07,841 in the previous year, which meant an increase of 11,973 and the disposals have gone up from 1,60,445 to 1,74,452, indicating an increase of 14,007 disposals or an improvement of 8 per cent.

Volume
and
Disposal
of
Judicial
Work.

Duration of Cases. On the Civil Side the average duration of the civil regular original cases has been 122 days, as against 131 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 9 days. The duration of cases in the Jagir courts was 160 days as against 172 days in the preceding year, which is a decrease of 12 days or 7 per cent. The number of cases pending for more than a year fell by 114 or 22 per cent.

In spite of the economic depression, there was an increase of Rs. 2,00,589 or 12 per cent., in the amount realized by execution proceedings. The execution work was also satisfactory and 253 more execution cases were decided as compared with the preceding year.

The average duration of the Criminal Cases was 22 days, as against 24 days, in the preceding year, or a decrease of 8 per cent. In the High Court, there was an increase of 533 cases or 9 per cent. in the number of the civil appeals. The increase in the number of appeals disposed of was 1,196 or 22 per cent. The average duration of civil cases in the year under report was 418 days, as against 374 days in the preceding year. This increase was due to the disposal of a large number of old cases. The number of pending cases was 6,778 as against 7,326 cases in the preceding year.

In the Divisional Courts, the number of civil appeals instituted fell by 58. The fall in the number of disposals was 249, which is due to the fact that the procedure of second appeals does not exist now. There was a decrease of 90 days or 28 per cent. in the duration, whereas in the District Courts there was an increase of 1,517 cases or 25 per cent. in the number of civil appeals instituted, an increase of 1,395 cases or 24 per cent. in the number of appeals disposed of and an increase of 3 days in the duration.

Receipts of the Judicial Department.

The receipts of the Judicial Department in the year under report increased by Rs. 2,12,696 or 12 per cent.

A few salient Features.

The year was notable for the increase of 1,500 cases or 4 per cent., on the Civil Side and of 5,617 or 13 per cent on the Criminal Side. Consequently there was an appreciable increase in the receipts, as compared with the preceding year. In the High Court, the average percentage of the disposals out of the disposable criminal cases was 94, as against 90 in the preceding year. In

spite of this there was a decrease in the average duration by 27 days or 42 per cent. In the Divisional Courts, the average number of criminal appeals disposed was 92, as against 85 in the preceding year while the average duration of the cases increased by 19 days. In the District Judges' Courts, the average percentage of disposals of criminal appeals was 91, the same as in the preceding year, but the duration was reduced by 14 per cent. In the Small Causes Court, the total number of cases instituted decreased by 69. The economic depression and the enforcement of the Money-lenders' Regulations were mainly responsible for this decrease. The reduction in the number of cases instituted also affected the receipts. There was, however, an increase of 292 cases in the number of the disposals.

In the year under report, ten buildings, were completed for the lower courts, making the total number of Government buildings 63. The proposal regarding the construction of buildings for the City Courts is still under consideration.

Judicial
Buildings.

A draft bill to amend Section 371 Criminal Procedure Code has been submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Council. After its approval, cases relating to the Insolvency of judgment-debtors shall be instituted in the City Civil Courts. The procedure relating to the institution of third appeals have been abolished and all second appeals are at present entertained in the High Court. This has increased the volume of work in the High Court and has also affected the duration of cases. To meet this situation an amendment to Section 602, C. P. C., on lines similar to the law in British India, has been submitted to the Legislative Council, and is at present under consideration. The effect of this amendment would be to restrict the number of second appeals. Certain amendments relating to the Legal Practitioners' Act have also been submitted for consideration. The idea is to raise the standard and efficiency of the work of legal practitioners and at the same time to facilitate the administration of justice. In order to remove certain difficulties in the way of the early disposal of the administrative work of the High Court, a Bill suitably to amend the High Court Act has been drafted and submitted to the Legislative Department.

CIVIL.

Tribunals. In the Dominions of Hyderabad, the Civil Tribunals are of three kinds; namely, Khalsa, Sarf-i-Khas and Jagir. They are comprised of the following Judicial Officers:—

(a) *Khalsa.*

1. High Court Judges	..	..	..	9
2. Divisional Judges and City Small Causes Court Judges	..	..	..	5
3. Additional Divisional Judges	..	..	..	5
4. Darul Kaza Judge	..	..	..	1
5. District Judges and City Civil Judges of the grade of District Judges	..	..	..	16
6. Additional District Judges	..	..	..	8
7. Taluka Munsiffs and City Munsiffs	..	..	..	91
8. Honorary Judges	..	..	..	4
			Total	139

(b) *Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak.*

1. District Civil Judge	..	..	..	1
2. Munsiffs	..	..	..	6
3. Tahsildars exercising Judicial powers	..	..	..	6
			Total	13	
				Grand Total	152

In the year under report the number of Khalsa Judicial Officers was 139 as in the previous year. The number of Judicial Officers in the Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak was 13 in 1347 F. as in 1346 F.

(c) *Jagirs.*

The number of Jagir Courts was 59 as against 60 in 1346 Fasli. The decrease was due to the abolition of the

District Court in Paloncha Samasthan. The details are as follows:—

1. Divisional Judges	..	..	..	5
2. District Judges	..	..	..	10
3. Munsiffs	..	..	..	44
				—
		Total	..	59
				—

(a) *Khalsa*.—The total number of Original Cases Institution of Suits. instituted in 1347 Fasli, including those reinstated was 35,175, as against 33,675 in 1346 Fasli, indicating an increase of 1,500 cases or 4 per cent. The number of Miscellaneous proceedings was 19,844 as against 18,771 in 1346 Fasli, showing an increase of 1,073 cases or 5 per cent.

(b) *Jagirs*.—In Jagirs, the number of Original Regular Suits and Miscellaneous proceedings was 4,189 and 2,617 respectively as against 4,441 and 2,442 in 1346 Fasli. Although there was a decrease of 252 cases on the Original Regular Side, there was an increase of 175 in the Miscellaneous proceedings.

(a) *Khalsa*.—The total money equivalent of the Valuation of Suits. suits filed in 1347 Fasli was Rs. 2,23,72,949 as against Rs. 1,61,31,010 in 1346 Fasli. The increase of Rs. 62,41,939 or an increase of 38 per cent. was due to the rise in the number of cases instituted.

(b) *Jagirs*.—The total valuation of suits in the Jagir Courts in 1347 Fasli was Rs. 10,98,530 as against Rs. 13,99,548 in 1346 Fasli. The fall of Rs. 3,01,018 was due to the decrease in number of the cases instituted.

(a) *Khalsa*.—The total disposal of Original Disposal of Civil Work. Regular Cases was 36,616 as against 33,432 in 1346 Fasli, showing an increase of 3,184 cases or of 9 per cent. The total number of Miscellaneous cases disposed of was 19,867 as against 18,504 in 1346 Fasli, which gives an increase of 1,363 cases. Thus altogether the number of the cases decided was 56,483 as against 51,936 in 1346 Fasli.

(b) *Jagirs*.—The Jagir Courts disposed of 4,353 Original Regular Cases as against 4,284 in 1346 Fasli and 2,550 Miscellaneous cases as against 2,449 in the same

period. Thus the total of the cases decided was 6,903 as against 6,733 in 1346 Fasli or an increase of 69 cases on the Original Regular Side and 101 cases in the Miscellaneous proceedings. Thus there was a total increase of 170 cases or of 2 per cent.

(c) *High Court and Divisional Courts*.—Fresh cases involving sums above Rs. 10,000, which were instituted during the year either in the High Court or in the Divisional Courts numbered 63 as against 131 in 1346 Fasli and the number of disposals was 238 as against 123 in 1346 Fasli.

(d) *District Courts*.—Fresh cases varying in valuation from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 10,000, which are generally instituted in District Judges' Courts, numbered 2,546 as against 2,160 in 1346 Fasli. The disposals numbered 2,868 this year as against 3,036 in 1346 Fasli.

(e) *Munsiffs' Courts*.—The total of the Original fresh suits filed, including the City Courts of the same jurisdiction, was 27,204 as against 21,500 in 1346 Fasli; 27,761 cases were disposed of in the year under report as against 24,816 in 1346 Fasli.

(f) *Jagirs*.—In the Jagir Divisional Courts 14 Original Regular Suits were instituted and 11 were disposed of while in the District Judges' Courts 735 were instituted and 849 were disposed of, including arrears. In Munsiffs' Courts 3,422 were instituted and 3,493 were disposed of, including arrears.

Small
Cause
Court
Cases.

In the City Small Cause Court the number of fresh institutions was 5,262 as against 5,331 in 1346 Fasli, and the total of the disposable cases, including the arrears, was 6,416 as against 6,611 in 1346 Fasli. The total disposals during the year were 5,749 as against 5,457 in 1346 Fasli.

The statement given below will give an idea of the Pending cases pending:—

Year	Total cases for disposal	Pending	Pending for more than a year
<i><i>Khalsa.</i></i>			
1347 Fasli	.. .. 45,045	8,429	396
1346 Fasli	.. .. 43,302	9,870	510
<i><i>Jagirs.</i></i>			
1347 Fasli	.. .. 5,854	1,501	289
1346 Fasli	.. .. 5,968	1,684	278

(a) *Khalsa*.—The average duration in 1347 Fasli Duration. was 122 days as against 131 in 1346 Fasli, showing a decrease of 9 days or 7 per cent.

(a) *Khalsa*.—In the year under report, fresh applications for execution numbered 28,755 as against 29,551 in 1346 Fasli. The total number for disposal, including the arrears, was 41,901, out of which execution proceedings were taken on 11,339 applications. The average percentage of the applications on which steps were taken in 1347 Fasli was 27 as against 26 in 1346 Fasli. As far as the execution of money decrees is concerned, the amount actually realised was Rs. 18,05,463 as against Rs. 16,04,874 in 1346 Fasli. Thus there has been an appreciable increase of Rs. 2,00,589 or 12 per cent. in the amount realised.

(b) *Jagirs*.—The number of fresh applications for execution filed in the Jagir Courts was 3,021 as against 3,179 in 1346 Fasli. The total disposable number, including arrears, was 4,197 as against 4,378 in 1346 Fasli, and the applications disposed of numbered 3,005 as against 3,180 in 1346 Fasli.

High Court.—Civil Appellate and Revision cases in the High Court, totalling 5,979 were filed in 1347 Fasli, as against 5,446 filed in the previous year. The total Appellate Jurisdiction.

number of cases to be disposed of was 13,305 in 1347 Fasli as against 12,657 in 1346 Fasli. The Divisional and Full Benches of the High Court decided 6,527 Civil cases as against a total of 5,331 cases in 1346 Fasli. The average duration of the above cases was 418 days as against 374 days in 1346 Fasli, showing an increase of 44 days or 11 per cent.

Divisional Judges Courts.—The total number of cases instituted in the year under report was 1,374 as against the total of 1,432 fresh institutions, both Regular and Miscellaneous, in 1346 Fasli. The total number of cases to be disposed of, including the arrears, was 2,144, as against 2,330 in 1346 Fasli. Of this number the Divisional Judges disposed of 1321 appeals, as against 1,560 in 1346 Fasli. The average duration of civil appeals decided by the Divisional Judges was 227 days, as against 317 days in 1346 F. The Jagir Divisional Courts disposed of 230 appeals as against 229 in 1346 Fasli.

District Judges and City Civil Courts.—The number of fresh Civil Appeals filed in the year under report was 7,500 as against 5,983 in 1346 Fasli. The total number to be disposed of, including arrears, was 9,331, as against 7,581 in 1346 Fasli. The total number of Regular and Miscellaneous Appeals disposed of was 7,145 as against 5,750 in 1346 Fasli. The duration of the Regular civil appeals was 121 days as against 117 in 1346 Fasli, and the average duration of appeals, including Miscellaneous cases, was 110 days as against 107 days in 1346 Fasli.

Court
Build-
ings.

There are altogether 63 Government Court Buildings and 35 still remain to be constructed out of which 10 buildings have been completed.

The
Receipts
and Ex-
pendi-
ture of
the Ju-
dicial
De-
partment

In the year under report the Receipts and Expenditure were as follows:—

(i) Receipts on the Civil Side were Rs. 16,90,561 as against Rs. 15,09,664 in 1346 Fasli.

(ii) Receipts on the criminal side amounted to Rs. 2,43,688 as against 2,11,889 in 1346 Fasli.

(iii) Total Receipts (both Civil and Criminal) were Rs. 19,34,249 as against Rs. 17,21,553 in 1346 Fasli. This shows an increase of Rs. 2,12,696 or of 12 per cent. in the Receipts.

(iv) The total expenditure was Rs. 23,47,754 as against Rs. 23,46,948 in 1346 Fasli, showing an increase of Rs. 806 in the expenditure.

(v) The total receipts of the Paigah and Jagir Courts—Civil and Criminal—during the year were Rs. 1,79,904 as against Rs. 1,92,815 in 1346 Fasli. On the other hand the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,71,201 as against Rs. 3,75,091 in 1346 Fasli.

CRIMINAL.

In the year under report, the number of Judicial officers exercising criminal powers (including the High Court Judges and the Mufti Saheb) was 174 as against 172 in the preceding year. The increase was due to the appointment of an Honorary Magistrate in the City Criminal Court and the establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Humnabad (Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak). The following figures indicate their distribution:—

<i>Judicial Officers.</i>	<i>No.</i>
1. One Puisne Judge of the High Court exercising the powers of Sessions Judge for the City and the remaining Judges exercising appellate powers only	9
2. Mufti Saheb	1
3. Sessions Judges	4
4. Additional Sessions Judges	3
5. Honorary Sessions Judge	1
6. District Magistrates	15
7. Additional District Magistrates	8
8. City Magistrates	4
9. Special Magistrates for the whole of the Dominions	1
10. Taluqa Magistrates	89
11. Honorary Magistrates	10
12. Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak	29
 Total	 174

In the year under report, the number of Jagir Courts was 59 as against 61 in 1346 Fasli.

State-
ment of Crimes and Offences. The nature of offences brought before the courts for trial, the number of the persons implicated in various offences and the number of cases arising therefrom during the year, as compared to those for the year 1346 Fasli are shown below:—

Nature of Crime	Offences brought before courts for trial		No. of persons implicated		Cases	
	1346 F.	1347 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.
Under Penal Code	19,047	18,182	41,434	39,223		
Municipality Act	7,207	7,076	7,207	7,118	40,229	45,846
Under Criminal P. C.	739	810	2,479	2,365		
Under Special Local Laws	15,533	21,992	18,845	27,350		
Compensation for false complaints	48	27	48	27	48	27
Under other miscellaneous laws, such as maintenance cases, public nuisance, etc.	20,064	21,364	13,833	14,721	20,064	21,364
Total	62,638	69,451	83,846	90,804	60,341	67,237

Out of the above cases the number of Sessions cases was 324 as against 357 in 1346 Fasli.

In the Jagirs, the number of offences reported was 2,927 as against 3,045 in 1346 Fasli and the number of persons implicated was 7,702 as against 8,195 in the previous year.

Disposable Work and the Work disposed of. The total disposable work of all courts consisted of 75,440 cases on the Original Side, out of which the cases arising from Regular offences numbered 48,054, including arrears. Out of these 419 were Sessions cases, including arrears, as against 433 in 1346 Fasli. The Balda Criminal Courts had 29,038 cases on their files as against 23,457 in 1346 Fasli. The District Magistrates and the Additional Magistrates had 1,894 cases as against 2,435 in 1346 Fasli, and the Taluqa Magistrates had 16,703 as against 15,831 in 1346 Fasli, showing an increase of 7,125 or 10 per cent, in the disposable cases and 7,303 or 12 per cent, in the disposals.

The percentage of disposals of Regular Criminal cases in 1347 Fasli was 96 as against 95 per cent. in 1346 Fasli. This shows that in spite of the increase of 5,898 Regular Original cases, 6,250 more cases were disposed of than in the preceding year, and hence the increase in the percentage of cases for the year under report. The City Criminal Courts contributed proportionately a large number.

The percentage of Regular Criminal cases disposed of by the different courts is as follows:—

		1346 F.	1347 F.
Sessions Courts	78 85
City Criminal Courts	99 99
District Magistrates and Additional Magistrates	86 90
Taluka Magistrates	90 92

The following statement will show the number of prisoners under trial and the disposals in various courts:—

Class of Courts	Under-trials		Persons tried		Pending		Under-trial Prisoners in Sessions and other Courts.
	1346 F.	1347 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	
High Court Original Criminal Side	..	25	50	20	12	5	38
Divisional Sessions Judges Courts	..	1,015	1,075	726	898	289	182
City Criminal Courts	..	27,509	34,973	26,974	34,340	585	633
District Magistrates Courts	..	7,187	5,791	5,983	5,315	1,254	476
Taluka Magistrates	..	39,934	40,899	35,285	37,175	4,649	3,724
Total	..	75,670	82,788	68,988	77,735	6,732	5,053

In the Jagirs, the number of under-trials was 9,402 as against 9,285 in 1346 Fasli. Out of this number 7,657 persons were tried and their cases disposed of as against 7,585 in 1346 Fasli.

82,788 persons were brought up for trial, out of which the cases against 5,053 were pending at the end of the year, thus showing that the cases against 77,735 persons were actually disposed of during the year. The total Acquit-tals and Convic-tions.

number of accused persons whose cases were marked as having been disposed of on account of the death or the absconding of the accused, or on account of transfer or compromise or dismissal in the absence of complainants was 19,024. If this figure is excluded from the total, there would remain 58,711 persons whose cases were actually tried.

Convictions were secured in 83.37 per cent. cases as against 80.68 per cent. in 1346 Fasli, but in cases challenged under the Penal Code the percentage of convictions was 48.44 as against 49.93 in 1346 Fasli. The percentage of convictions in private complaints was 5.69 as against 5.007 in the preceding year.

In the Jagirs 7,657 persons were tried, out of whom 757 persons were convicted. In 1346 Fasli 7,585 persons were tried, out of whom 768 were convicted.

Duration. The average duration of the Original Regular cases in all the Criminal Courts was 22 days or 8 per cent. as against 24 days in 1346 Fasli. The duration of the Jagir Courts was 72 days as against 73 in 1346 Fasli.

Witnesses attending Courts. The total number of witnesses who attended the courts was 80,929 as against 91,219 in 1346 Fasli and the number of those actually examined was 69,031 as against 77,653 in 1346 Fasli. The percentage of witnesses not examined was 15, the same as in 1346 Fasli. Out of 10,206 witnesses who attended, 8,088 were examined in 1347 Fasli as against 10,687 witnesses summoned and 8,422 examined in 1346 Fasli.

Sessions Courts and Sessions Cases. The number of the Sessions Courts, including the Original Side of High Court and the Additional Sessions Judges of Aurangabad and Gulbarga, was 8, as in 1346 Fasli. The number of Sessions cases instituted was 419 as against 433 in the preceding year. The total number of cases disposed of was 357 as against 338 in 1346 Fasli.

Reformatories. In the year under report 2 juvenile offenders were sent to the Reformatory as against 7 in 1346 Fasli.

Security cases. The number of persons ordered to furnish securities was 783 as against 677 in 1346 Fasli. This denotes an increase of 106 in the number of such cases.

102 cases were instituted under the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act and 144 persons were tried. Out of this number 33 were discharged or acquitted; 16 absconded; 26 were convicted; 51 cases were dismissed as a result of compromises between the parties, and the cases against 18 others remained pending at the end of the year.

Cases under the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act.

There were 10 Honorary Magistrates who disposed of 13,377 cases as against 6,713 in 1346 Fasli. This shows that the Honorary Magistrates evinced greater interest in their work.

Honorary Magistrates.

In the year under report, there were 868 appeals and 2,556 cases for revision and confirmation. The total number of disposable cases, including arrears, was thus 3,424 as against 1,220 appeals and 2,794 revision and confirmation cases making a total of 4,014 in 1346 F. The High Court disposed of 3,225 appeals and revision and confirmation cases as against 3,619 in 1346 F. Of the appeals, in 71 per cent. cases the sentences were upheld as in 1346 Fasli, in 14 per cent. cases the sentences awarded by the lower courts were quashed as against 17 per cent. in 1346 F., in 14 per cent cases they were modified as against 11 per cent. in 1346 F. and one per cent. of the appeals remanded for further enquiry, as in 1346 Fasli. The duration of the hearings was 37 days as against 64 days in 1346 F.

High Court Appeals and Revisions

The Government filed 138 appeals in the High Court against orders of acquittal as against 213 in 1346 Fasli. The total number of appeals by the Government, including arrears, was 193. Out of this number 184 were heard and decided and 20 per cent. of them were allowed.

Appeals on behalf of Government.

The number of appeals and revisions, including arrears, in the court of Sessions Judges rose from 1,535 in 1346 F. to 1,541 in 1347 F. and those in the courts of District Magistrates fell from 2,460 to 2,236 in 1347 Fasli. The Sessions Courts upheld the judgments of the lower courts in appeals at an average of 55 per cent. as against 54 per cent. in 1346 Fasli; 18 per cent. of the judgments were modified as against 21 per cent. in 1346 Fasli; in 22 per cent. of the cases the findings of the lower courts were quashed as against 21 per cent. in 1346 F.; and 5 per cent. of the appeals were remanded for further enquiry as against 4 per cent. in 1346 F. The total number of appeals heard and decided in the Sessions Courts

Appeals in Sessions and District Courts.

was 1,411 as against 1,310 in 1346 Fasli. The duration of the hearings was 77 days as against 58 days in 1346 Fasli.

As regards appeals before District Magistrates, 54 per cent. of the judgments were upheld as against 57 per cent. in 1346 F., 29 per cent. of the findings of the lower courts were quashed as against 26 per cent. in 1346 F., 12 per cent. were modified as against 14 per cent. in 1346 F., and 5 per cent. were remanded for further enquiry as against 3 per cent. in 1346 F.

As regards disposals, the District Magistrates disposed of 2,043 appeals and revisions as against 2,263 in 1346 F. in 49 days as against 57 days in 1346 F.

Appeals in Jagir Courts. In the year under report, there were 401 disposable appeals as against 394 in 1346 F., out of which 359 were disposed of as compared to 345 in 1346 F., 53 per cent. of the appeals were rejected in 1347 F. as also in 1346 F., 17 per cent. of the appeals were allowed and the findings of the lower courts quashed as against 20 per cent. in 1346 F., 18 per cent. were modified as against 17 per cent. in 1346 F., and the percentage of cases remanded for further enquiry was 12 as against 10 in 1346 Fasli. The average duration of the hearings was 71 days as against 80 days in 1346 F.

Summary Dismissal of Appeals. During the year under report, 126 appeals were summarily rejected as against 34 in 1346 Fasli.

SECTION (C).

Police.

CITY POLICE.

The year 1347 F. though marred by communal trouble and political discontent was still a year of progress and expansion for the City Police. The most noteworthy innovation was that relating to traffic control. In view of the increasing volume of fast moving traffic, the problem of efficient traffic control has been engaging the attention of the City Police authorities for the past four years. As an experimental measure Constables were posted at cross-roads for regulating traffic and worked under the guidance of Inspectors. But owing to pressure of work the

Inspectors could not cope with the new demands. Departmental savings were then effected and 12 new posts of Traffic Sub-Inspectors were created and placed under the charge of the European Inspector for traffic control. These Sub-Inspectors not only supervise traffic and regulate traffic but they also train Head Constables and Constables in traffic control work. They are also responsible for the detection and prosecution of offences against traffic rules for the registration of motor vehicles and general traffic problems. The introduction of the new traffic control system has proved very satisfactory and useful.

Relations between the two communities were harmonious during the greater part of the year. During the later half of the year under report, however, communal trouble arose and riots occurred. The Dhulpet communal riot which was the most serious incident of its kind, during the year, has already received wide publicity owing to the prosecutions launched, and the convictions subsequently obtained. No detailed reference therefore is necessary here. Suffice it to say that these riots resulted in four deaths and 171 other casualties out of which 23 were cases of serious injuries. 105 persons were prosecuted in connection with the riots of whom 89 were convicted. In connection with the conduct of the City Police during the riots the gracious Firman issued by His Exalted Highness the Nizam is worthy of quotation. The Firman-i-Mubarak dated 1st Ramzan 1357 H. may be translated as follows:—“The City Police are to be congratulated for the praiseworthy and fearless manner in which they discharged their responsible duties on the critical occasion of the last riots.”

The strength of the City Police Force in all the grades rose from 3,503 to 3,541. An increase was also noticeable in the general level of literacy among the entire Force which stood at 46.59 per cent. Every effort is being made to increase literacy in the lower ranks and thus raise the efficiency of the Force. 7 Officers and 17 Constables passed out from the Police Training School. Special attention was also paid to the Physical Training of the Force. The total expenditure on the Force during the year amounted to Rs. 10,38,932-1-10 as against Rs. 10,41,663-0-0 in the previous year.

Crime.

The following tabular statement gives the total number of cognisable cases investigated by the City Police as compared with the previous year.

Class	Offences	1846 F.	1847 F.
1	Serious Offences against State and Public Justice	27	42
2	Serious Offences against persons ..	250	215
3	Serious Offences against persons and property or property only	319	301
4	Minor Offences against persons	527	511
5	Minor Offences against property ..	1,167	884
6	Other Offences not specified above including offences against Special and Local Laws and the City Police Regulations ..	13,552	20,320
	Total ..	15,842	22,278

The increase in the number of offences registered may be attributed to the greater efficiency of the police and better reporting and registration. The increase is chiefly due to the number of offences against traffic regulations which were not so carefully reported previously. The decrease in penal offences, in spite of the communal trouble, is however a gratifying feature.

The statement given below shows the result of action taken by the Police and the Courts during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Summary
of Police
and
Judicial
Action.

Srl.	Offences	1346 Fasli	1347 Fasli
1	Total number of cases reported.. ..	15,842	22,278
2	Total number of cases in which investigation was refused under Section 160 Cr. P.C. ..	349	272
3	Total number of cases registered ..	15,493	22,001
4	Total number of cases traced ..	14,895	21,470
5	Total number of cases untraced ..	598	531
6	Percentage of traced cases ..	96.14	97.58
7	Total number of cases challaned ..	14,848	21,448
8	Percentage of cases challaned to traced ..	99.69	99.97
9	Number of cases tried by courts including those pending at the close of the year ..	15,048	21,697
10	Number of cases decided ..	14,794	21,386
11	Percentage of cases decided to tried ..	98.31	98.56
12	Number of cases convicted including those compounded	14,073	20,805
13	Percentage of cases convicted to decided ..	95.13	97.29
14	Number of cases pending in courts at the close of the year	254	311
15	Number of persons arrested	17,835	24,123
16	Number of persons challaned	17,389	23,795
17	Number of persons tried by courts including under-trials of the previous year	17,641	24,162
18	Number of accused persons whose cases were decided	17,276	23,664
19	Percentage of accused persons disposed of to tried	97.93	97.93
20	Number of accused persons in cases convicted and compounded	16,340	22,882
21	Percentage of accused persons convicted to arrested	91.61	94.85
22	Percentage of accused persons convicted to disposed of	94.54	96.69
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
23	Property stolen	78,874 12 6	1,32,603 5 10
24	Property recovered	81,673 7 1	89,509 18 0
25	Percentage of property recovered to stolen ..	43.11	67.501

DISTRICT POLICE.

General
Adminis-
tration.

Including the Sultan-ul-Mulk Paigah Police, the strength of the Diwani Force was as follows:—Officers 1,756; Constables and Sowars 9,959, Office establishment 108; and Menials 102—total 11,925.

Commu-
nal Re-
lations.

Communal relations were far from satisfactory especially in the Osmanabad District and in the Khurshid Jahi Paigah. Generally speaking, feelings were aggravated by the militant attitude adopted by members of the Aryasamaj, and by the tendency of the leaders of that community to exaggerate grossly the facts relating to the most trivial cases in which the members of the Samaj were concerned. A campaign of vilification of State officials was carried on both within and without the Dominions, and Aryasamaj papers in certain Provinces of British India published the most misleading and libellous accounts of incidents in which the members of the Aryasamaj community were involved. Thus, in a recent case that occurred in the Kalyani Jagir, in which an Aryasamajist named Nagappa was killed by a Muhammadan with whom he had been on bad terms for a number of years, the members of the Aryasamaj maintained that he had been martyred because he had refused to embrace Islam. The Director-General of Police satisfied himself by local inquiries that the facts of the case were as represented by the Police, and assured the members of the Aryasamaj that the version of the murder that the Aryasamajists had accepted was entirely incorrect. They refused to accept this assurance. A similar incident occurred in a Paigah but again the Aryasamajists refused to accept the correct version of what had occurred.

On the 12th of Moharrum, which coincided with the Holi festival, a number of Holi revellers in Gulbarga Town threw coloured water on some Muhammadans, and, when the latter protested, a scuffle ensued in the course of which one of the Muhammadans was killed by an Aryasamajist named Lal Singh who was amongst the revellers. The Aryasamajists maintained that Lal Singh was not within 50 yards of the scene of the murder at the time when the murder took place. He and two other members of the Aryasamaj and 3 Hindus were prosecuted for the murder and all of them were convicted, Lal Singh being sentenced to 12 years' Rigorous Imprisonment.

On appeal, the High Court enhanced Lal Singh's sentence and awarded him the extreme penalty. Despite the impartial trial he received, members of the Aryasamaj still maintain that he was innocent, and that he was convicted because of the antipathy of State officials to the Samaj.

Some further incidents that occurred during the year may be referred to briefly:—

Strained relations between the Hindus and the Muhammadans in the Manjlegaon Taluka of the Bir District led to the desecration of a mosque. The Muhammadans of an adjoining village arrived on the scene and an ugly situation was saved only by the intervention of the Police. The culprits were discovered and were prosecuted.

In village Mukher in the Nander District, some beef was discovered in an Aryasamajists' place of worship one morning. Feelings ran high and a clash was narrowly avoided.

Communal tension was general throughout the Osmanabad District and the issue of orders under Section 145 A. Cr. P. C. was found necessary in 9 different villages during the year. No less than 56 cases were instituted in this District and 20 in the adjoining Khurshid Jahi Paigah area as the direct result of this tension.

In village Talgaon, Taluqa Ahmedpur, District Bidar, the Hindus painted a Muslim boy black and took him out in a funeral procession on the occasion of the Dhulandi procession. The Muhammadans were incensed at the conduct of the Hindus and a clash occurred. A Muhammadan sustained injuries to which he succumbed. The parties responsible for his death were challaned and the case was pending at the close of the year.

On the 12th Aban Shamlal, an Aryasamajist leader of Udgir, and a number of his followers, carrying an Aryasamaj banner and armed to the teeth, joined a Lingayat procession although permission to take out an Aryasamaj procession had not been sought. The leaders of the Lingayat procession requested Shamlal and his followers not to join their procession but they refused to comply with the request. The Muslims of the town assembled in large numbers and protested against the carrying of an Aryasamaj flag in a procession for which permission had not been obtained. The Second Taluqdar

and the Munsiff urged Shamlal and his followers to leave the procession and return to their homes, and they warned them that if they did not do so, the result would be disastrous. They refused to heed the warning conveyed to them. The Muhammadan spectators then became more aggressive and the Aryasamajists formed into line and one of them named Gangaram fired at the Muhammadans killing one of them, named Qutubuddin. The Muhammadans retaliated and some members of the Aryasamaj present were injured. One of these subsequently died. Vigorous measures were taken by the Police and a serious communal riot was thus prevented. Seventeen members of the Aryasamaj and two Muslims were subsequently sent up for trial. The cases were still pending at the end of the year.

Feelings ran high in Nizamabad District during the Qurbani and preventive action was found necessary. On numerous other occasions clashes were only averted by the timely intervention of the Police.

Industrial Disturbances. A strike occurred in the Aurangabad Mills during the month of Mehir. The situation was tactfully handled and the trouble subsided.

Relations between the Public and the Police. The relations between the public and the Police were good throughout the year. The campaign of vilification adopted by the Aryasamajists, however, hampered efforts to make these relations still more cordial.

Crime. The total number of cognizable cases reported in the Diwani and Sarf-i-Khas areas was 13,070 which shows an increase of 1,405 in the Diwani and 97 in Sarf-i-Khas as compared with the figure for the previous year. Of the cases reported, 1,238 were found to be false, 732 cases were not investigated, and there were thus 11,100 cases for disposal.

The following statement shows the results in true cases investigated by the Police during each of the last 5 years.

Offences	1843 F.	1844 F.	1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.
Total No. of cases investigated	10,812	11,025	10,695	10,854	12,388
Total No. of cases challaned	6,543	6,183	5,926	5,780	5,820
No. of cases tried by courts including those pending at the close of the previous year	7,619	8,076	7,252	6,805	8,010
No. of cases decided	6,273	6,711	6,205	5,614	6,788
Cases convicted including cases compounded	4,008	4,303	4,244	3,874	4,915
Percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated	37.00	39.00	39.70	35.60	39.80
Percentage of cases convicted to cases challaned	6.101	70.10	71.60	67.20	71.90
Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided	63.80	64.10	68.40	69.00	72.50
No. of cases pending in courts at the close of the year	1,346	1,365	1,047	1,191	1,227

The number of cases which ended in convictions during the year, (4,915), was considerably higher than the corresponding figure for any of the previous five years, whilst the percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated (39.8), was the highest for the last four years. Similarly, the percentages of cases convicted to cases sent to Court, and of cases convicted to cases decided showed a considerable increase on the corresponding figures for the previous years. The Courts disposed of far more cases during the year under report than during any of the previous five years.

The total number of cases under "Offences against the State and Public Justice" was 305 as against 370 in the previous year. Thus there was a decrease of 65 cases in crimes falling within this class.

Of the 187 cases of rioting under "Rioting and Unlawful Assembly," 114 went to Court. Including 68 cases pending from the previous year, there were 182 cases in all for disposal. Of these, 41 cases ended in conviction,

80 in discharge or acquittal, 19 were compounded, one was filed, and 41 cases were pending trial at the close of the year.

The number of "Serious Offences against Person" shows a decrease, being 1,490 in 1347 F. as against 1,562 in the preceding year. Though there was a decrease of 72 cases in this class as compared with the figure for the previous year, it is much to be regretted that the figures for murder and cognate offences showed a further increase, the total going up from 357 to 414. Of the 1,490 true cases reported, 1,024 were sent to court. Including 301 cases pending from the previous year, there were 1,325 cases in all for disposal. Of these, 450 cases ended in conviction and 322 in discharge or acquittal.

There was an increase of 57 cases under the heading "Murder, attempt at murder and culpable homicide," as compared with the figure for the previous year. Sex jealousy was the motive in 78 of the cases reported, whilst 33 were due to monetary gain. Personal animosity was responsible for 64 murders, and land disputes for 58. In 31 cases women committed suicide by throwing themselves into wells with their children in arms, 2 cases were due to insanity, and 88 were of a miscellaneous nature.

It is gratifying to note that the results of murder cases in court were the best obtained for some years.

Crime under the head "Serious offences against the person and property or against property only" shows a slight increase from 2,409 in 1346 F. to 2,667 in the year under report. Of the 2,667 cases reported during the year, 665 went to Court. There were 94 cases pending from the previous year, and in all there were 759 cases before the courts for disposal. Of these, 407 ended in conviction, and 240 in discharge or acquittal. Five cases were dropped, compromise was accepted in 5 cases, and there was 102 cases pending at the end of the year. The percentage of cases convicted to the cases tried was 53.6.

"Minor offences against the person" also increased from 704 in the previous year to 745 in 1347 F. There has been little variation in the figures under this head during the last five years. Of the 745 true cases reported 590 were sent to Court. Including 55 cases pending from the previous year, there were 645 cases in all for disposal.

Of these 91 ended in conviction, 58 in acquittal or discharge, compromise was allowed in 441 cases, 3 were filed owing to death or escape, and 52 were pending at the close of the year.

“ Minor offences against property ” increased by 215 being 2,713 in the year 1347 F. Of the 2,713 true cases reported, 1,377 were sent to Court. Including cases pending from the previous year, there were 1,617 cases in all for disposal. Of these 780 ended in conviction, 361 in acquittal or discharge, permission to compound was accorded in 207 cases, 14 were filed owing to death or escape, and 255 were pending at the close of the year.

Other offences not specified above indicate a very heavy increase from 2,018 in 1346 F. to 3,180 in 1347 Fasli. Of the 3,180 cases reported, 2,968 went to Court. There were 410 cases pending from the previous year, and there were thus 3,378 cases for disposal. Of these, 1,981 ended in conviction, 709 ended in discharge or acquittal, 106 in compromise, 52 were struck off owing to escape or death, and 530 cases were pending trial at the close of the year.

The increase under “ Offences relating to Religion ” was marked owing to the strained relations between the two major communities. Mosques, Temples and Graveyards were frequently desecrated.

The number of occasions on which the Police found it necessary to apply to the courts for proceedings with a view to preventing a breach of the peace was the highest on record. Such applications form an index both of communal tension and of Police vigilance. On 545 occasions the Police applied to the courts to bind down persons whom they believed likely to cause a breach of the peace. Five hundred and nineteen applications were disposed of and security was demanded in 329 cases.

There was a considerable increase in the number of offences of this nature registered during the year, the figure being 227, as compared with 90 in 1346 Fasli, and 24 in 1345 Fasli. There was again a considerable increase in offences under the Motor Vehicles Act, the number going up from 497 to 1,065. This was chiefly due to extra vigilance.

Criminal
Investi-
gation
Depart-
ment.

The following is a comparative statement showing the results of cases taken up by the Crime Branch during each of the last five years:—

Year	CASES									Property Recovered
	Investigated	Convicted	Acquitted	Under Trial	Transferred to District Police	False	Untraced	Final Report submitted	Under Investigation	
1343 F.	192	134	6	46	8	...	...	32	22	Rs. a. p. 9,273 2 10
1344 F.	212	133	1	80	14	...	...	10	37	2,919 4 10
1345 F.	208	181	6	58	11	...	1	61	7	6,607 6 10
1346 F.	136	79	12	1	5	...	...	28	11	4,109 0 9
1347 F.	68	43	2	4	6	...	3	1	9	8,048 4 4

A marked fall in the number of cases investigated by Crime Branch officers, as compared to the figures for previous year, is again a striking feature of the 1347 Fasli statistics. As explained in last year's annual report, this decrease is due to a change in the methods of work. Crime Branch officers are now, as far as possible, employed only on specially difficult and intricate cases, and they are no longer allowed to take up large number of petty crimes which should properly be the work of the District Police.

Finger
Print
Bureau.

Eleven thousand five hundred and sixty Finger Print Slips were received for search during the year 1347 F. against 12,016 in the previous year showing a fall of 456 Finger Print Slips. Out of the total number of slips received for search 1,943 were traced against 2,013 in previous year. The total number of slips received from British India was 3,533 and 380 individuals were traced against 3,668 and 393 respectively in the previous year. Out of 267 slips sent to the Bureau in British India 59 were traced for Hyderabad against 234 and 50 respectively in the previous year. The total number of slips received for search from the Dominions was 8,027 of which 1,563 were traced against 8,348 and 1,620 respectively in the previous year. During the year under report

the whole of the Finger Print Bureau records were over-hauled and brought up to date. After thorough elimination according to standing orders, a total of 64,450 remained. During the year under report 2,888 slips were added. The total number of slips on record at the close of the year was therefore 67,338 against 1,32,021 in the previous year.

Experts were requisitioned by the courts in 32 civil and criminal cases as against 24 cases in the previous year. Fifty-three documents, civil and criminal, were examined and expert opinion expressed thereon. Fees amounting to Rs. 685 were charged out of which Rs. 610 were credited to the Government Treasury and Rs. 25 is under collection. The fees collected last year amounted to Rs. 680.

At the beginning of 1347 Fasli, there were 9,441 registered male members of criminal tribes under surveillance within the Dominions. Three hundred and sixty-eight fresh registrations were made during the year and 591 persons were exempted from surveillance. With deaths and transfers outside the Dominions, etc., this gave a total of 9,110 registered male members under surveillance at the end of the year.

The budget allotment of the Diwani Police was ^{Expenditure.} Rs. 48,20,027 and the expenditure was Rs. 38,07,909-4-10. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 48,52,942 and Rs. 37,48,927-2-9. The budget grant sanctioned for the Khurshid Jahi Paigh Police was Rs. 76,925 but the actual cost was in excess of this figure. The budget allotment for the Sarf-i-Khas was Rs. 4,27,578 and the actual expenditure was Rs. 3,38,116-15-11. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 4,27,010 and Rs. 3,19,261-15-11.

Seventy outsiders were admitted in the 1347 Fasli Police ^{Training} _{School.} session, and certain Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who had not completed their training were brought in for a further course of instruction. The total number of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head-Constables and directly appointed cadets, at the Training School early in the session was 127. Two of the directly appointed cadets resigned, and 13 were discharged as unlikely to make efficient Police officers. Besides, 14 Head-Constables cadets

were sent back to their Districts as it was found that they were not fit for further advancement. Ninety-eight officers and cadets appeared at the final examination, and 85 of them were successful in the examination. There were 77 constables under training in the lower class in the beginning of the year. Of these, 11 were returned to their Districts as they were found unfit for promotion to the rank of Head-Constable, and 66 took the final examination. Of these, 58 passed the Head-Constables' test, others passed the Constables' test and 4 failed.

**Police and
Sikh
Boys'
School.**

Accommodation is provided for 125 Orderly Boys, but when the session commenced, there were only 118 boys on the rolls, and at the close of the session there were 115. Of these, 12 enlisted in the Police Force as Constables, 4 were discharged for absence without permission, and 13 new boys were admitted to the School. There is accommodation for 60 Sikh boys, but at the beginning of the year there were only 49 on the rolls. At the close of the year there were 48. Of these, 4 boys who attained the age of 18 enlisted in the Sikh Force, 5 were discharged on account of absence without permission, and 8 new boys were admitted to the School. In the school examination 81 per cent. of the boys were successful, whilst 4 passed the Middle School Examination, and 2 the Matriculation Examination. The expenditure on the School during 1346 Fasli was Rs. 19,772-1-1, but in 1347 Fasli the figure rose to Rs. 21,718-15-3. The administration of the School was satisfactory during the year.

**Sikh
Force.**

The strength of the Sikh Force including office establishment, was 642 in 1346 Fasli. Twelve posts were brought under reduction during the year as there were no heirs to the incumbents of these posts who had died. The strength of the Force was thus reduced to 630.

**Widow
Fund.**

One thousand and two hundred and seventy-three widows were in receipt of maintenance allowance from this Fund at the close of 1346 Fasli, and this figure remained. The actual expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 57,903-14-0, as against Rs. 55,797-3-9 in the previous year.

The most important reform introduced during the ^{Reforms.} year—in fact the most far-reaching for a decade—was the restoration of the authority of First Taluqdars in matters relating to Law and Order. With the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions in the Dominions, First Taluqdars regarded themselves as Revenue Officers pure and simple, and they gradually relinquished all the powers vested in them by law and by executive order. The fact that the ultimate responsibility for Law and Order in each District must rest with the First Taluqdar, and that the Police must rely on him for support in the discharge of their duties was entirely overlooked. On representation by the Director-General of Police the position of the First Taluqdar were eventually restored and his proper place in the criminal administration of his District assured.

A new Police Training School and a new Boys School are under construction on a site adjoining the Central Police Lines at Amberpet. This will be a welcome change as the present institutions are situated in the City where the surroundings are not too healthy.

The Mounted Police Depot in the Central Lines at Amberpet has now been completed. A number of re-mounts will be purchased this cold weather and will be trained in the Depot. The Mounted Police will thus gradually be brought up to strength.

Refresher Courses have been introduced in all districts and all men up to 20 years' service are required to undergo one month's training in the District Police Reserve during the year. The prescribed course includes instruction in Law and Procedure, and illiterate men are taught to read and write.

Allowances to encourage Literacy and Special Traffic Police for all large towns in the Dominions are other reforms that are under consideration.

SECTION (D).

Jails.

The number of Central and District Jails was the same as for the previous year, namely 3 and 13 respectively. The Reformatory School was located in a portion of the Aurangabad Jail. ^{Number of Jails.}

Non-official visitors also visited most of the jails and they were pleased to record their appreciation of the administration in each case.

**Number
of
prison-
ers.**

The year opened with a population of 2,845 prisoners; 10,512 were admitted, and 10,314 were discharged, leaving 3,043 in confinement at the close of the year. The total admission showed a decrease of 195 and 267 compared with the figures for 1346 and 1345 Fasli, or an average decrease of 1.86 and 2.54 respectively. The daily average population was 2,967 against 2,931 in the preceding year, and 3,046 in 1345 Fasli, showing an increase of 1.21 in the figure for 1346 F. and a decrease of 2.66 per cent. in the figure for 1345 F. respectively. The admission figures included 263 convicts from Paigahs and Jagirs. The total number discharged from all causes was 10,314 against 10,783 in 1346 F. and 11,025 in 1345 Fasli.

**Admis-
sion and
dis-
charge
of
Convicts.**

The convict population at the beginning of the year stood at 2,118 including males and females. Three thousand four hundred and forty-five convicts, of whom 3,368 were males and 77 females, were received by direct committal during the year as compared with 3,777 in 1346 F. and 3,512 in 1345 Fasli. The total number of convicts dealt with was 5,563 against 5,886 in 1346 F. and 5,595 in 1345 Fasli, showing a decrease of 323 in 1346 Fasli and of 32 in 1345 F. At the end of the year the number of convicts was 2,187, of whom 2,149 were males and 38 females, the daily average being 2,033 against 2,083 for the previous year. These figures are more than double what they were ten years ago.

**Religion,
Age,
Litera-
cy and
previous
occu-
pation
of
Convicts.**

(a) *Religion*.—Of the 3,445 convicts admitted during the year, 1,508 or 43.77 per cent. were Hindus, 804 or 23.34 per cent. were Muhammadans, 11 or 0.32 per cent. were Indian Christians and 1,122 or 32.57 per cent. belonged to other caste not classed as Hindus. In comparison with the figures of the previous year there was a decrease of 2.22 per cent. in the category of Hindus, and a decrease of 2.27 per cent. under all other classes.

(b) *Age*.—Of the total number of convicts admitted during the year, nearly half the convicts were between 22 and 30 years of age which shows that crime is most prevalent amongst those who are at the most vigorous period of life.

The number of juvenile convicts was 23, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 55. Five of these juvenile offenders were sent to the Reformatory as compared with 3 in 1346 Fasli. The remaining 18 were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, and were kept in the jails of the District in which they were convicted. It has been pointed out in previous reports that the association of juvenile delinquents with more hardened criminals is harmful, and that in dealing with first offenders the Courts should make more use of the provisions of Section 530 H. Cr. P. C.

(c) *Education of Convicts.*—The percentage of literacy among the convicts shows an increase of 1.12, among convicts able to read and write 83.48 per cent. were illiterate. Five hundred and twenty-five convicts were taught reading and writing in the Jail Schools, as compared with 421 in the preceding year. A preacher from the Ecclesiastical Department delivered sermons to the prisoners of the Central Jail, Hyderabad, on every Friday.

(d) *Previous occupation.*—The following table shows the classification of male convicts according to their occupation:—

Classification of male convicts	No.	Percentage
Government servants or servants of local authorities	85	2.52
Servant class	285	8.46
Agriculturists	1,213	36.02
Traders	177	5.25
Persons employed in mechanical arts and manufactures	109	3.24
Others not classed as above	1,499	44.51
 Total	 3,368	 100.00

The total number of female convicts admitted to jails during the year was 77 against 121 in the previous year and 109 in 1345 Fasli.

Female
Convicts.

Nature of Sentences Six hundred and twenty one, or 18.03 per cent. of the sentences were of simple imprisonment as against 568 in the preceding year; in 6 cases whipping was administered under the orders of the courts; 22 persons were punished with fines only; and the remaining 2,796 or 81.16 per cent. were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Out of 2,187 convicts that remained in jails at the close of the year, only 320 were considered sufficiently dangerous to require fetters.

Offences and punishments. There was a considerable increase in the number of breaches of Jail discipline during the year, the figure going up from 171 in 1346 Fasli to 273 during the year under report.

Convict Officers. There was a decrease of 29 in the number of convict officers in the year under report. The number of convict officers punished during the year was 29, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 13.

Under-trial Prisoners. The number of under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year was 727 against 812 for the previous year. The number admitted to jails during the year was 7,067 against 6,930 in 1346 F. or an increase of 137. Thus the total number of prisoners to be tried during the year was 7,794.

Escapes and Recapture. The number of escapes during the year was 13, including 8 under-trials and 5 convicts as against 20 in 1346 Fasli—a decrease of 7.

Civil Prisoners. There were 7 civil prisoners at the beginning of the year and 107 were admitted during the year making a total of 114. Of these 103 were released leaving 11 prisoners in jails at the close of the year.

Prisoners from Jagirs and Paigah Jurisdiction. Two hundred and sixty-three prisoners from Jagirs and Paigahs were admitted to jails during the year, the figure for the previous year being 208. The prisoners admitted from Jagirs and Paigahs consists of 148 convicts in addition to 60 under-trials, from the previous year.

Financial. During the year under report the total gross expenditure on the Jail Department, excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on Jail Buildings, was

Rs. 5,89,615-12-1 as against Rs. 5,81,530-14-0 in the preceding year, or an increase of Rs. 8,084-14-1. This increase was due to the fact that larger quantities of raw material were purchased during the year than during the previous year.

Deducting the cash income amounting to Rs. 2,35,072-3-3, the net expenditure on the jails during the year was Rs. 3,54,543-8-10 against Rs. 3,50,913-9-0 in 1346 Fasli or an increase of Rs. 3,629-15-10. The gross cost per head calculated on the daily average strength of convicts and under-trials was Rs. 198-11-7 as against Rs. 198-6-6 in 1346 F. and Rs. 202-5-8 in 1345 Fasli. If cash earnings are deducted, the net expenditure per head would work out at Rs. 119-7-11 as against Rs. 119-11-7 in 1346 F. and Rs. 113-11-5 in 1345 Fasli.

The average number of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 1,633 out of a daily average of 2,032. Of these 583 or 35.70 per cent., were employed in Jail Factories, 153 or 9.37 per cent. in the Government Central Press, 164 or 10.04 per cent. in Jail Gardens and 80 or 4.89 per cent. on building and repairs works.

The Jail Factories are run on commercial lines. The Government derived a profit of Rs. 93,430-10-10 from Jail Factories.

The gross expenditure on jails during the year amounted to Rs. 5,89,615-12-1. After deducting from this figure the sum of Rs. 3,27,161-0-11, i.e., the amount for which credit is taken as contributing towards maintenance charges, the actual net cost to Government for the working of the Jail Department during the year under report was Rs. 2,62,454-11-2 as against Rs. 2,37,965-2-6 in the preceding year.

The total cost of guarding, feeding, clothing and medically treating the prisoners after deducting the amount of Rs. 1,53,245-12-10 spent on the purchase of raw materials and building works, was Rs. 4,36,369-15-3, which, distributed over the daily average number of convicts and under-trials (2,967), gives an annual maintenance charge of Rs. 147-1-2 per prisoner as against Rs. 149-7-5 in the preceding year.

Dietary Charges. The total expenditure under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 1,44,562-12-2 as against Rs. 1,41,594-15-8 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,967-12-11. This was due to the rise in the daily average number of prisoners. The average cost per head increased from Rs. 48-4-11 to Rs. 48-11-7.

Statistics of sickness and mortality. During the year under report the total admissions to Jail Hospitals were 20,020 against 18,734 in 1346 F. or an increase of 1,286. The daily average number of sick prisoners in the jails was 55 against 51 in the previous year or an increase of 4. The number of deaths during the year was 48 as against 25 in the preceding year or an increase of 23. The increase was due to the outbreak of cholera, influenza and dysentery in some of the jails.

Prisoners' Aid Societies. The Prisoners' Aid Societies did not make as much headway as hoped for. The reason was that ex-convicts are looked on with suspicion throughout the countryside and it is not easy to obtain employment for them. The Societies however are watching ex-convicts in each district and are doing what they can to assist them.

Reformatory School. There were 5 boys in the Reformatory at the beginning of the year and 5 were admitted during the year, of whom 1 was Muhammadan, 2 were Hindus and 2 belonged to other denominations. Of these, 2 were released under the Commands of H.E.H. and there were 8 in the Reformatory at the end of the year. Out of the 5 admitted during the year, one was convicted for an unnatural offence, and 4 for theft.

Lepers. There were 6 leper convicts at the Dichpalli Leper Home at the commencement of the year, and 4 were admitted during the year, making a total of 10. Of these, 5 were discharged on the expiry of their term, and 5 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Reforms. With the assistance of the Y.M.C.A., a series of lectures on general subjects was given in the Hyderabad Central Jail during the year. Games were started in all Central and District Jails and were most popular amongst convicts and under-trials. A Parole System is receiving consideration of Government under which convicts of good character who have nearly completed their

sentences will be allowed to leave the Jails in their own clothes for an hour or two every day. A system of suspension of sentences is also under consideration. With the extension of the Wireless System in the Dominions, Loud Speakers are to be installed in many of the Jails for the purpose of talks and lectures.

Recruitment for some of the higher officers in the Jail Department has not been satisfactory in the past with the result that unsuitable men were promoted to appointments for which they were unqualified. Graduates are now being selected as probationers and are being attached to Central Jails for training with a view to their ultimate appointments as Naib Darogahs and Darogahs.

SECTION (E.)

Military.

(A) REGULAR FORCES. .

On the occasion of the visit of Their Excellencies the General. Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow in January 1938, the Regular Forces had the honour of lining the roads on either side from the Hyderabad Broad Gauge Railway Station to Falaknuma Palace. A military display was also held in Their Excellencies' honour at the Fateh Maidan. His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to express his appreciation of the smartness and turn-out of the officers and men.

There was some rioting in Hyderabad City in April 1938 (Khurdad 1347 Fasli). The normal life of the city came to a standstill. Damage to lives and property was caused. The military were called out to assist the Civil authorities in putting down the riot, though the situation was not wholly handed over to them. Troops were stationed at strategic points in the city and their presence had an excellent effect on the mischief-makers. The situation was tactfully handled without firing a shot and the trouble subsided. It is hoped that the people will realise that the Army are their protectors and friends in time of grave troubles and emergencies.

Reforms.

No important developments were carried out in the year under report which however saw the assimilation and consolidation of various reforms introduced during the previous 8 years. Measures so far introduced have very considerably ameliorated the conditions under which all ranks of the Regular Forces now serve, and contentment and greater efficiency of all ranks are ensured.

The New Terms of Service received Government sanction. The important features of the new Scheme are:—
 (i) The colour service of a soldier is now to be 20 years in the "A" and "B" class units and 25 years in the "C" class units. (ii) No Sub-Commissioned Officer will be retained after 28 years' service, including service in the ranks, excepting a few cases as provided for in the Rules. (iii) Commissioned officers shall serve until the completion of 30 years' service or the attainment of 55 years of age, whichever is earlier provided they continue to be efficient.

Accommodation.

No practical progress was made in the Building Programme; however two important schemes received Government sanction in the year under report. The results of the investigations in regard to water supply having proved satisfactory, the construction of Barracks at Mominabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 15½ lakhs for housing one Cavalry Regiment has begun. The 1st (N.O.) Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers are expected to move to Mominabad by about the end of July 1939 (Shehrewar 1348 Fasli). The Asafnagar lines vacated by them will be occupied by 3rd (N.O.) Golconda Lancers. The construction of barracks and officers' quarters for one Infantry Battalion at Mominabad, including a Mess and Hospital, is under consideration of the Government.

The construction of an up-to-date Central Hospital on the site of the 1st (N.O.) Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.84 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government. A long felt want will be fulfilled and adequate facilities for proper medical care and nursing will be ensured in future.

Reorganisation of Military Medical Service.

The reorganisation of this Department which was carried out in 1934 (1343 Fasli) was found inadequate in certain respects. As a result a revised scheme was submitted to Government in 1935 (1344 Fasli) and received sanction in the year under report. One of the

main features of the scheme is the abolition of the cadre of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the introduction of a uniform cadre of assistant surgeons besides Medical Officers. The scheme, as sanctioned by the Government, could not be enforced with immediate effect, as in the meantime a proposal was sent by the Executive Council to explore the possibility of close liaison and interchange of Medical Officers between the Civil and Military Medical Departments.

Purchase of one D. P. Lewis Gun complete with component parts and grenade equipment for the Army Training School for instructional purposes was sanctioned by Government and the supply is expected shortly. If Government agrees, the surplus Martini Henri Rifles and Ammunition in the charge of the Regular Forces will be issued to the Irregular Forces and the Police; otherwise they will be scrapped. Three Machine Guns of 2nd (N.O.) Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers and one of 1st (N.O.) Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers were replaced, and 2 Gun Carriages of the "A" Battery, N. H. A. have been sent to Arsenal for repairs.

In view of the progressive mechanisation of part of the Animal Transport Section, sanctioned by the Government in the last year, 4 (15 cwt.) Bedford Lorries were purchased during the year thus making a total of 10 lorries on the strength of the Regular Forces. Six Norton Motor Cycles suitable for cross country purposes were purchased for the 2nd (N.O.) Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers. The authorised scale of bicycles was revised and 22 new machines (Hercules pattern) were purchased and distributed to Units and Departments.

Seventeen young officers and cadets were under training at the close of the year at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. One is due to complete his course in December 1938 (Bahman 1348 Fasli). The usual professional examinations were held during the year and the results were fair. The revised rules for the Retention Examination and Promotion Examination for officers introduced during the last year are undoubtedly raising the standard of professional knowledge amongst the officer cadre.

Cadets. No entrance examination for Cadets was held during the year, but 2 prospective 'Y' Cadets were taken on transfer from the Indian Army Units. There were four Gentlemen Cadets and 4 'Y' Cadets under training at the Hyderabad Army Training School.

Training. Individual Training was carried out normally as in previous years. As a result of the New Terms of Service the old and inefficient Sub-Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers are being weeded out and replaced by young and better educated men. Progress in Weapon Training was maintained. Collective Training was continued satisfactorily in all Units and a practice mobilisation of the 2nd Imperial Service Lancers was carried out.

Health and Sanitation. The health of the Troops was satisfactory. Excepting a few imported cases of cholera, the military areas were immune from plague and other infectious diseases. The incidence of malaria has been partly reduced by anti-malarial preventive measures. The number of cases treated in the Military Central Hospital and at the Section Hospital, Chandrayangutta, for all diseases was 2,560 as against 2,497 in the previous year. The number of outpatients treated in the various Medical Inspection Rooms was 62,448 as against 57,326 in the previous year.

Army Veterinary Department. The Army Veterinary Department has worked in an efficient manner. The Horse Ambulance gave satisfactory service.

Financial. The authorised strength of combatants was 7391, viz. one less than last year, and the budgetted expenditure for 1347 Fasli was Rs. 54,84,953 as compared with Rs. 54,74,290 in 1346 Fasli.

(B) IRREGULAR FORCES.

During the year under report the question of the re-organisation of the Irregular Forces, which had been under consideration for several years received definite attention. Twelve Committees were held to investigate various matters connected therewith and 56 problems were discussed and decided.

The strength of the Force rose from 10,280 Foot and 1,241 mounted in 1346 Fasli to 10,292 Foot while the Mounted Troops remained the same. The cost of the Irregular Forces in 1347 Fasli was Rs. 24,91,172 as against Rs. 24,88,373 in the previous year. The number of Arab Forces in the City and Districts was 5,001 Foot and 39 Mounted, of which 4,650 Foot and 39 Mounted were in the Districts and 351 under the City Police. The cost decreased from Rs. 10,23,245 in 1346 Fasli to Rs. 10,23,161 in the year under report. Of the total number in the Districts 2,066 Foot were employed on guard duties of the District and Tahsil Treasuries and the remainder on miscellaneous duties.

CHAPTER IV.

Production.

SECTION (A.)

Weather and Crops.

General Survey.

The agricultural conditions as influenced by rainfall and other seasonal factors were nearly identical with those of the previous year. The South-West Monsoon was capricious and the rainfall unevenly distributed. Due to unsettled weather conditions, soil moisture in certain areas was inadequate and consequently either sowing operations suffered a set-back or the crop became weak and yielded poor results. Kharif and other crops suffered more or less. Abi suffered from lack of subsoil moisture.

The area under some of the principal crops diminished as compared with last year; sugarcane by 47 per cent., castor by 33 per cent., rice by 24 per cent., mustard by 16 per cent., and Jawar by 8 per cent. Crops which showed an increase in acreage were groundnut 50.7 per cent., cotton 15.6 per cent., and wheat 4 per cent.

Fodder supply was inadequate in various areas throughout the year.

Cattle diseases were prevalent in some areas.

Rainfall.

The South-West Monsoon broke at the proper time but was weak and unsettled. It rained lightly in some parts and moderately in others and with the showers Kharif operation began in Medak, Mahbubnagar, Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Raichur. Other areas had to wait for more rain. Abi seedlings in beds became ready for transplantation in Nalgonda. In the middle of Amardad (June) some heavy showers were received over a large area. In some parts of Marathwara and Mahbubnagar more rain was needed for sowing. The Kharif and Abi sowings were generally resumed except in parts of Gulbarga and Raichur. Subsequently heavy rainfall in some tracts of Medak washed

away the seed sown and the fields had to be resown, while the western and southern fringes of the Dominions had only a few showers.

In the third week of Mehir (August) Aurangabad, Bir, Osmanabad and Raichur Districts were particularly dry and in the following week 38 taluks in the Dominions had no rain at all. Consequently the Kharif crop began to wither in parts of ten districts. There was light rain in the first fortnight of Aban (September), but in some of the important cotton areas of Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani and Gulbarga there was no rain. During the second half of the month rainfall was widespread, crops improved and harvesting commenced. The average rainfall delivered from the South-West Monsoon was 22.52" as compared with 24.98", the normal for the preceding 40 years.

The North-East Monsoon which usually helps the late-sown Kharif and Abi and invigorates the Rabi, particularly in the south and south-western districts, was disappointing. The average yield of the monsoon was 1.23 inches as against 2.64 inches, normal for 40 years.

During the rest of the year under review sporadic showers fell at varying intervals. In Bahman (December) light showers accompanied by hail fell in parts of Marathwara. Isfandar (January) was rainless. The other months were fairly showery with short breaks. Aurangabad and Karimnagar had substantial falls in Farwardi (February).

The average for the period was 5.25" as compared with 2.69 inches, normal for the preceding 40 years.

The total rainfall for the agricultural year from 16th Thir 1346 Fasli to 15th Thir 1347 Fasli (21st May 1937 to 20th May 1938) was 26.61".

(a) **Kharif** sowing began early in Amardad Crops. (June). Weather conditions were so uncertain at end of Amardad that sowing in parts of Gulbarga and Raichur was held up and germination in other places was weak. During the first fortnight of Shehrewar rainfall

was frequent and widespread and sowing proceeded. Early sown crops in parts became ready for weeding. Heavy rain in certain tracts in Medak and Bidar necessitated some resowing. Good showers followed and enabled sowing to be completed before the beginning of Mehir (August). Generally the crop was fair to good except in parts of Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Parbhani and Bidar where a break in the rains and sunshine were needed, and in Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Bir, Gulbarga and Raichur where, from lack of moisture, plants began to languish. Insect pests appeared in some villages of Raichur. The seasonal conditions continued to be unfavourable in Mehir (August). More rain was urgently needed in parts of fourteen districts, Atraf-i-Balda and Nizamabad being exceptions. The crop began to wither in Nalgonda, Aurangabad, Bir, Nander, Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Raichur and Bidar. In places where moisture was adequate the crop progressed well. Harvesting of minor crops began in Aban (September) in Mahbubnagar and picking of cotton in Adilabad and Parbhani. Occasional showers were of some help to the standing crops which were definitely improved by the rain at the close of the month. The rest of the Kharif season was uneventful except for slight damage to crops under harvest from unseasonable showers and for the continued deterioration of crop in parts of Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Gulbarga and Raichur from drought. Harvesting was finished in Telingana by the end of Dai (November); but protracted elsewhere till the beginning of Farwardi (February).

(b) *Abi*.—On the advent of the rains transplantation under wells and tanks began in Nalgonda and broadcast sowing in other parts of Telingana. The crop grew well but plant disease was reported from Nizamabad and Medak in the third week of Mehir (August). In the month of Aban (September) the need of more soil moisture was felt in parts of Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Karimnagar, and the crop was suffering in some tracts of the first two districts. Towards the end of the month light to moderate rainfall in these areas improved prospects and the incidence of plant disease decreased. Harvesting began early in Azur (October) but the late dry crop suffered from lack of moisture and

failed in Warangal, Karimnagar, Medak and Mahbubnagar. Insects also did some damage in Karimnagar. In the beginning of Isfandar (January) reaping was completed.

(c) *Rabi*.—The Rabi was anything but satisfactory. Sowing began as early as the middle of Mehir (August) in Raichur but the rainfall was so uncertain and sporadic and the subsoil moisture so meagre that not only did the sprouts began to wither early in Aban (September) in parts of Raichur and Warangal but even sowing had to be suspended. The rain during the second fortnight of Aban (September) brought some relief and sowing made general progress and the crop was weeded. Towards the end of Azur (October) the rain failed and the crop in Mahbubnagar and in many Marathwara districts stood in need of moisture. The whole of Dai (November) and Isfandar (January) were rainless and there were only a few showers in Bahman (December). There was little subsoil moisture left after weeding in large areas and conditions caused anxiety. Intense cold weather in the northern part of the Aurangabad Subha caused some damage. The crop was poor in Telingana and began to wither in parts of Gulbarga, Osmanabad and Raichur. Insect pests were an added menace in some parts of Adilabad and Nalgonda. The reaping of rabi began in Warangal, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda in the beginning of the second week of Isfandar (January) and continued under unfavourable circumstances. In a few fields at Osmanabad the crop dried up. Unseasonable rain and some hail fell in Farwardi (February). The Rabi castor crop in Mahbubnagar was injured by insects. Harvesting was completed in Ardibehisht (March).

(d) *Tabi*.—Tabi cultivation began early in Bahman (December) and sowing continued till the end of Farwardi (February). The crop had a satisfactory growth until the middle of Ardibehisht (March) when water for irrigation ran short in Nizamabad and Medak. In parts of Medak the crop rapidly deteriorated, and failed in some villages. It also failed in five villages of Nizamabad. Harvesting began about the second week of Ardibehisht (March).

Acre-
age and
Out-
turn.

The following statement gives the area and outturn of each main crop:—

	AREA IN ACRES		YIELD IN TONS	
	1846-47 F.	1845-46 F.	1846-47 F.	1845-46 F.
	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88	1986-87
Cotton	3,563,018	3,080,007	570,262 Bales. (tons)	499,258 Bales. (tons)
Wheat (Final forecast)	1,355,444	1,297,555	200,125	198,279
Rice	962,400	1,184,825	367,978	418,818
Jawar	8,479,975	9,249,520	1,808,328	1,571,285
Tobacco	62,860	64,994	16,603	16,954
Sesamum	548,401	546,817	40,399	40,684
Linseed	471,167	467,512	41,193	48,567
Mustard	9,313	11,185	559	170
Castor	520,141	781,365	40,372	69,905
Groundnut	1,437,509	953,575	476,471	316,473
Misc. Oilseeds	595,816	517,020	24,180	18,119
Sugarcane	30,446	57,951	60,271	123,502
Barley	12,635	15,287	2,002	2,115
Maize	650,857	659,203	108,291	109,681
Bajra	2,108,204	2,162,154	128,696	127,326
Gram	1,255,072	1,253,143	198,367	199,539

Agricultural Stock.

Before the South-West Monsoon broke out in Amar dad (June) the water-supply was inadequate in parts of Baghat, Mahbubnagar, Bir, Parbhani, Gulbarga, Osmanabad and Raichur. Subsequently the situation improved very slowly till the end of Shehrewar (July). At the end of the year the water supply was short in parts of every district, except Adilabad, Nizamabad, Aurangabad and Nander.

Unfavourable seasonal factors are also the cause of shortage of fodder especially in Mahbubnagar, Gulbarga and Raichur at the beginning of the South-West Monsoon. At the close of the year fodder was scarce in parts of Warangal, Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar, Bir, Gulbarga and Osmanabad.

Cattle diseases broke out at first in some villages of Mahbubnagar, Gulbarga and Raichur but by Shehrewar (July) practically the whole of Telingana and some tracts of Aurangabad and Parbhani were infected. By the end of Mehir (August) four districts in Marathwara and six in Telingana were infected. This was the worst period of the year. With the approach of the cold season the trouble began to subside; and by Isfandar (January), the only regions infected were a part of Adilabad, Nizamabad and Nalgonda. With the advent of the hot weather and the shortage of water and fodder the diseases again spread and at the end of Khurdad 1347 F. (April 1938), Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Nalgonda and Bir were affected.

Except for small fluctuations the grain market was featureless throughout the year. Opening at $6\frac{3}{4}$ seers for O.S. rupee the rate of wheat improved to $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers early in Amardad (June), $6\frac{1}{4}$ seers at the end of Shehrewar (July) and to 6 seers in Bahman (December). From Farwardi 1347 F. (February 1938) the price dropped again by small degrees and touched 7 seers at the end of Khurdad (April) remaining at that rate till the end of the year.

The rice rate oscillated between 7 and $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers for a rupee the final rate being $7\frac{1}{4}$ seers.

Jawar, which opened with $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers, dropped to 14 at the end of Shehrewar (July), and revived after three weeks to $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers. In Dai (November) the rate again declined to $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers, till the close of the period.

SECTION (B.)

Agriculture.

The work of the Department may be classified according to its nature as (A) Research, (B) Experimental and (C) Demonstration and Propaganda. The real work.

aim of an agricultural department is to improve the agriculture of the country so that the country may be able to produce and earn more from it; and research, experiment and demonstration are means to that end. As an instance of the outcome of the research work may be mentioned the new variety of cotton, Gaorani 6, which has been evolved by the Cotton Research Botanist, for the Gaorani protected area in Mahratwara. This variety has proved to be superior both in yield and quality to other varieties and has already become very popular. The cultivators' crop of 27,000 acres from this variety which was harvested this year gave them an income of Rs. 75,000 over and above what they would have obtained from ordinary seed. As an instance of the outcome of experimental work with foreign varieties of crops may be mentioned the new varieties of sugarcane, Coimbatore Nos. 213 and 290 and P.O. J. 2878. The cultivation of sugarcane and the production of Gur has increased greatly with the introduction of these varieties by the department. Formerly the State used to import Gur for local use to the net value of Rs. 47 lakhs whereas now it is able to export its surplus produce to the net value of Rs. 5 lakhs. Another instance of the results of experimental work of the department is the extension in the area of groundnut cultivation. Formerly it only used to be grown to a certain extent in Marhathwara while the area in Telingana was negligible. Since the propaganda of the department in its favour and due to the introduction of bunched varieties the area has extended to two and a half lakhs of acres in Telingana alone. Noteworthy improvement is also taking place in horticultural produce as a result of the efforts of the department. Consequent on the increase in local production imports of horticultural produce have decreased in recent years to a net value of Rs. 6 lakhs.

(A) RESEARCH.

(i) *Botanical Work.*—The object of this work is to evolve such types of plants as will give a larger outturn of better quality. Plant breeding work is in progress on five of the most important crops of the State. The Economic Botanist is working on rice and castor at the Himayatsagar Farm and on wheat and jawar at the Parbhani Farm. The Cotton Research Botanist is working

on cotton at Parbhani and Raichur. The work on castor is subsidized by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the work on cotton is subsidized by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Rice.—The two new varieties, Himayatsagar No. 263 and Himayatsagar No. 504, which have already been introduced in villages, occupied an area of 2,622 acres in this year. Six other promising strains proved higher yielders than the local seed in the yield trials conducted at the various farms.

Castor.—Twelve promising types, on being compared with the local seed, proved superior to it. Mass selected seed of a red-stemmed type has been demonstrated in villages.

Wheat.—A number of promising strains were compared with the local variety six of which gave higher yields. A large number of other good strains are under study.

Jawar.—Selection is being done both in Kharif and Rabi jawars. A number of promising strains were compared with the local variety two of which gave higher yields.

Cotton.—This work mainly consists of the improvement of the Hyderabad Gaorani cotton, and is being done under the Cotton Research (Botanical) Scheme of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Selection and detailed studies were continued. A very good new variety, Gaorani No. 6, which has proved to be superior both in yield and quality, has already become very popular. It was grown by cultivators on an area of 27,000 acres this year. Of the other promising strains one has given still better results on the farms but it is necessary to try it for a few years more before it can be recommended to the cultivators. The Indian Central Cotton Committee has sanctioned another scheme for the improvement of Hyderabad cotton. It is the Hyderabad Kumpta Cotton Improvement Scheme which came into operation in this year with the object of improving the Kumpta Cotton of the Raichur District. A large number of samples have been collected and selection is in progress. One of these seems very promising.

(ii) *Chemical Work*.—This section was mostly engaged in analytical work in connection with the research and experiments of the department and the schemes of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The total number of samples consisting of soils, manures, waters, sugarcane juice, Gur, fruits seeds, etc., analysed during the year amounted to 3,078. Coimbatore varieties Nos. 290, 301, 313, 331, 419, 423, 426 and 434 have proved to possess very good quality. The analysis has shown that Co. 419, though an early variety, does not deteriorate in sucrose content till the middle of April and Co. 313 and 331 do not deteriorate till the end of April. This is a great point in their favour from the point of view of sugar manufacture.

(iii) *Entomological Work*.—The collection and study of some of the insect pests of the State was continued and advice was given to cultivators and garden owners on the control of insect pests which appeared in their crops. The preliminary general survey of incidence of the damage caused to the rice crop by the Rice Hispa insect was continued. This year it was found that the loss amounted on an average to 42 per cent. of the crop.

The work of the Cotton Boll-worm Investigation, which is financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, was continued. The Cotton Committee sanctioned a special grant for determining the effect of the methods of control of insects on the crop of a fairly large and compact area. This work was started in the year under report and carried out in 230 villages of the Nander district. The effect of the measure taken will be observed on the next crop.

(iv) *Poultry Breeding*.—The Poultry Farm at Himmatsagar is maintained with the object of ascertaining the most suitable breeds of fowls for the climate of the state. The experiment of selection in the country fowl was continued. The various characters are not all fixed yet but a gradual improvement is noticeable in the progeny. The breeding of Rhode Island Reds is continued at the Parbhani Farm.

(B) EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

(i) *Farm Experiments.*—In view of the differences in the nature of the soil and other agricultural conditions the State is divided into four divisions, viz. West Telingana, East Telingana, Godaveri and Karnatik. Each of these divisions is under a Deputy Director of Agriculture and each of them is provided with one or more Government farms for experimental purposes. There were nine such farms in the year under report.

KARNATIK DIVISION.

(1) *Main Experimental Farm, Raichur.*—The Research and experimental work of the department is carried out at these farms, an account of which has already been given.

WEST TELINGANA DIVISION.

(1) *Manurial Experiment with Rice.*—There is a very serious shortage of manure for raising good crops of rice in the country. Experiments are being made with the object of finding out some other kinds of manures which can be used with or without a mixture of farmyard manure. Various artificial fertilisers are also being tried to see if any one of them, when used with half the usual quantity of farmyard manure, can give a full out-turn so as to make the half of the farmyard manure saved available for other crops. The results again confirm those obtained in previous years that the chief requirement is Nitrogen.

(2) *Manurial Experiment with Sugarcane.*—The object of this experiment is to find out the manurial requirements of sugarcane. The results are again in favour of the highest dose of Nitrogen.

(3) *Rotation Experiment with Rice.*—Rice growers usually grow rice twice in the year on the same land and the crop depends for water mostly on tanks. It often happens that cultivators put down a large area under rice expecting that sufficient water would be available from the tanks but later in the season the tanks dry up, the crop is killed and all the seed and labour wasted. Experiments are being made with the object of discovering

one or more Rabi crops which can profitably replace the Tabi rice. The Rabi crop will require less water than rice.

(4) *Chalka Soil Rotation Experiment*.—The present practice with the cultivators of Chalka land in Telingana is to grow jawar and castor one after the other. As experience at the departmental farms has shown that groundnut and tur can successfully be grown on this kind of land it is considered that the cultivators should be encouraged to include these two crops in the rotation. Besides being remunerative both of them are leguminous crops and are therefore expected to add to the fertility of the soil. Two different rotations are being tried, viz. (a) Three year rotation, including groundnut, jawar, and castor, and (b) Four year rotation including groundnut, jawar, tur and castor. The experiment has to be continued for some years before any conclusions can be drawn.

(5) Planting-time experiments with sugarcane and groundnut were carried out with useful results as also experiments in the method of planting.

(6) Comparisons of Rabi groundnut and cotton varieties and varieties of other crops, with a view to finding out the highest outturn, were carried out with valuable results. Experimental cultivation on deep regur soil and on silted land was also undertaken.

EAST TELINGANA DIVISION.

(1) *Tobacco Experiments*.—Experiments with tobacco are being undertaken in co-operation with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Council has sanctioned a grant for the construction of flue curing barns. The object is to evolve methods by which the production of cigarette tobacco can be developed. The trial with different varieties of tobacco was continued, Harrison's Special variety giving the highest outturn.

(B) *Comparison of Cotton Varieties*.—A number of different varieties of cotton were tried both on regur and chalka soils. Gaorani No. 4 B-5 variety gave the highest yield.

(3) Preliminary observation trials were conducted with a number of varieties of different crops, preparatory to starting systematic experiments, viz. jawar, groundnut, bajra, tur, soya bean, rice, wheat, gram, safflower, linseed and sugarcane.

GODAVARI DIVISION.

The following experiments were carried out at the Main Experimental Farm, Parbhani, and though the results were inconclusive, valuable work was done yielding several promising varieties. (i) Manurial experiment with cotton; (ii) Green manuring experiment with wheat; (iii) Rotation experiment with cotton; (iv) Seed rate experiment with groundnut; and (v) Comparison of varieties of different crops.

KARNATAK DIVISION.

Experiments with a number of different varieties of cotton, groundnut and jawar for the Karnataka Division were carried out at the Main Experimental Farm, Raichur, with the object of selecting out the most suitable varieties.

The Dry Farming Research Scheme of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is located at the Raichur Farm. This work is being done in collaboration with the Council's Dry Farming Research Schemes in the Provinces of Bombay and Madras. The object of this scheme is to evolve such methods of crop-growing and varieties of crops as will give satisfactory outturns even under uncertain and severe conditions. Some promising and encouraging results have been obtained from varietal experiments with setaria, rabi, jawar and cotton. Chemical, physical and meteorological studies are also being made. Very useful data is being collected which is expected to give results of great practical value in course of time.

(ii) *Horticultural Work.*—The department has experimental gardens at Himayatsagar, Sangareddi, Parbhani, Warangal, and Raichur Farms, which are controlled by the Horticulturist with the help of the Deputy Directors of Agriculture of the divisions concerned. The work at present consists of the comparison of different

varieties of fruit for the selection of the most suitable ones for the State. There are at present varieties of mango, sapodilla, grape, pine-apple, guava, fig, grape fruit, citrus varieties, papaya, banana, date, cocoanut, anona and pomegranate besides miscellaneous fruits like cashewnut, ziziphus, grewia, etc. Some of the older plantations are producing fruit satisfactorily now.

In the experiment with varieties of betel-vine, the Dasavari variety of Lucknow, which is considered to be the finest variety in India, has also proved successful. Cashewnut is a new fruit to the State but, as it has proved successful and hardy, it is being recommended for planting specially at places where there is a scarcity of water.

Different kinds of local and foreign vegetables are also grown at these gardens with the object of discovering the most suitable varieties and for production of seed and demonstration.

The efforts of the department towards the development of fruit and vegetable growing industries have begun to bear results. Plantations are increasing in number and expanding in size. Although fruit crops take some years to give full produce a notable increase has already taken place in the production. The import of fruit has decreased by about 32 per cent. during the last few years.

(C) DEMONSTRATION AND PROPAGANDA.

The department is utilising all possible methods for the introduction of agricultural improvements. Leaflets written in simple language are distributed freely, lectures and demonstrations are given on suitable occasions, shows and exhibitions are held periodically, dramas are staged at suitable gatherings and talks are broadcast by officers of the department from the Hyderabad Broadcasting Station. All these methods have certain result but the cultivator who is an illiterate practical man is most impressed by the full demonstration before his own eyes and under his own conditions in the village. This latter method, as adopted by the department consists of the establishment of Aided Farms and Demonstration Plots in villages. It is by following all these methods that the department has been able to gain confidence of the culti-

vator. The demand for advice and help has increased very much and some of the improvements recommended by the department have spread and are spreading rapidly. The total area under new and improved varieties of crops introduced by the department amounted to 4,34,563 acres in this year.

Aided Farms.—These farms belong to cultivators which the department has selected for its work. Under the scheme an agreement is made for 5 years with the cultivator by which he is bound to place a certain portion of his land at the disposal of the department for demonstration and experimental purposes and has to grow on his own account those particular varieties of crops the seed of which is required by the department for distribution to other cultivators. All expenses of the experimental and demonstration area are met by the department and its produce, after the experiment or the demonstration is finished, is given free of cost to the owner of the land. The cultivator is also bound to sell to the department all the produce of the area which he cultivates with the improved seed recommended by the department. In return he is granted a certain amount of money for the equipment and improvement of his farm under the advice of the department. The Agricultural Officer of the district frequently visits the farm to see to the demonstration and experimental work being done there and to advise the owner of the land in regard to the better management of his farm. Such grants-in-aid are given out of a special annual grant of Rs. 10,000 which Government has sanctioned for the purpose. There are 14 farms in the State at present in the districts of Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Warangal, Nander, Aurangabad, Bir and Bidar. Five new farms were sanctioned about the end of the year and will start working in the coming season.

Demonstration Plots.—Plots belonging to cultivators are selected in villages every year for demonstrating individual improvements. The seed is supplied free to the cultivator and is grown in his own field under the guidance of the department. The produce is given away to him. The cultivator thereby gets the chance of seeing for himself the practical benefits of the advice given to him and to use the knowledge for the improvement of his holding. There were 3,407 demonstration plots in

the State during the year under report. Sugarcane, groundnut, bajra, rice, cotton and wheat cultivation were demonstrated. Other demonstrations included the improvement of manure, the use of fertilizers and improved agricultural implements, the fighting of insect pests, etc.

Shows and Exhibitions.—The annual Horticultural and Poultry Show was held in Hyderabad on 3rd to 5th February 1938. A Rural Development Exhibition was held at Patancheru on 22nd to 25th March 1938. Farm Demonstrations are now a regular function of the department. This year such demonstrations were held at the departmental farms at Himayatsagar, Parbhani, Raichur, and Warangal and at the headquarters of the Nizamabad district. Besides these, small shows and demonstrations with lectures are arranged at public gatherings, such as, Urses, Jatras, etc. The number of such small shows during this year was 75 and the number of lectures given was 359. The play, "Premi Kisan," was staged in Kanarese and Telugu by the staff and five talks were broadcast by various officers of the department from the Hyderabad Broadcasting Station.

Publications.—The leaflets written in the vernaculars on improved varieties of crops, improved methods of cultivation, manures, implements, cultivation of fruits, poultry keeping and important insect pests, which were published formerly, and two new leaflets, which were printed this year, were distributed free in large numbers.

ASSISTANCE TO THE PUBLIC.

Rural Development.—The work of improving the general rural life was started in the Hyderabad State about seven years ago in the villages round about Patencheru in the Medak district. The Rural Development Centre at Patencheru, which is financed by the Government Industrial Fund Trust, is controlled by the Agricultural Department. The co-operation of the various departments concerned has been provided by the formation of an advisory committee consisting of the heads of the departments of Agriculture, Industries, Veterinary, Co-operation, Medicine and Education.

The Patencheru Centre itself is a place of demonstration of proper methods of poultry keeping, goat keeping, fish rearing, kitchen gardening, fruit growing, flower

growing, cultivation of field crops, and production of fuel. A museum is maintained containing exhibits connected with rural development. The Centre is also serving as an institution for training rural development workers for the Dominions. This year training in all aspects of rural development was given to 35 head-masters of village primary schools. In all 180 workers have so far been trained including the propagandists of the Co-operative Union and teachers of village schools some of whom are already doing good work in their villages. Training in the preparation of fruit-jelly and pickling was given to 15 persons belonging to the Patancheru village.

Actual rural development work is carried out from this Centre in 14 villages round about Patancheru but concentrated attention is being paid to 6 of them for intensive work. The annual Rural Development Exhibition was held at Patancheru, as usual, and was attended by a large number of people from the neighbouring villages. Besides this, 4 agricultural shows were held, 44 demonstrations were given, 79 lectures were delivered and 6 plays were staged. Lectures and demonstrations on simple principles of health, sanitation, gardening, etc., were also continued in the Patancheru Primary School.

The Village Improvement Association of Patancheru continued to do useful work under the guidance of the Centre by way of improving the drainage and water-supply of the village, the introduction of windows in houses, organising plague relief work and social activities and the staging of educational plays. It has also opened a seed depot for the supply of improved seeds to the cultivators of the village.

The total area under the improved varieties of all crops amounted to about 133 acres. The demonstration of the proper method of conservation of farm-yard manure is gradually becoming popular. Ten new pits were started. Encouragement to the growing of fruit, vegetables and flowers in the backyards and the planting of avenue trees on roads was continued.

Encouragement to the keeping of fowls of good pure breeds is given by distributing of eggs on half-share system (Batai), and 1,161 eggs were distributed this year

beside 1,189 which were sold to fanciers. A census of fowls was undertaken about the end of the year, and it was found that there exist 213 birds of pure breeds and 293 cross-breeds.

For the improvement of the cattle an improved bull of the Malvi breed has been made available for the village and 92 scrub bulls were castrated this year.

The two night schools, started by the Centre, continued to function and 42 villagers were taught reading and writing and simple arithmetic beside being given general information on rural development subjects.

In the matter of improvement of health and sanitation a new well was constructed in a village which had no well for drinking water and an old well was repaired in another village. A drain was also constructed in Patencheru and a road was repaired in another village and avenue trees were planted there by the villagers themselves. Ten manure pits were removed from the centre of the village to the outskirts. Nearly a thousand inoculations were done for plague and 200 for small-pox.

On the social side, sports and games were arranged as usual and prizes were awarded to the winners. The Patencheru Boy Scout Troop continued to render useful service on suitable occasions.

Besides the work at the Patencheru Centre, which is directly controlled by the Agricultural Department, the district agricultural staff has been ordered to co-operate actively with other departments in connection with the rural development work started by Government in all the districts of the State. They started demonstration and propaganda at most of these centres which were opened in time for the crop sason.

Supply of Agricultural Stores.—The cultivator has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the general economic depression. He cannot afford to purchase new things on a cash basis. Most of the departmental sales used to be made on Taqavi system. The Taqavi amount was sanctioned this year for the supply of seeds only and, therefore, the sales of manures, implements and other requisites were not large. There is a special staff for the distribution of the Gaorani cotton seed in the Gaorani protected area. The department supplied seeds of improved

varieties of crops for an area of 2,44,899 acres. Plants of fruits, vegetables, flowers, avenue trees and ornamental shrubs were supplied to the number of 29,676 and seeds of the same to the amount of 68 lbs. This does not include the seed which is spreading naturally by passing directly from one cultivator to the other without the medium of the department nor does it include the garden stock which the garden owners obtained directly from the seed and plant merchants a number of whom have come into existence in recent years. The department supplied castor-cake, Nicifos Ammonium Sulphate and Superphosphate for an area of 1,555 acres. This does not include the quantity which the cultivators obtained directly from the local market and from the agencies of fertiliser supplying firms which have been opened in various districts in recent years, some of the manufacturers of Agricultural implement have opened agencies in various districts and a few blacksmiths in villages are reproducing some improved implements and supplying them to the cultivators direct. Excluding these the department supplied 186 implements and 1,735 spare parts. The demand for spare parts shows that the cultivators are actually using the implements which they have taken. The Machinery Section continued to give advice regarding selection and erection of power pumping plants, etc.

LEGISLATION.

Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act.—The object of this Act is to maintain and improve the standard of cotton grown in the protected area by prohibiting the import and growth of inferior cotton in that area. There are two protected areas in the State, viz. (a) the Gaorani protected area in the north and (b) the Kumpta protected area in the south. Nanded is the chief market for the Gaorani area. All carts bringing cotton to this market are inspected in the market compound by the departmental staff and passes are issued showing the Gaorani as separate from the short-stapled Haveri. The two lots are stocked, ginned and pressed separately in the factories and the bales are given distinctive marks. Also, two different rates are opened in the market for the two different cottons. This gives more profit to the growers of pure Gaorani cotton. The same arrangement is made at the Umri market (Nanded District). The malpractice of watering the cotton has been completely suppressed by this Act.

The following schemes of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research are in operation in the State:—

1. Dry Farming Research Scheme, at Raichur.
2. Castor Improvement Scheme, at Himayatsagar.
3. Co-operative experiments in flue-curing of tobacco, at Warangal.

The following schemes of the Indian Central Cotton Committee are in operation in the State:—

1. Cotton Research (Botanical) Scheme, at Parbhani.
2. Cotton Boll-Worm Research Scheme, at Parbhani.
3. Cotton Boll-Worm Control Scheme, at Nanded.
4. Cotton Seed Distribution Scheme, at Raichur.
5. Kumpta Cotton Improvement Scheme, at Raichur.

The budget grant of the department for the year 1347 Fasli was Rs. 10,31,400.

SECTION (C).

Co-operative Societies.

Summary of Progress. The Department continued its policy of cautious expansion and registered 298 societies. Of these 164 were societies of agricultural credit, 18 of salary earners, 83 of rural reconstruction, 29 urban banks, one stores, 2 Thrift societies of females and one housing society.

During the year 44 societies were cancelled as against 12 in the previous year, and disregistered ones being 17 agricultural credit societies, 18 salary earners' societies, 4 weavers' societies, 4 stores and one Implements sale society.

Societies of all types increased in number from 3,119 in 1346 F. to 3,373 in 1347 F. They consisted of the Dominion Bank, the Co-operative Union, 39 Central Banks, 2,693 agricultural credit societies, 612 non-agricultural societies and 27 non-agricultural societies in the British Administered Areas. There was thus a net increase of 254 societies consisting of 147 agricultural credit societies and 107 non-agricultural societies.

The total membership of societies increased by 15,243 from 1,05,224 to 1,20,467. The largest increase of 9,697 was in membership of non-agricultural societies, while the members of agricultural credit societies rose by 4,140. The working capital of the movement increased by Rs. 9,04,639 from Rs. 2,51,94,081 to Rs. 2,60,98,720. The working capital of societies in the British Administered Areas stood at Rs. 18,98,951.

There was a satisfactory increase in the owned capital which rose by Rs. 10,39,495 from Rs. 1,05,60,573 to Rs. 1,16,00,068.

The share capital was Rs. 58,72,517 while the reserves stood at Rs. 52,45,762. The proportion of the owned to the working capital was 44.4 per cent.

The number of societies affiliated to the Central Co-operative Union increased from 2,515 to 2,629 while that of individual members decreased from 69 to 49. The educative work of the Union was carried on by 10 Propagandists. They toured for 1190 days gave lectures and held training classes at 34 centres. Training classes of Supervisors were held at Warangal and Gulbarga for about six weeks each. Twenty-five Village Teachers attended the rural reconstruction classes held at the Patancheru Rural Development Centre. The rural reconstruction scheme which was approved by Government was introduced in all districts and a village in each taluka was selected for intensive treatment. The supervision of village societies was carried on by a staff of 109 supervisors and 4 sub-inspectors at a cost of Rs. 79,329.

Central
Co-oper-
ative
Union.

Hydera-
bad Co-
opera-
tive Do-
minion
Bank.

The Bank received Rs. 8,94,645 fixed deposits from individuals and Rs. 2,36,625 from societies and banks. Amounts received by way of savings and current deposits were Rs. 2,20,662 and Rs. 5,82,755 respectively. Rs. 9,38,042 and Rs. 95,169 were repaid towards fixed deposits to individuals and societies while repayments made under savings and current accounts amounted to Rs. 2,25,933 and Rs. 5,19,737 respectively. Amounts held in fixed deposit at the end of the year were Rs. 1,02,944 from members, Rs. 14,95,964 from non-members and Rs. 3,99,465 from societies and banks. Rs. 3,26,838 was outstanding under savings deposits and

Rs. 1,73,386 under current account deposits. The bank continued to pay 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on fixed deposits of one and two years respectively.

Loans advanced to banks and societies amounted to Rs. 3,71,224 while recoveries from them amounted to Rs. 5,03,006 leaving Rs. 18,46,399 outstanding at the end of the year.

The Bank advanced fresh loans to the extent of Rs. 2,91,263 to government employees for house-building purpose and recovered Rs. 3,40,270 leaving Rs. 8,44,351 outstanding at the end of the year. This business was allowed by Government to continue on the condition that the total amount outstanding in any one year should not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs.

Interest on loans recovered from banks and societies was Rs. 65,756 while that receivable from them was Rs. 3,58,411. Against this the reserve for interest overdue for a year and over was Rs. 2,51,730. The reserve for bad and doubtful debts increased from Rs. 4,01,561 to Rs. 4,68,561, which is about 25 per cent. of the principal amount owed by societies and banks. The lending rate remained the same as in the last year at 6 per cent.

The paid-up share capital of the Bank was Rs. 5,07,405 while its reserves amounted to Rs. 10,20,489. Thus the owned capital of the bank which stood at Rs. 15,27,894 compared very favourably with its outside liabilities which amounted to Rs. 26,92,049. Out of the profit of the year Rs. 91,044, the sum of Rs. 45,000 was carried to the reserve for doubtful debts and a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared out from the remaining divisible amount. Action was initiated under orders of Government to get shares held by individual members in excess of Rs. 3,000 transferred according to the bye-laws of the Bank to central banks.

Central Banks.

The number of central banks remained the same as in last year at 39, but their membership increased from 4,420 to 4,506 and the working capital went up to Rs. 64,35,935. The amount of paid up shares rose from Rs. 11,16,892 to Rs. 11,36,613 while reserves increased from Rs. 12,03,505 to Rs. 12,52,776.

The banks received Rs. 9,95,324 in deposits from individuals and Rs. 3,58,789 from societies and repaid to them Rs. 9,51,156 and Rs. 2,91,677 respectively. Deposits held from individuals and societies at the end of the year were Rs. 20,39,557 and Rs. 4,46,303.

Loans taken from the Dominion Bank during the year amounted to Rs. 2,24,250, while the sum of Rs. 3,26,447 was repaid leaving a balance of Rs. 14,25,185 outstanding at the end of the year.

Loans advanced to societies during the year amounted to Rs. 9,23,280 while amounts recovered were Rs. 7,65,526 leaving a balance outstanding of Rs. 46,44,183.

Interest received on loans amounted to Rs. 3,02,198 while that paid to creditors was Rs. 1,06,298 leaving Rs. 10,83,471 outstanding with debtors and Rs. 4,05,775 payable to creditors.

The liabilities of central banks amounted to Rs. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs principal and Rs. 4 lakhs interest, in all Rs. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Against this their assets recoverable from debtors, amounted to Rs. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs—Rs. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs being principal and Rs. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs interest. Besides, the cash in hand was Rs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs with about Rs. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in investments, which together with the loans outstanding amounted to about Rs. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. There was thus a margin of Rs. 25 lakhs to cover bad and doubtful debts out of their owned resources.

During the year 164 societies were registered and 17 cancelled, bringing the total number to 2,693. Village societies are much in demand owing to the restricted credit which has resulted from the enactment of Debt Relief Legislation. As a result of intensive departmental propaganda the total membership increased from 52,241 to 56,561. The working capital of societies rose from Rs. 81,93,340 to Rs. 83,44,735. Outside liabilities in loans stood at Rs. 43,06,650 against which the owned capital was Rs. 40,38,085 and was made up of Rs. 16,52,168 in paid-up shares, Rs. 2,19,548 members' deposits and Rs. 21,66,369 reserves. The proportion of the owned capital to the total working capital was 48 per cent. which is generally speaking satisfactory in view of the very small margin of profit of ten annas per cent. available for building up reserves.

Agricultural Societies.

The societies borrowed Rs. 5,35,233 from central banks and repaid Rs. 5,25,944 principal and Rs. 2,87,747 interest. They were left indebted at the end of the year to the extent of Rs. 43,06,650 principal and Rs. 10,72,441 interest. The repayments under principal showed a slight improvement with a corresponding deterioration in interest..

Loans advanced to members during the year amounted to Rs. 6,46,181 while cash collections made from them amounted to Rs. 5,91,775 principal and Rs. 3,87,733 interest, leaving amounts of Rs. 56,96,746 principal and Rs. 24,94,527 interest outstanding at the end of the year. The societies, on the whole, were in a satisfactory condition.

Non-Agricultural Societies.

One hundred and thirty-four new societies were registered and 27 cancelled during the year. The total number of non-agricultural societies rose from 505 to 612, their membership went up from 34,103 to 43,800 and the working capital increased from Rs. 47,62,368 to Rs. 51,13,925. The owned capital improved from Rs. 31,56,206 to Rs. 33,82,459 paid-up shares being Rs. 25,76,331 and reserves Rs. 8,06,128. The proportion of the owned to the working capital was 66 per cent. The societies borrowed Rs. 2,43,973 from central banks and repaid Rs. 2,43,870 in principal and Rs. 37,331 in interest. Rs. 5,44,702 principal and Rs. 54,204 interest were outstanding with them at the end of the year. Loans advanced to members during the year amounted to Rs. 28,66,857 while collections totalled Rs. 38,38,429 leaving Rs. 40,92,176 principal and Rs. 3,61,140 interest outstanding at the end of the year.

Salary Earners' Co-operative Societies.

Eighteen new societies came into existence and an equal number was cancelled. The total number thus remained the same as before at 260. Their membership however increased to 17,030 and their working capital was Rs. 33,24,646. The owned capital was Rs. 25,66,016. They borrowed Rs. 1,87,337 from central banks and repaid Rs. 2,00,538 in principal and Rs. 20,261 in interest leaving a balance of Rs. 2,52,773 principal and Rs. 12,527 interest outstanding at the end of the year.

Loans amounting to Rs. 21,63,647 were advanced to members, while collections from them amounted to Rs. 20,80,015 principal, Rs. 1,40,505 interest and

Rs. 4,03,575 shares,—a total of Rs. 25,74,095. Amounts receivable from members at the end of the year were Rs. 28,94,569 principal and Rs. 1,88,982 interest. The proportion of the owned capital to the total working capital was 77 per cent. as against 76 per cent. of last year.

During the year 29 new Urban Banks were registered Urban Banks. bringing their total number to 109. Their membership increased from 10,242 to 13,497 and the working capital went up from 9,43,191 to Rs. 10,75,649. The owned capital was Rs. 4,32,303 or about 42 per cent. of the working capital. Paid-up shares totalled Rs. 3,57,609 and the reserves amounted to Rs. 74,694.

They borrowed Rs. 44,227 from central banks and repaid Rs. 47,651 leaving Rs. 1,84,452 principal and Rs. 4,182 interest outstanding at the end of the year.

Loans advanced to members during the year totalled Rs. 4,93,055. Collections from them amounted to Rs. 3,57,718 in principal, Rs. 72,794 in interest and Rs. 77,188 in shares. Loans due by members at the end of the year stood at Rs. 9,49,906 principal and Rs. 72,769 interest.

It is hoped that very soon every taluka in the Diwani jurisdiction will have an urban bank of its own. After covering these areas steps will be taken to organise rural banks in villages with a population of 2,000 and over, so as to provide facilities both for credit and the marketing of produce of villages in their immediate neighbourhood.

The number of sale societies, which mostly deal in Sale Societies. cotton, remained 8 as before with a membership of 766 and a working capital of Rs. 48,491. Loans advanced to members during the year amounted to Rs. 1,75,951 while recoveries from them aggregated to Rs. 1,83,823 leaving Rs. 29,394 principal and Rs. 3,510 interest outstanding at the end of the year.

The society completed its third year and enrolled 502 new members. Five hundred and five proposals were accepted assuring a sum of Rs. 4,98,744. The total number of policy-holders was 835 and the sum assured was Rs. 8,99,548. The premia collected totalled Rs. 33,486 out of which Rs. 6,801 being 33½ per cent. of the first

Co-operative Insurance Society.

year's premia, and Rs. 11,446, being 87½ per cent. of renewals, were carried to the Life Assurance Fund bringing the total under this head to Rs. 27,524. The amount of claim paid owing to the death of a policy holder was Rs. 500. The society earned a net profit of Rs. 1,546 and declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on paid-up shares. Out of 505 proposals 154 were from the rural areas. Efforts are being made to develop the rural side of the society's business.

Mallapally
Housing
Society.

The scheme for housing societies for low-paid government employees financed by government loans repayable in 15 years was graciously sanctioned by His Exalted Highness some years ago. The Mallapally Housing Society was the outcome of this scheme and was registered on 29-9-43 F. on the tenant-ownership system. Its membership was limited to the class of employees drawing salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 275 per month. Government loan to the extent of twenty times the salaries of members was issued at 6 per cent. per annum interest on the condition that members should invest 20 per cent. of the amount of the loan in shares of the Society.

Sixty-one applications were accepted while many more had to be rejected as there was not sufficient land available for building purposes. Houses could however be built for only 31 members. The society acquired from the City Improvement Board at a cost of Re. 1-4-0 per sq. yard. Thirty-one houses of different designs were constructed under the supervision of the society at a total cost of Rs. 1,50,056.

Rs. 18,476 was paid by members towards shares and a loan of only Rs. 73,904 was granted by Government. The loan obtained from Government has to be repaid in 180 equal monthly instalments, and the recoveries from members amount to Rs. 918 per month.

Government has very kindly sanctioned a grant of Rs. 7,000 for the construction of a pavilion for the society which will be used by its members as a club and meeting-hall.

There is a considerable demand for housing societies from Government employees of the lower middle class, but it is difficult to meet it because suitable plots of land are not available at convenient centres for building purposes.

Six hundred and sixty-six applications were received Arbitra-
tion. during the year for arbitration from 86 societies. In-
clusive of this the number of applicant societies went up
to 1,760 and that of defaulting members to 10,519.
Awards amounting to Rs. 2,34,481 were taken out
against 361 members. The total number of awards
went up to 8,381 and the sum involved was Rs. 51,51,290.
Recoveries from defaulters amounted to only Rs. 2,77,786
as against Rs. 3,34,821 of last year bringing the total
amount realised so far in execution of awards to
Rs. 21,27,018.

Forty-four societies were cancelled during the year, of Liquidation.
which 17 were agricultural credit societies, 18 salary
earners' societies, 4 weavers' societies, 4 stores and
one implements sale society. There were in all 85 agri-
cultural and 40 non-agricultural societies indebted to
central banks at the end of the year. Collections made
from them amounted to only Rs. 11,707. The amount
of bank loans outstanding at the end of the year was
Rs. 2,56,469 principal and Rs. 1,83,106 interest.

There were 2,529 agricultural and 478 non-agricul- Audit.
tural societies to be audited during the year. Out of
these 2,523 agricultural and 478 non-agricultural socie-
ties were audited leaving only 6 agricultural societies
which could not be audited.

Two new societies were registered bringing the total Paigahs.
number to 73. Their membership increased from 1,591
to 1,732 and the working capital rose from Rs. 2,95,221
to Rs. 3,04,951, out of which borrowed capital was
Rs. 1,58,638 and owned capital Rs. 1,46,313. The socie-
ties borrowed Rs. 21,665 from central banks and repaid
Rs. 15,551 principal and Rs. 9,746 interest, leaving out-
standings of Rs. 1,58,638 in principal and Rs. 80,707 in
interest. Loans advanced to members totalled Rs. 19,544,
while recoveries made from them amounted to Rs. 14,525
principal and Rs. 9,028 interest. Loans outstanding
with members at the end of the year amounted to
Rs. 2,17,430 principal and Rs. 1,20,620 interest.

The number of societies remained unaltered at 27 British
with a membership of 12,051 and working capital of Adminis-
Rs. 18,98,851. The owned capital was composed of tered
Rs. 2,99,122 paid-up shares and Rs. 1,82,667 reserves. Areas.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 14,59,524 were advanced to members, while collections made from them amounted to Rs. 11,74,760 leaving Rs. 15,61,902 outstanding at the end of the year. Amounts received by way of deposits and loans totalled Rs. 10,43,122 and the liabilities under these heads at the end of the year were Rs. 14,17,062.

The number of credit societies was 14 with a membership of 11,542 and a working capital of Rs. 17,97,420 out of which paid-up share capital was Rs. 2,80,952 and reserves were Rs. 1,71,018. They advanced loans of Rs. 15,18,723 to members and recovered Rs. 11,77,753 leaving Rs. 16,12,910 outstanding at the end of the year.

Nizam's State Rail-way Employee's Society. The membership of the Nizam's State Railway Employees' Co-operative Credit Society increased to 6,976 and the working capital rose from Rs. 7,26,101 to Rs. 8,20,848. Paid-up shares totalled Rs. 1,22,115 while reserves stood at Rs. 1,15,679. Fresh loans amounting to Rs. 8,26,563 were advanced to members, and Rs. 7,39,679 were recovered from them; while interest collected totalled Rs. 52,056. Loans due by members at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 7,45,502. The society received Rs. 2,81,624 in deposits and was left with Rs. 5,83,054 outstanding under that head at the end of the year. A net profit of Rs. 19,165 enabled the society to declare a dividend of 6½ per cent. on shares.

The Prudential Co-operative Central and Urban Bank. The membership of the Bank increased from 1,375 to 1,828 and the working capital went up to Rs. 7,72,227 out of which Rs. 58,410 represented paid-up shares and Rs. 39,399 reserves. Fixed deposits received during the year amounted to Rs. 6,94,107 while Rs. 4,98,747 was repaid under the same head leaving Rs. 6,68,852 outstanding at the end of the year. Fresh loans amounting to Rs. 4,48,388 were granted to 714 members, while collections from them amounted to Rs. 2,64,515 leaving Rs. 6,37,997 outstanding at the end of the year. A net profit of Rs. 15,312 was earned and a dividend of 8 per cent. declared.

Police Department Society. The Police Department Society had 1,030 members on its roll. The working capital amounted to Rs. 43,494 and the owned capital to Rs. 32,650 of which Rs. 28,719 represented shares and Rs. 3,931 reserves. Loans amounting to Rs. 53,882 were advanced to members while

recoveries totalled Rs. 55,298 leaving an outstanding of Rs. 42,657 at the end of the year. It earned a net profit of Rs. 1,807 and declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its paid-up shares.

The 11th P. A. V. O. Cavalry Thrift Society worked with 354 members and a working capital of Rs 87,060. Its owned capital was represented by Rs. 33,870 as shares and Rs. 5,064 reserves. During the year Rs. 44,267 were advanced as loans to members while Rs. 42,297 were received from them in repayment leaving Rs. 54,478 outstanding at the end of the year. It received Rs.22,951 by way of deposits leaving Rs. 48,126 under that head outstanding at the end of the year.

The British Administered Areas Central Co-operative Union has 26 societies and 44 individuals on its membership list. Of the individual members 10 were life members

The union continued to employ a supervisor who audited the accounts of all the 26 affiliated societies and audit certificates were issued by the Registrar.

Subscriptions from individual members amounted to Rs. 99 while supervision fees collected from societies amounted to O.S. Rs. 184 and B.G. Rs. 391. Including the Local Government Grant of Rs. 1,000 B.G. the total income of the Union was O.S. Rs 1,937 as against a total expenditure of Rs. 1,908.

The policy pursued by Central Banks of controlled credit and of restricting it to crop-loans has had a sobering effect on the movement. Villagers have begun to realise that they should not expect their societies to finance their requirements for other than productive purposes.

There is an increased demand for societies in rural areas inspite of the definite knowledge of the limitations under which they can come to the assistance of the ordinary cultivator. The legislation passed recently by Government for the control and relief of rural indebtedness has had a salutary effect on monied transactions in rural areas and demonstrated, both to the borrower and the lender in the village community, the essential soundness of the principles of co-operative banking. The

P.A.V.O.
Cavalry
Thrift
Society.

British
Ad-
minis-
tered
Areas
Central
Co-
operative
Union.

Con-
clusion.

future, it is expected, will witness a comparatively rapid development of the movement both on the credit and non-credit sides, and it is hoped that the money-lending and propertied classes will take an intelligent interest in the working of village societies which are being registered with limited liability as rural banks. The success of rural banks will in turn tend to promote the development of co-operative marketing which at present is receiving the special attention of the Department.

SECTION (D).

Veterinary.

Investigation of Veterinary Diseases.

Animals at the Cattle Farm Hingoli were immunised against Rinderpest with Tissue Vaccine. One hundred and twenty-five suspected cases of Equine Surra were examined of which 38 were found positive. The villages of Sirpur, Rajura, Adilabad, Nirmal, Luxethipet and Chinnoor taluqas in Asifabad district were visited to investigate Bovine Surra. Twenty-four cases of *Filaria Hæmorrhagica* were successfully treated in Luxethipet and Chinnoor taluqas with intravenous injections. 784 suspected samples of faeces for Liver Fluke were examined of which 324 were found positive for Ova of Liver Fluke. Intensive operations against Liver Fluke infestations controlled the spread of the disease in various parts of the Dominions. In all 1,041 cases were treated with satisfactory results.

'Circling Disease' of sheep and *Hæmonchus* were also investigated during the year. Material from 17 cases of Spirochætosis and 25 cases of Fowl Cholera sent from different parts of the Dominions were confirmed. Two cases of *Hæmoproteus* in pigeons were confirmed. 2,203 specimens were examined. 59 Parasitological and 13 Pathological specimens were added to the museum.

Contagious Diseases.

10,176 deaths from contagious diseases and 3,348 from other causes were reported during the year against 13,359 in the year preceding. 1,191 outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported during the year. Of these 82 were of Rinderpest, 410 of Foot and Mouth, 453 of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, 22 of Anthrax and 184 of Blackquarter. Of the outbreaks reported, 459 were attended by the officials of the department.

The total number of inoculations during the year was 245,458 compared with 335,475 in the year preceding. There has been a fall in the number of inoculations this year as the protection of cattle against Rinderpest in non-infected areas was restricted to a certain extent. The number of Serum-simultaneous-inoculation with Goat-Virus and Goat-Virus-Alone vaccination during the year was 528 and 947 respectively. The number of Serum-simultaneous with Tissue-vaccine and Tissue-Vaccine-Alone vaccination was 16,595 and 83,182 respectively.

Four new hospitals were sanctioned by Government and were opened at Medak, Nalgonda, Parbhani and Asifabad making a total of 18 hospitals at the end of the year. The number of animals treated at the Veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and by officials on tour was 414,356 compared with 392,070 and 350,181 in 1346 F. and 1345 F. respectively. The number of cases supplied with medicines but not brought to hospitals amounted to 8,613.

Hospitals
and
Dispens-
aries.

Cases of Surra were recorded in several districts and were successfully treated with Naganol.

Nine animals, which had been bitten by rabid dogs, received a course of Anti-Rabic treatment in Asifabad district and Hyderabad proper. Many cases of Distemper were treated with canine distemper. Bacterin and Solu Salvarsan were tried with good results. Cases of Nasal Schistosomiasis were also recorded and treated successfully with Tartar Emetic and Antimosan. Cases of Cutaneous Filariasis were treated with Tartar Emetic with very good results. One outbreak of Ranikhet was reported during the year and caused 18 deaths. The outbreak was controlled by isolation and other suppressive methods.

The work turned out at the Main Veterinary Hospital, Hyderabad is summarised as follows:—24,257 animals were treated during the year and 33 castrations performed. 1,210 operations were performed of which 350 were major and 860 minor. Two cases of Liver Fluke and 7 cases of distemper were treated and cured. Cases of canine typhus and of strangles in horses were treated. Anti-Rabic treatment was carried out on 14 animals.

Main
Veteri-
nary
Hos-
pital.

Breeding
Operations.

The number of stallions at district stands and at Hingoli Stud was 29 at the close of the year compared with 35 at the close of the preceding year. One stallion died, 3 were destroyed due to old age, 3 were sold and one was leased for racing. Two colts were brought on the register of stallions. The number of stallion stands was 16 against 15 in the year preceding. The number of coverings during the year was 558 compared with 564 in the year before. The number of stallions at work during the year was 37 as against 36 in 1346 Fasli. The average number of mares covered per stallion was 24.2 compared with 25.6 in the year before.

At the end of the year there were 56 breeding bulls on the register. During the year under report 39,284 castrations were performed against 34,540 in the previous year. 25 Horse and Cattle Shows were held during the year. Four bulls and 11 cows with a few calves at foot from Udgir and half a dozen cows from the Government Cattle (Deoni) Breeding Farm at Hingoli were shown at the First All India Cattle Show at Delhi. The Deoni cattle won the following prizes:—(1) The Patiala Challenge Cup for the best bull milch type and (2) Cup for the best cow of South Indian breeds of the milch type. A cow from the Hingoli Cattle Farm won the 1st prize and the cup for the "Best cow of the South Indian breeds of the milch type." However, as the cow was from the Government Farm, this prize was given to the cow declared second which was owned by a cultivator of these Dominions. Two cows belonging to cultivators of Bidar district won the 2nd and 3rd prizes and two heifers of the same breed belonging to cultivators won the 1st and 2nd prizes. Some more cash prizes were also awarded to the Deoni cattle.

Sheep
and
Goats.

Experimental work with regard to breeding of Bikaner sheep was continued at the Hingoli Farm. The flock suffered from parasitic infection inspite of preventive measures.

Cattle
Breeding.

Eight Amruthmahal bulls given by the department to breeders in Amrabad taluqa, Mahbubnagar district, were inspected during the year by officials of the department. 108 calves were born during the year compared with 95 in the year 1346 F. In addition to the 14 breeding bulls posted in the Nizamsagar Development Area

3 more were supplied during the year. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the President of the Executive Council was pleased to present a bull on behalf of the department to Metrajpalli—the village selected for uplift work. In order to improve the valuable Deoni cattle breed of Bidar district 4 breeding bulls were distributed in Udgir taluqa in the villages of Gutti, Koadli, Thondar and Udgir proper. 44 cows were served by the 3 breeding bulls of Gutti, Koadli and Thondar. With a view to improve the local breed of cattle in Aurangabad district 4 young bulls from the Hingoli Farm were graciously presented to the rural centres of Aurangabad district on behalf of the Government by His Highness the Prince of Berar, who, with Her Highness the Princess of Berar, visited the Rural Demonstration at Chikalthana.

One hundred and thirty-three brews comprising 3,841 grams, i.e., 384,100 doses of Tissue Vaccine and 24 brews comprising 4,300 C.C. of Goat Blood Virus were produced at the Temporary Virus Production Depot of which 238,500 doses of Tissue Vaccine and 3,325 C.C. of Goat Blood Virus were issued. The cost of production of Tissue Vaccine and Goat Virus amounted to Rs. 1,266-1-2.

Virus production.

SECTION (E).

Public Works (Irrigation and Building).

The surveys of Roads and Bridges and ordinary Irrigation Works were, as usual, carried out during the year by Tank Restoration Survey Parties. Special investigations in connection with big Irrigation Projects were also undertaken. The resurvey of the Davenoor Project, which is a combined Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Scheme and that of the Dindee Project, which is also a combined Hydro-Electric and Irrigation scheme were the chief activities. The irrigation part of the latter will cost about Rs. 35.30 lakhs and is intended to protect a great portion of the Daverkonda taluq of Nalgonda district from the ravages of famine. The Manair Project was also investigated under a preliminary survey and the reports thereon and estimates amounting to Rs. 43 lakhs were submitted for sanction of Government. A partial scheme of the Tungabadra Project was also prepared.

Survey Operations.

Com-
mu-ni-cations.

The Department has been paying particular attention in recent years to the construction of new roads with a view to open up undeveloped tracts and to provide a net work of communications in all the districts. During the year under report, the Road Board, which has been constituted to advise the Government on the policy and programme of road development in the State, held one meeting on the 23rd Isfandar 1347 F., when approval was accorded to 25 Original works estimated to cost over Rs. 26 lakhs.

New
Road
Works.

The new road construction works which were in progress during the year, numbered 20 and aggregated 370 miles, $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and are estimated to cost Rs. 44,18,980.

The introduction of heavy motor vehicles and the bus services in the districts has made it imperative to undertake, along with the construction of new roads, improvements to the existing roads, such as metalling, improving the curves and grades, providing masonry works and constructing causeways and bridges to ensure quick and uninterrupted locomotion.

The causeway across the Mohanraopet vagu in Karimnagar Division, the causeway across the Manjira river at Kallam, the bridge across the Bensura river in Bir Division and the widening of the bridge at Begumpet in Hyderabad Division were completed during the year, while nine important causeways and highway bridges were in course of construction.

Road
Fund
Works.

The Government have constituted a Road Fund to which is credited the Petrol Cess subvention received from the Government of India as well as the proceeds of the State Vehicles Tax. Out of this Fund, an annual allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs is given by the Government for road works and the unspent balance is carried forward from year to year. The work of making the road from Lakdika Pool to Golconda dust-proof was met from the above grant and was completed during the year. Six other works, estimated to cost Rs. 15,54,570, chargeable to the grant, were in progress.

Total
Mile-
age of
Roads.

The total length of roads maintained by the department at the end of 1346 F. was 4,693 miles, 2 furlongs, comprising of 3,068 miles, 6 furlongs of metalled roads

and 1,624 miles, 4 furlongs of muram roads. With the completion of the new roads during the year, the total mileage increased to 4,727 miles, 4 furlongs at the end of 1347 F. After the completion of the roads which are under construction, the total road mileage will be 5,098 miles.

The irrigation works under the Public Works Department fall into two categories, *viz.* (1) Ordinary irrigation sources, such as tanks, anicuts and channels for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept and (2) Large storage reservoirs across the river valleys, such as Wyra, Palair, Nizamsagar, etc., for which capital and revenue accounts are kept. The total expenditure on Irrigation Works financed from ordinary revenues during the year under report was Rs. 19,90,732 as against the booked expenditure of Rs. 32,44,916 in the previous year.

The works under (1) are numerous, almost wholly confined to the Telingana districts of the State and most of them are small tanks. There are, however, a few large tanks in Warangal and Karimnagar districts which are worth noting, *viz.*, Ramappa, Pakhal, Lakanwaram, Ghanpoor and Sanigaram which irrigate from 2,000 to 10,000 acres.

A large number of the old irrigation sources have already been restored and brought up to standard and such of them which irrigate not less than 50 acres are periodically maintained by the department.

As usual, during the year under report, several tanks were taken up for restoration and special repairs. Of these, the number of works which cost over Rs. 10,000 and which were either completed or remained in progress was, 23 in Warangal Circle and 6 in Medak Circle. Work on 267 other tanks cost below Rs. 10,000 each. Besides the above works, the following three large projects were in progress during the year.

(1) *The Baithpally Project, Warangal District.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,27,300 was sanctioned for the restoration of this project in Ar dibehist 1347 Fasli. The work was let out on contract and was begun at the end of the year.

(2) *The Pendripakala Project, Nalgonda District.*

(3) *The Rooty Project, Bhir District.*—The details of the last two projects will be found under Famine Relief Works, as they are financed from the Famine Grant.

The capital irrigation works under the department are the following:—

Nizam-sagar Project.

This is the largest irrigation scheme in the State. The revised estimate for Rs. 457.08 lakhs is awaiting sanction of Government. The reservoir is constructed by means of a masonry dam, 112 ft. high, thrown across the Manjira river. The river drains at this point 8,376 sq. miles of area and has an average annual yield of 1,12,000 M.c.ft. The water-spread of the lake covers an area of 56 sq. miles and the quantity of water it will store is 29,000 M.c.ft. The flood disposal works are capable of dealing with 5,25,000 c.ft. of water per second. The main canal is 72½ miles long, 100 ft. wide and 10½ ft. deep in the head reaches and carries a discharge of 3,400 c.ft. per second. It is designed to irrigate 2,75,000 acres in the Banswada, Bodhan, Nizamabad and Armoor taluqs of Nizamabad district. The total length of the distributary canals is about 1,000 miles. Water was first let out for irrigation from the lake in 1339 Fasli.

In order to dissipate the energy of water emerging from the flood gates, protective works behind these gates and repairs to reinforced concrete lintels of the deep sluice were started in 1347 F. Rs. 6.14 lakhs has been sanctioned on this account and an expenditure of Rs. 1,48,946 was incurred to the end of the year.

The construction of distributaries Nos. 27 and 28 was started in Thir 1347 F. and an expenditure of Rs. 1,01,771 was incurred in the year under report. These two distributaries will irrigate about 32,000 acres. A large quantity of sugar-cane is expected to be grown in the perennial zone because of the establishment of the Nizam Sugar Factory near Bodhan.

The progress of irrigation under the project is shown below:—

1341 Fasli	..	9,965	acres.
1342 „	..	19,175	„
1343 „	..	42,838	„
1344 „	..	65,117	„
1345 „	..	65,219	„
1346 „	..	82,655	„

The development of irrigation has been slow. The main causes appear to be (1) the dearth of an agricultural population, (2) the heavy indebtedness of those in occupation and (3) the want of good manure, seed and cattle. These are matters which primarily concern the Revenue Department.

This reservoir is constructed in Khammam taluq of Wyra Warangal district and consists of a masonry dam with Project. earth banking 5,207 ft. long and 88 ft. high. All the (Cost works were completed long ago, except the erection of Rs. 34.83 lakhs). the automatic gates, which has been postponed for the present.

The development of irrigation under the project is as follows:—

1340 F.	..	2,280	acres.
1341 F.	..	3,585	„
1342 F.	..	7,912	„
1343 F.	..	11,941	„
1344 F.	..	13,493	„
1345 F.	..	9,249	„ (Fall due to scanty rainfall).
1346 F.	..	13,595	„
1347 F.	..	15,000	„ (approximately).

16,258 acres have so far been served with field channels. Survey work for excavating some more field channels to serve 1,132 acres is being taken up. When this is completed, the full ayacut of 17,390 acres will be irrigated.

This also is situated in Khammam taluq of Warangal district. The reservoir is constructed of an earthen Palair Project.

bund, the maximum height being $67\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the foundations and is capable of holding 2,559 M.c.ft. of water at its full supply level. The work was completed in 1339 F. at a cost of Rs. 24.65 lakhs and is expected to irrigate 19,650 acres.

The progress of irrigation under this Project has not been so satisfactory as that of Wyra, as the reservoir does not receive supply of water in time every year.

The area cultivated from the commencement is as under:—

1337 F.	..	551	acres.
1338 F.	..	2,564	"
1339 F.	..	4,248	"
1340 F.	..	3,565	"
1341 F.	..	5,860	"
1342 F.	..	8,449	"
1343 F.	..	9,714	"
1344 F.	..	12,729	"
1345 F.	..	12,889	"
1346 F.	..	6,607	"
1347 F.	..	16,000	" (approximately).

14,592 acres have so far been served with field channels.

Pocharam Project (Medak District).

This project consists of a masonry dam 2,200 ft. long and 50 ft. high, constructed across the river Alair, a tributary of the Manjira, and an irrigation channel 36 miles long. The reservoir is capable of holding 2,250 M.c.ft. of water. The work was completed in 1916 (1325 F.) at a cost of Rs. 31.62 lakhs. It irrigates 13,069 acres, yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,98,868.

Royen-palli Reservoir (Medak District).

A storage tank 2,840" long and $55\frac{1}{2}$ " high was constructed across the Pushpal Vagu in 1331 Fasli at a cost of Rs. 2.85 lakhs. It is designed to irrigate 1,250 acres of land and also to serve as a source of water supply to Medak town. At present only irrigation is being done under it.

Fateh-naher Project.

From the left flank of the Ghanpur anicut across the Manjira, a channel $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long was excavated in 1332 Fasli at a cost of Rs. 5.29 lakhs. The work was completed in 1336 Fasli, but water was let out for irrigation from 1335 Fasli. It irrigates 5,400 acres.

This work, which was suspended in 1338 Fasli, was resumed in Isfandar 1347 Fasli when a revised estimate of Rs. 4,13,574 was sanctioned. A rear toe wall was constructed to retain the filled earth and prevent it from being washed away. The expenditure incurred to the end of the year was Rs. 3,07,652.

During the year under report, relief operations were undertaken in Nalgonda, Medak, Mahbubnagar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bir and Osmanabad Divisions to alleviate the distress among the people on account of scarcity. The expenditure incurred from the Famine Grant during the year was Rs. 10.14 lakhs as against Rs. 6.71 lakhs of the previous year.

Apart from a number of small irrigation works carried out through famine labour in Nalgonda, Raichur, and Mahbubnagar districts, the following important works were in progress during the year chargeable to the Famine Grant.

Sanctioned estimate Rs. 6,25,000. The Reservoir consists of an earthen embankment 2,400 ft. long with a maximum depth of $55\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the bed across the Uppu Vagu stream. The net capacity of the Reservoir is 513 M.c.ft. and the available yield for irrigation is 1,045.40 M.c.ft. The area proposed to be irrigated is 5,000 acres. During the year under review, the Head Works consisting of Anicut and Feeder Channels and the Head Sluices were completed as well as the Irrigation Channel for the full length of 7 miles. Irrigation under the project was begun during the Abi season of the year under report, and about 300 acres were brought under cultivation. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,08,954, while, from the commencement of the project to end of the year, it was Rs. 5,55,341.

Sanctioned estimate Rs. 4,46,000. This is the first irrigation work of importance undertaken by the department as a famine protective measure in the Mahrathwada tract of the State. The project consists of an earthen embankment 5,039 ft. long with a maximum height of $49\frac{1}{4}$ ft. above the deep bed of the stream known as Bokdi Nala, a weir 603 ft. long at the right flank for disposing of a flood discharge of 17,880 cusecs and a sluice at the left flank to command the ayacut proposed under the tank. The total yield expected is 403 M.c.ft.

Singabopaliam Project (Warangal District).

Famine Relief Works.

Pendri-pakala Project, Nalgonda Division.

Rooty Tank Project, Bhair Division.

and the capacity of the reservoir is 232 M.c.ft. The proposed irrigation under the project is 1,000 acres Kharif and 3,600 acres Rabi. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,89,935 while from the commencement of the project to the end of the year it was Rs. 2,43,394.

Sakat Reservoir Project, Osmanabad Division.

Sanctioned estimate Rs. 4,70,000. This is also a famine protective work and is the second largest irrigation project undertaken by the department in an area frequently subject to famine. The work is temporarily under suspension, pending a decision on the proposal to shift the site of the dam to Andhori from the one originally fixed at Sakat village.

Boyle Merchant Project, Raichur Division.

This is an old project started in 1333 Fasli. The work remaining to be done, *viz.*, the completion of the main channel, has been undertaken on a sanctioned revised estimate of Rs. 3,84,375. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 52,489.

Road Works.

Among the road works executed from the Famine Grant, the new roads from Manthany to Mahadevpur, Huzurabad to Uppal and Uppal to Parkal were completed during the year and were opened to traffic. Thirteen works estimated to cost Rs. 24,07,526 were in progress.

Buildings.

During the year under report, the department attended, as usual, to the construction of buildings of the different departments, as well as to their periodical repairs. Special mention may however be made of the following buildings:—

Capital Residential Buildings.—An allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs was made by Government during the year under “Capital Budget” for the construction of residential quarters for Government officers. Several buildings as per sanctioned design for the officers in the districts were undertaken. The construction of quarters for Military Officers in Hyderabad as well as for the Professors of the Osmania University is expected to be taken up shortly.

District Police Buildings.—To accommodate the District Police Force, the Director-General of Police drew up a programme involving an expenditure of about a crore of rupees spread over a number of years. In the

interests of law and order, the Government approved the scheme and the Finance Department agreed to provide an annual allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs for four years in the first instance from 1346 Fasli as a special grant. In order to speed up the programme of works, Government approved of the proposal to start the works pending formal sanction, according to the programme outlined by the Director-General of Police. During the year 1347 Fasli, 18 works estimated to cost Rs. 3.38 lakhs were completed, while 66 works of the aggregate value of Rs. 24.72 lakhs were in progress.

Osmania University Buildings.—The Arts College of the Osmania University was in progress. The expenditure on this building during the year was Rs. 4,47,041 and the total outlay from its commencement to the end of the year was Rs. 20,93,845 as against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 27,13,000.

An important feature of the work executed during the year was the construction of the Dome over the entrance hall in reinforced cement concrete. The Dome consists of two parts, an upper segmental dome with a span of 23 ft. and a rise of $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. surmounting a lower one having sixteen faces. The span of the lower dome is 37 ft. with a rise of $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The total internal height of the dome is 20 ft.

Military Buildings at Mominabad (Bhir District).—In obedience to the commands of His Exalted Highness for locating the Cavalry and the Infantry Forces at a suitable station in the Dominions, Mominabad was selected for constructing Cavalry Lines. Work estimated to cost Rs. 15,28,300 was started in Aban 1347 Fasli on the orders of Government.

Medical Buildings.—The following, among the Buildings erected for the Medical Department, deserve mention:—

(i) Additions and alterations to the outpatient department in the Osmania General Hospital—Estimate Rs. 54,580.

(ii) The construction of a T.B. Clinic at Baroon Balda—Estimate Rs. 39,100.

(iii) The construction of T.B. Wards at the Isolation Hospital at Lingampally—Estimate Rs. 76,100.

All the above works were in progress, the last two being financed from the allotment made from His Majesty King George the Fifth Silver Jubilee Memorial Fund.

Royal
Palaces
and
Special
Works.

Under this head may be mentioned the following:—

(i) The construction of the Jubilee Pavilion.— This is one of the buildings erected in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of His Exalted Highness. The work was started in 1346 Fasli and completed in 1347 F. The opening ceremony was performed by His Exalted Highness on 3rd Aban 1347 Fasli. The estimated cost was about Rs. 1½ lakhs.

(ii) Improvements to Bada Roza, Gulbarga— Estimate Rs. 34,995. The work is in progress.

(iii) Extension and special repairs to the Bungalow selected for the residence of Prince Nawab Basalat Jah Bahadur—Estimate Rs. 14,250. The work has been completed.

(iv) Additions and alterations to Dilkusha Annexe (Shah Manzil) at Somajiguda—Estimate Rs. 1,29,380 and Rs. 45,000. This work also has been completed.

Besides the above, special works in connection with the Viceregal Visit in January 1938 were carried out at Falaknuma Castle, Chowmahalla and King Koti Mubarak at an expenditure of about Rs. 3 lakhs.

Expendi-
ture.

The total expenditure incurred under Buildings and Communications during the year under report was Rs. 1,30,09,655 as against Rs. 1,16,05,564 in the previous year.

SECTION (F).

Commerce and Industries.

Depart-
mental
Activi-
ties.

The activities of the Department in the year under review were conducted in its three sections, (1) the Industrial Laboratory, (2) the Industrial Engineering Section, and (3) the Textile and Cottage Industries Section.

(1) *Industrial Laboratory*.—The Laboratory Analytical Work continued its analytical and research work with a view to tendering scientific help and advice both to the public and to the Government. The total number of samples analysed during the year was 657 as against 664 in the preceding year, and only 350 samples in 1345 Fasli, thus showing a considerable increase in the analytical work of the Laboratory during the last two years.

Research on the following industrial problems of local importance was carried out during the year: (a) fermentation of Molasses into Citric acid by means of *Citromyces*, (b) fermentation of Molasses into Glucanic acid by means of fungus (c) clarification and distillation of Molasses fermented for Glycerine, (d) Glycerine manufacture in India continued from previous year, (e) examination of raw *Folia* and its properties, (f) higher homologues of Adrenaline, (g) investigation regarding utilisation of Molasses as a road surface material singly with lime and bitumen, (h) preparation of plastics from casein, and (i) gold-thread.

Researches on the following industrial problems affecting India as a whole, that were allotted to this Laboratory by the Industrial Research Bureau of the Government of India, were also carried out and reported upon:—(a) vegetable oil as an illuminent, (b) examination of two new essential oils and (c) nitration of oils.

At the end of the year researches were in progress in the matter of the preparation of gold-thread, the utilisation of Molasses, the testing of vegetable oils as fuel for internal combustion engines, the refining of castor oil and its extraction by solvents, and the manufacture of hand-made paper.

Scientific advice and help was given to the public on the manufacture of soaps, inks, hair oils, paints and varnishes, disinfectants, etc.

The third batch of the four paper-makers received training in the paper section of the Laboratory.

(2) *Industrial Engineering Section*.—The Industrial Engineer inspected the factories to which loans have been advanced by the Industrial Trust Fund.

Patent Rights.

Patent rights were granted to the following:—

Applicant's Name.	Purpose for which patent right was granted.
1. Messrs. William Airth Rolston, Noorpaniah, U.S.A.	For improvement in method of and apparatus for clarificaiton.
2. S y e d Azmatullah, Troop Bazar, Hyderabad-Deccan	Sun-shade for caps.

Industrial Loans.

Loans for industrial purposes were granted to the following:—

Name of loan holder.	Purpose of loan.	Amount advanced.
1. Mr. Rahim Bux Khan Prop. of the Hyderabad National Industries ..	For laying electric line to his factory.	Rs. 6,000
2. The Deccan Marble and Mining Co., Ltd.	For working capital and renewal of machinery ..	„ 50,000

Further a debenture loan of B.G. Rs. 5,00,000 was granted to the Aurangabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Aurangabad.

The outstandings of loans advanced to small-scale industries was Rs. 2,48,932-8-9 while fresh loans advanced totalled Rs. 56,000 making an aggregate of Rs. 3,04,932-8-9. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 46,088-6-7 was repaid during the year and the outstandings as on 30-12-1947 Fasli amounted to Rs. 2,58,844-2-2.

Industrial Schools.

The supervision of the Industrial Schools at Aurangabad and Nizamabad was transferred to the Secretary to Government, Technical and Vocational Education.

District Demonstrations.

(3) *Textile Section.*—Demonstration parties were located during the year at Narayanpet, Karimnagar, Manwath, Raichur, Gulbarga, Armoor and

Jogipet. Practical demonstrations in improved methods of weaving and dyeing were conducted at the headquarters, in the villages and at Urses, Jatras, Fairs, etc.

293 Fly-shuttle, 200 lattice dobbies, 23 cylinder dobbies and 7 wooden jacquards were introduced among the local weavers. 1,155 persons were trained in weaving and 564 in dyeing.

80 students were trained in the various sections of the Institute which employed 39 labourers. 31 candidates appeared for the annual examination held during the year and 27 who came out successful were awarded certificates.

Cottage
Indust-
ries
Insti-
tute.

The Numda Section, which is being financed from the Industrial Trust Fund, was amalgamated with the Woollen Spinning and Blanket Weaving Section. This Section manufactured Numdas valued about Rs. 208. The total production of the Institute was valued at Rs. 19,413-2-6 and the sales aggregated to Rs. 18,829-12-3.

Cottage
Indust-
ries
Sales
Depot.

A Zenana Section of the Sales Depot was opened on 30-5-1347 F. (3rd March 1938). The Ladies Advisory Committee, which was appointed in this connection, held ten meetings in the year and was helpful in promoting the sale of the products of cottage industries.

The figures of the sales at the Depot during 1345-1347 Fasli are as follows:—

Year.	Sales at the Depot.	Sales at Jatras and Exhibitions, etc.	
		Rs.	Rs.
1345 F.	.. 25,710-11-10		4,312-11-11
1346 F.	.. 42,348-11 - 3		18,602-15 - 0
1347 F.	.. 36,265-11 - 2		14,706-13 - 3

The Depot also participated in the following Exhibitions outside the Dominions:—

The Mysore Dasra Exhibition, the Madras Exhibition, the Bombay Exhibition, the Haripura Congress Exhibition, the 4th Indian Industries Fair, Bombay, the Lahore Exhibition, the Delhi Exhibition and the Kashmir Excursion Train organised by the Nizam's State Railway.

Experi-
men-
tal
Carpet
Factory,
Warangal.

8 boys were trained in the manufacture of superior quality carpets and 30 workmen were engaged on looms for the production of superior quality carpets to execute the orders of the Sales Depot and other customers. Twenty-seven superior quality carpets valued Rs. 4,535 were manufactured in the factory. Arrangements were also made for the manufacture of medium quality carpets out of local wool. The factory supplied carpets of various sizes valued at Rs. 5,071-3-7 to the Government Cottage Industries Sales Depot as against carpets worth Rs. 4,405 supplied in the previous year. The Factory also produced for the Oriental Carpet Manufacturers, (London), Ltd. 3,705 cheap quality rugs worth over Rs. 20,000 as against 2,400 rugs supplied in the previous year.

Weaving
Insti-
tute at
Paithan.

Eight students were trained in the use of fly-shuttle looms for manufacturing different kinds of cloth. The Institute continued to supply raw material to the weavers at Paithan. The manufacture of Shamlas and Sari borders are a special Industry of Paithan. Borders of Ajanta design have been reproduced there and have become popular. Shamlas for various Departments of the Government are also being made at Paithan. During the year orders were obtained for about 8,000 shamlas for the Police and the Customs Departments.

Cement
Industry.

The Shahabad Cement Factory's output of cement during the year was 140,605 tons as against 143,080 tons in the previous year. The factory employed 943 men and 63 women apart from 334 men who worked at the factory's Bankur Lime-stone quarries.

Cigarette
Industry.

The output of the two local cigarette factories was 29,579 cases of 50,000 cigarettes each, as against 31,359 cases of cigarettes in the previous year. The progress of cigarette industry in the State has been very satisfactory and there is further scope for its expansion.

Ginning,
Pressing
and
Cotton
Mill
Industry.

The total number of bales pressed was 384,055 as against 394,776 in the previous year. The total quantity of cotton consumed by the six textile mills situated in the Dominions works out to 25,251,071 lbs. in 1347 F., as against 20,228,041 lbs. in the previous year. The outturn of yarn and cloth during the year under report amounted to 21,092,728 lbs.

and 13,852,918 lbs. respectively as against 16,851,647 lbs. and 9,385,805 lbs. respectively in the previous year.

The figures of the oil-seed crushing industry are given in the following table which shows the number of expellers and oil ghanis functioning at the end of the year under report:—

Year.	Expellers.	Oil Ghanis.
1344 F.	.. 15	119
1345 F.	.. 28	124
1346 F.	.. 24	102
1347 F.	.. 37	86

An Export Duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was levied during the year on the export of oil.

The Hyderabad Iron and Steel Works Ltd., which was incorporated in the year 1345 F., has established a foundry and iron works to meet the increasing demands for its products.

The National Industries at Lingampally manufactured about 57 tons of paints and varnishes as against 52 tons in the previous year.

The button industry has maintained its progress. The factories are keeping themselves abreast of the times and have introduced a number of popular designs.

The Deccan Marble and Mining Co., Ltd., quarried during the year 35,100 sq. ft. of finished marble and 415 tons of ballast marble. It provided employment to 164 persons working in 3 shifts.

The Kohinoor Glass Factory is progressing satisfactorily and employs 350 persons on an average. Its output during the year was 14,400 maunds of glassware valued at Rs. 1,50,000.

The output of the Rose Biscuit Works during the year was valued at about Rs. 90,000. It provided employment to 32 persons.

The Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., engaged on an average 70 persons per day during the year.

The Hyderabad Iron and Steel Works, Ltd.

Paint and Varnish Industry.

Button Industry.

Marble Industry.

Glass Industry.

Hume Pipe Industry.

Coal Mining.

The output during the year of the Singareni, Tandur, Sasti and Kothagudam Collieries and the average number of persons engaged by them were as below:—

Sl. No.	Name	GROSS OUTPUT		Number of Employees
		Tons	Cwt.	
1	Singareni	711,089	8	7,560
2	Tandur	326,600	..	3,119
3	Sasti	88,391	7	Not known.
4	Kothagudam	58,275	11	Not known.

Ceramic Indust- ries

A Company styling itself the Taj Clay Works, Ltd., has been floated with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 for the development of ceramic industries in the Dominions. The Company manufactures ordinary bricks, fire-bricks, etc. It is expected that the superior quality of the clay found in the Dominions will be exploited more profitably.

SECTION (G).

Mines and Quarries.

During the year under report Coal Mining was carried on by the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., in the coal fields of Singareni, Tandur and Kothagudium and by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy in Sasti and Paoni Collieries.

The outturn of the Collieries and the amount of Royalty paid in respect of each as against the corresponding figures of the preceding year stood as follows:—

Name of Colliery	1937				1938				
	Amount of Coal		Amount of Royalty		Amount of Coal		Amount of Royalty		
	T.	C.	Rs.	a.	p.	T.	C.	Rs.	a.	p.
Singareni ..	740,769-17		88,366 9 9		690,850-6		77,720 10 6		
Tandur ..	265,624-0		68,195 5 2		834,283-0		80,854 6 0		
Kothagudium ..	1,175-19		Dead Rent Paid.		95,247-15		*		
Sasti and Paoni ..	68,670-14		16,045 18 0		90,782-4		21,556 8 7		
	1,076,240-10		1,62,577 11 11		1,211,163-5		1,80,181 4 1		

* Royalty due O.S. Rs. 21,362-13-5 adjusted from payments of Dead Rent paid in previous years.

There was an increase in output of 134,922 tons 15 cwts. of coal compared with the previous year with a corresponding increase of Rs. 17,553-8-2 in Royalty.

The areas leased to the Hyderabad (Dn.) Co., Ltd., the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., and other concerns on which no mining operations were carried out and only Dead Rent paid, as against corresponding amounts realised in preceding year, were as under:—

Area under the Hyderabad (Dn.) Co., Ltd.

Lease	Mineral	1937	1938
The Raichur Doab Gold-field	Gold	6,211 10 9	..

Areas held by the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd.

Area	Mineral	1937	1938
Chinnur	Coal	2,906 4 10	2,906 4 10
Allapalli	„	3,216 0 0	3,216 0 0
Sivavaram Madawaram	„	4,296 0 0	4,296 0 0
Kothagudium	„	11,044 0 0	Colliery working
Sarangapalli Tekmatla Waripet.	„	1,255 0 0	1,255 0 0
Wardha Valley	„	3,362 0 0	3,362 0 0
Paloncha	„	9,746 0 0	9,746 0 0
Kanala	„	1,256 0 0	1,256 0 0
North Godavari	„	4,723 3 0	4,723 3 0
South	„	4,230 8 0	4,230 8 0
Asifabad	„	3,248 0 0	3,248 0 0
Total .. ..	..	49,282 15 10	38,238 15 10

Graphite. Mr. R. S. Chenai, the assignee of the Paloncha Graphite Lease, has paid a sum of O.S. Rs. 56-3-8 as part payment towards Royalty on the output of 26 tons during 1347 Fasli.

Marble. The Deccan Marble and Mining Co., had an output of 483 tons 17 cwts. of marble and 95 tons 17 cwts. of marble lime from their Jastapalli and Munditog quarries during 1938. An amount of O.S. Rs. 2,660-12-1, including arrears, is receivable from the Company during the year towards Royalty.

Quarries. There were 30 quarries working during the year and the quarrying fee realised amounted to Rs. 28,078-0-5 against Rs. 21,142-15-9 in 1346 F. and the output was 3,468,108 sq.ft. against 3,801,637 sq.ft. in the previous year. Besides the quarrying fee a sum of O.S. Rs. 8,670-4-4 was collected as Royalty on the output of stone and a total income of Rs. 36,748-4-9 was realised against Rs. 29,397-1-3 in 1346 F. showing an increase of Rs. 7,351-3-6.

Cement. During the year under report the Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd., manufactured 138,533 tons of cement as against 142,008 in 1346 F. The Royalty paid to Government by the Company amounted to B.G. Rs. 1,03,899-12-0 as against B.G. Rs. 1,06,506-0-0 showing a decrease of B.G. Rs. 2,606-4-0.

Acci-
dents. The total number of accidents that occurred during the year at Singareni, Tandur, Kothagudium and Sasti Collieries and at Huttı Mines were 46 (33 fatal and 13 serious) against 42 (9 fatal and 33 serious) in 1346 Fasli. On 12th March 1938 (8th Ardibehisht 1347 F.) a very serious explosion occurred in the Strutt Pit Incline at the Singareni Collieries resulting in the death of 3 European officers and 39 Indian workmen of the Collieries. In view of the seriousness of the occurrence mining operations at Strutt Pit, Pit No. 22 and Strutt Pit Incline were suspended temporarily and resumed with effect from 21st March 1939 at Strutt Pit and No. 22 Pit. The services of the Chief Inspector of Mines, India, were obtained for the purpose of a regular enquiry. On his recommendation the work at 13 and 23 Jigs at Strutt Incline was resumed with effect from 11th April 1938. He states in the report he has submitted to Government that the

accident was caused by a collapse of the goafed area which forced out noxious gases produced by the spontaneous combustion of the inferior top coal which had been left in the goaf as it could not be removed and that those persons engaged in building stoppings, although they may have been blown over by the blast produced, were quickly overcome by the poisonous gas, carbon monoxide. He further remarks in his report, "During the course of my inspections and enquiry I formed the impression that the mines were well managed, there was a very good subordinate staff. There was no lack of materials and I was impressed by the substantial timber and stone cogs which were set to support the roof in the depillaring areas."

Gold prospecting work was started on behalf of Government under the supervision of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway Board, London, through the agency of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, London, who sent their representative at Raichur to carry on the operations. The total expenditure sanctioned for the purpose was £50,000 for which a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs was made in the Budget for 1347 F. The prospecting results are hopeful.

Gold
Pros-
pecting.

Arrangements have been made to eliminate women labour underground at the Tandur Collieries with effect from 1st January 1936 and at the Singareni Collieries till the closing of the workings at the King Seam or in seven years from 1st January 1936 whichever be earlier, and at the Sasti Collieries with effect from 1st January 1938. No women labour is employed underground at the Kothagudium Collieries.

[*Statement.*

SECTION (H).

Imports and Exports.

Statement of commodities imported to the Stations on H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway during the period from 1st October 1937 to 30th September 1938:—

S. No.	Commodities.	Weight in Tons.
1.	Coal and Coke	753
2.	Cotton Raw	447
3.	Cotton Manufactured	9,174
4.	Tanning bark	76
5.	Fodder	1,655
6.	Grain and pulses	13,053
7.	Jawari and Bajra	244
8.	Rice (not in husk)	28,065
9.	Wheat	7,855
10.	Grains—others	1,057
11.	Hides and Skins—Raw	1,106
12.	Do tanned and leather.	451
13.	Marble and Stones	366
14.	Kerosene Oil	23,588
15.	Iron and Steel Wrought	22,176
16.	Castor Seed	1
17.	Linseed	..
18.	Cotton seed	657
19.	Salt	52,631
20.	Provisions	21,194
21.	Sugar	13,862
22.	Jaggery	8,664
23.	Tobacco	4,543
24.	Timber	5,312
25.	Til Seed	25

Statement of commodities exported from the Stations on H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway during the period from 1st October 1937 to 30th September 1938.

S. No.	Commodities.	Weight in Tons.
1.	Coal and Coke ..	806,004
2.	Cotton Raw ..	37,112
3.	Cotton Manufactured ..	1,847
4.	Tanning Bark ..	2,874
5.	Fodder ..	41,027
6.	Grain and pulses ..	35,183
7.	Jawari and Bajra ..	34,607
8.	Rice (not in husk) ..	4,562
9.	Wheat ..	1,139
10.	Grains—others ..	645
11.	Hides and Skins Raw ..	515
12.	Do tanned and leather.	1,368
13.	Marble and Stone ..	33,109
14.	Kerosene oil ..	116
15.	Iron and Steel Wrought ..	3,705
16.	Castor Seed ..	11,234
17.	Til Seed ..	8,495
18.	Linseed ..	34,625
19.	Cotton Seed ..	50,773
20.	Salt ..	1
21.	Provisions ..	26,325
22.	Sugar ..	106
23.	Jaggery ..	162
24.	Tobacco ..	1,993
25.	Timber ..	13,870

SECTION (I).

Famine and Well-Sinking.

The Hon'ble Members of the Finance, Revenue, and P. W. Departments and their respective Secretaries continue to be members of the Board. The Board held four meetings and decided its Agenda by circulation on two Famine Board.

other occasions. Famine Administration was in charge of the Director-General, Revenue Department, under orders of the Famine Board.

Rainfall
and
Crop
condi-
tions.

The rainfall from 16th Thir 1346 F. to 15th Thir 1347 Fasli amounted to 26.61" against 34.10" in the previous year. As the rainfall was, by the middle of Aban 1346 Fasli, below normal the Kharif crop was threatened with destruction over extensive areas in the Gulbarga, Raichur, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts. Provisional rainfall at the end of Aban and the beginning of Azur 1347 F., however, saved the early Kharif crop from withering. In the latter part of Azur there was a further break and the late sown *kharif* and *rabi* was damaged in large areas of the districts where *kharif* had been affected. It was found necessary to postpone the *kharif* and *rabi* kist only in parts of the Dominions. In all Rs. 14,64,325-15-1 (Kharif Rs. 71,703-5-5 and Rabi Rs. 13,92,622-9-8) were postponed.

Postponement, however, was only one form of the relief afforded. In view of the condition of the *rabi* crop, the Hon'ble the Revenue Member, who had been empowered by the Famine Board to open additional works and take other relief measures wherever necessary, toured the affected districts of Raichur, Gulbarga, Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar during the second fortnight of April 1938 and ordered the opening of additional works, certain grants of extraordinary taccavi, the survey of some fresh roads for 1348 F. and other concessions. In accordance with these orders and in order to relieve distress a number of P.W.D. works which were financed either from the normal P.W.D. Budget or from the Famine Reserve (to the extent of Rs. 9.08 lakhs) were started and employment given to those in need of relief. These were so distributed over the areas affected that no migration of labourers to other districts or to British India was necessary and the persons relieved were able to sleep in their own villages at night as no regular famine camps were needed. The total daily attendances of famine labour on all works between 24-6-1347 Fasli and 15-1-1348 Fasli was 470,000 persons. Additional taccavi from reserve was distributed and the collection of grazing fees was suspended in Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar districts.

Many other works were investigated in readiness for any shortage of rainfall in 1348 Fasli. Three Survey Parties were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 21,000 for surveying new roads in the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Mahbubnagar and Medak (Medak Circle P.W.D.) the survey work to be completed by end of Aban 1347 Fasli.

After the break of the 1347-48 F. monsoon, the Director General, Revenue, toured the affected area in Nalgonda and Raichur districts and ordered the discontinuance of almost all the Scarcity Works owing to the rapid improvement of conditions after the monsoon had set in; for the same reason it was possible to close down the works in Gulbarga, Mahbubnagar and Medak districts.

The original programme for the Shorapur, Shahpur and Andola Sarf-i-Khas Taluqs of the Gulbarga district included 839 works. Of these 448 works had been completed by the end of 1346 Fasli leaving 391 for 1347 Fasli. On a representation from the First Taluqdar of Gulbarga the Famine Board ordered that villages with scarcity of water or infected with guinea-worm situated on nala and river banks should also be provided with a protected water supply. This added 291 works and the whole programme for the three Sarf-i-Khas Taluqs thus consisted of 1,130 wells in addition to 100 minor works such as blocking steps, sterilisation and filling up of old wells. In the Diwani Taluqs of Yadgir and Gulbarga the programme was limited to 120 wells in villages in the famine zone.

In 1347 Fasli 233 wells were constructed and 113 re-modelled at a total cost of Rs. 4,19,873. Work was in progress on 209 other wells at the end of the year.

From the commencement of the Well Sinking operations to end of 1347 Fasli, 794 works were completed in Gulbarga district.

The original budget grant of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was raised to Rs. 5,05,833-5-4 by appropriation and diversion. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 5,05,509 (Works Rs. 4,27,704 and establishment, etc., Rs. 77,805) against Rs. 4,34,958 spent in 1346 Fasli. The percentage of overhead charges worked out to 18.37 per cent. as against 24.36 per cent. in 1346 Fasli.

The complicated geological formations in Gulbarga district make well sinking more expensive than in Raichur and the average cost per work amounted to Rs. 1,213 (new Rs. 1,620, and remodelled Rs. 365). From the start of operations to the end of 1347 Fasli the average cost of each work in the district has been Rs. 948. The average depth in 1347 Fasli was 45.5, ft. and the average height of the C. C. lining 49.00 ft. as compared with 37.66 ft. and 40.73 ft. respectively in 1346 F. The increase in the average cost from Rs. 788 in 1346 to Rs. 1,213 in 1347 Fasli has been due to greater depth, harder strata and consequent heavier blasting and greater height of C. C. lining necessitated.

Well
Irriga-
tion.

The total number of wells sunk by ryots (at their own cost) was 1,554 against 1,841 in 1346 F. a decrease of 287. There has been a greater increase in the number of wells in Telingana than in Marathwara. Compared with the previous year, with the exception of Nalgonda district, there has been a general decrease in the number of wells sunk in all the districts.

Cost of
wells.

The total cost of new wells was Rs. 1,74,218. The total average cost per well worked out at Rs. 112, ranging from Rs. 23 in the Warangal and Karimnagar districts to Rs. 500 in the Bir district.

Area
Irrigat-
ed by
new
wells.

The total area irrigated by the new wells was 3,983 acres (approximately 3 acres per well).

CHAPTER V.

Communications.

SECTION (A).

Roads and Bridges.

During the year under report the Road Board, constituted for advising the Government on the policy and programme of road development in the State, had only one meeting on the 23rd Isfandar 1347 F. when approval was accorded to 25 original works estimated to cost Rs. 26.16 lakhs.

During the past decade the department has been paying particular attention to the construction of new roads with a view to open up undeveloped tracts and link up taluq and commercial centres with district headquarters and the city. With the introduction of heavy motor vehicles and bus services in the districts, it has been increasingly necessary (1) to metal the roads, (2) to construct masonry works wherever necessary and (3) to bridge streams and rivers in order to ensure quick and uninterrupted locomotion. The total length of roads maintained by the department at the end of the year was 4,727 miles of which 1,624 miles were of Murram and 3,103 miles of metal.

[Statement.]

During the year under report, the following new road construction works were in progress.

Srl. No.	Name of Work	Length in Miles	Amount of Estimate
		M. F.	
<i>Warangal Division.</i>			
1	Constructing Palampet Ghanpur road ..	5-5	68,570
2	Constructing a road from Pasra to Etoor Nagaram.	21-0	3,47,000
3	Constructing a road from Thallada to Singhaboopalam ..	23-0	2,35,000
4	Constructing Salvoy-Pasra Road ..	5-4	97,200
5	Constructing Madira-Bonakal Road ..	10-0	1,31,500
6	Constructing Kaloor-Muthguda road ..	6-6	35,000
<i>Nalgonda Division.</i>			
7	Constructing Ibrahimpatam-Mallapally road.	26-3	1,23,183
<i>Nirmal Division.</i>			
8	Constructing Gudihatnur-Utnoor Road ..	23-0	3,34,000
<i>Gulbarga Division.</i>			
9	Constructing 5th Section of Ghandipet-Yadgir Road ..	28-7	2,20,700
<i>Raichur Division.</i>			
10	Constructing Raichur-Deodrug road via Kalmala ..	25-0	3,53,000
<i>Aurangabad Division.</i>			
11	Constructing Sillode-Bokerdan road ..	9-2	1,02,700
12	Constructing Jalna-Bokerdan road ..	27-4	3,09,000
13	Constructing approach road to the R.C.C. bridge across the Girja river ..	..	20,160
<i>Parbhani Division.</i>			
14	Constructing Sailu-Jintur road including branch to Mantha ..	41-0	5,00,000
15	Constructing Jintur-Aundah road ..	25-0	3,92,000
<i>Bhir Division.</i>			
16	Constructing Georai-Manjlegaon road ..	32-0	3,19,000
17	Constructing Manjer-Sambha-Kaij-Bori-Sawargaon road ..	38-0	5,50,000
<i>Hyderabad Division.</i>			
18	Constructing Ibrahimpatam-Mallapally road.	18-0	1,14,867
<i>Nizamsagar Division.</i>			
19	Constructing road from Mosra to Bodhan ..	6-2	96,000
20	Constructing road from Rudrur to Kotgir ..	4-0	75,150

Several important original works for improvements to existing roads such as metalling, improving the curves and grades, providing masonry works and constructing bridges and causeways were under construction during the year of which the following were completed.

<i>Name of work.</i>	<i>Amount of Estimate.</i>
<i>Asifabad Division.</i>	
1. Widening and metalling Basar-Mancherial road IV Section	79,275
<i>Nirmal Division.</i>	
2. Widening and metalling Basar-Mancherial road III Section	1,69,550
3. Widening and metalling Basar-Mancherial road IV Section	75,000
<i>Karimnagar Division.</i>	
4. Improvements to Shahbazpally Causeway. ..	28,350
5. Constructing a causeway across Mohan-raopet Vagu	33,700
<i>Bhir Division.</i>	
6. Constructing a bridge across the Bensura river and a road connecting Bhir Chow-sala and Bhir-Jalna Road	1,07,070
7. Constructing a causeway across the Manjira river at Kallam	53,500
<i>Hyderabad Division.</i>	
8. Widening the bridge at Begumpet ..	83,172

From the Petrol Cess subvention received from the Government of India and the receipts from the State Vehicles Tax, an allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs is given by the Government every year for road works the unspent balance of which is carried forward from year to year.

The works carried out chargeable to the above allotment were:—

Srl. No.	Name of work	Amount of Estimate	Remarks
<i>Drainage Division.</i>			
1	Dust proofing the road from Lakdika Pool to Golconda	1,53,370	Completed
<i>Mahbubnagar Division.</i>			
2	Constructing masonry works on Hyderabad-Kurnool road III Section	98,340	In progress
3	Metalling Hyderabad-Kurnool road III Section	1,61,770	do
4	Constructing a bridge named Sirat-e-Judi across the Krishna river near Deosagar (Originally under Raichur Division)	9,50,000	do
<i>Nalgonda Division.</i>			
5	Metalling miles 24-33 of Hyderabad-Hanukonda road	42,760	do
6	Metalling miles 38-66 of Hyderabad-Hanukonda road	1,70,500	do
<i>Nizamabad Division.</i>			
7	Metalling Hyderabad-Nagpur road	1,31,200	do

SECTION (B).

Railways.

Surveys.

Various alternative alignments for a branch line to Adilabad were surveyed and it was finally decided to take off the line from Mudkhed near Nanded on the H. G. V. Railway. This alignment is considered most suitable both for the public and administrative convenience and is expected to give a greater yield on capital than the other alternatives. The construction of this line will be taken up in 1348 F.

A survey of the Aurangabad-Bhir-Purli line was made during the year. The total expenditure to end of the year on this survey amounted to Rs. 1,09,232. The project is engaging the attention of both the Railway Board and the Government.

As reported last year the branch line from Jankam-pet to Bodhan was inspected this year by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways and declared fit for traffic. It will be opened for general traffic in 1348 Fasli. At the end of the year the total mileage for traffic remained the same as in 1346 F., viz., 667 miles Broad Gauge and 623 miles Metre Gauge.

As anticipated in 1346 F. report there was a further increase in the gross earnings of the Railway during the year under report and the financial results of the Railway were as under:—

	1346 F.	1347 F.
Capital at charge at the end of the year ..	14,23,28,714	14,34,57,540
Gross earnings ..	2,28,47,873	2,33,08,774
Working expenses ..	1,08,43,545	1,12,59,003
Net earning ..	1,20,04,328	1,20,49,771
Percentage of net earnings to gross earnings.	52.5	51.7
Percentage of net earnings to capital ..	8.4	8.4

A notable event during the year was the completion of the new remodelled Hyderabad B.G. Station at a cost of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and its opening by H.E.H. on the 14th January 1938, when he was graciously pleased to make the following remarks:—

“ I am pleased to find that the building has been designed in the Deccani style so as to blend harmoniously the most beautiful features of the Hindu and Moslem monuments in my State; such harmony is a characteristic of the culture of my people and it is in the fitness of things that it should also find expression in architecture. The new station is a piece of art worthy of the position of my State.”

Another interesting event was the opening of the State Railway Hotel at Aurangabad in March 1938. It costs more than Rs. 2 lakhs and is designed on modern lines to meet a long felt need of tourists visiting the Ajanta and the Ellora caves.

From 1st January 1938 the Railway was entrusted with aviation activities of the State also an Aero Club is already functioning and Hyderabadi are being trained as Air Pilots, Ground Engineer, etc., and landing grounds are being constructed at various places in the Dominions. When the landing facilities are ready and there is a demand for air services it is proposed to run scheduled services to various places both within and outside the State.

Improvements in Railway facilities introduced during the year include the enhancement of passenger services from 82 to 88 trains per day, a large increase in the number and scope of concessions, the speeding up of goods services on both the gauges with speedy connection at junction stations, improved catering arrangements under efficient supervision and the introduction of fans in the new 3rd class carriages.

Excursions and conducted tours continued to form an important features of the year's working. Among the new facilities introduced during the year was a special trip to Bombay for the Cricket Test Match in January 1938, a conducted tour to Northern India and special educational tours.

A scheme for the recreation and welfare of the subordinate staff employed at out-stations was inaugurated during the year.

Road Transport Service. At the end of the year the bus service was operating over a route mileage of 3,890 miles with 308 buses and cars. The goods service operated over 460 route miles with 41 lorries and 11 trailers. The capital at charge at the end of the year was Rs. 52,66,202. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 28,85,531 and the working expenses, including contribution to Depreciation Fund, amounted to Rs. 29,56,162 leaving a net deficit of

Rs. 70,631. The following reasons were mainly responsible for this:

(1) Illegitimate and uneconomic competition from private services.

(2) Maintenance difficulties due to the use of Diesel oil and Dorman engines which were newly introduced.

Steps have been taken to restrict private services to the legitimate needs of traffic. The Workshop has been shifted to Mettuguda and placed under an experienced officer with improved machinery. The type of engine best suited to local conditions is under investigation. Arrangements are also made to refine the crude oil. These improvements are expected to yield better results next year.

It must, however, be remembered that this service is a feeder to the Railway and that but for this service much traffic may be diverted away from the Railway.

As a result of the Government notification issued on old 7-1-1346 F. allowing conversion of 5 per cent. shares into 6 per cent. shares there was a further conversion of 5 per cent. shares of the face value of Rs. 52,250 into 6 per cent. shares. Thus at the end of the year their face value was as under:—

		Rs.
6 per cent. shares	..	16,72,793 12 0
5 per cent. shares	..	17,29,925 0 0

SECTION (C).

Postal Department.

There were altogether 919 Post Offices working at the General end of 1347 F., or 72 more than in the previous year, while the Mail Line mileage rose to 9,047 miles in the same period. The total number of employees was 2,325. The total number of articles issued was 3,59,50,153 including 888,570 registered articles. In the latter class there were 88,968 V. P. articles of the value of Rs. 12,88,729-1-5 and 16,080 insured articles. In addition to this, 581,432 Money-Orders of the total value of

Rs. 1,04,63,120-12-4 were issued and yielded in commission Rs. 1,44,526-1-0. The sale of ordinary postage stamps totalled in value Rs. 6,32,113-2-0 and of Service postage stamps Rs. 3,15,022-11-4. The quinine sales at the Post Offices fetched another Rs. 10,533-5-4. The balance at the credit of the Savings Bank accounts at the end of the year under report was Rs. 1,19,84,940-15-2. The year was also notable for the introduction of several departmental reforms aimed at facilitating postal business and increasing the general efficiency of the working of the Department.

Post Offices and Letter Boxes.

No post offices were abolished during the year under review. On the contrary five branch offices were converted into sub-offices and 72 new branch post offices were opened. As has been mentioned at para. one, there were, at the end of the year 1347 F., 919 post offices in the Dominions. This works out at the average of one post office for every 93 square miles of territory. Similarly, the number of outside letter-boxes registered an increase of 292, although 38 letter-boxes, which were found to be unsuitably placed, were removed in the period under review. The expansion of postal facilities in the villages was further developed and the number of postmen and village postmen rose to 857, while improved transport conditions helped the postal mileage to touch the new level of 9,047 miles. Of equal interest is the fact that the construction of postal buildings kept pace with the demand for them during the year.

Articles despatched and delivered.

There was an appreciable increase in the number of letters handled during the year which rose from 362.69 lakhs in 1346 F. to 365.31 lakhs. At the same time the number of postal articles delivered amounted to 382.32 lakhs or 1.97 lakhs more than in the previous year. This number included articles received from British India and foreign countries which were handled without any compensation. British Indian and foreign articles numbered 32.29 lakhs as against 27.97 lakhs in the previous year. The number of articles delivered during the year as compared with the population of the State gives an average of 2.65 as against 2.61 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of articles received in the dead letter office which amounted to 60,213 as against 58,701 in the previous year.

16,080 insured letters and parcels were issued during the year as against 16,615 in the previous year. There was a corresponding fall in the fees from this source from Rs. 8,168-14-0 to Rs. 7,171-7-0. However, no claim was made or compensation paid by the Department for any insured articles. The total number of V. P. articles handled was 88,968, equivalent in value to Rs. 12,88,729-1-5 as against 1,04,972 articles worth Rs. 9,92,730-3-1 dealt with in the previous year. Money-Order transactions showed an increase in number, value and commission. 581,432 Money-Orders of the cash value of Rs. 1,04,63,120-12-4 were booked and yielded a commission of Rs. 1,65,397-2-4 (inclusive of V. P. Money-Orders commission), as compared with 563,833 Money-Orders of the value of Rs. 98,24,576-8-6, issued in 1346 F. which brought in a commission of Rs. 1,55,070-11-0. During the same period 719,052 Money-Orders amounting to Rs. 1,04,74,099-5-5 were paid as compared with 5,89,623 Money-Orders amounting to Rs. 98,62,446-7-9. This increase of 129,429 in the transmission of Money-Orders is noteworthy and gratifying.

The progressive increase registered in the postal savings bank business in the previous year was maintained during the year under report. 13,100 new accounts involving deposits amounting to Rs. 90,44,881-4-9 were opened while only 4,482 accounts amounting to Rs. 82,98,432-15-2, were closed. The increasing popularity of the Savings Bank is evidenced by the fact that the number of new accounts continues to increase each year with a corresponding increase in the total deposits. This is apparent from the fact that during the year 1346 F. 11,183 new accounts were opened and 4,065 closed. The total number of accounts at the end of the year 1347 F. was 92,173 and the closing balance at the credit of the depositors was Rs. 1,19,84,940-15-2 as compared with 84,238 accounts and an aggregate deposit of Rs. 1,12,38,491-10-5 at the end of the previous year.

The total income of the department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,29,238-6-11 as against an income of Rs. 11,04,321-3-7 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 24,917-3-4. The expenditure in the corresponding period, however, amounted to

Income
and
Expendi-
ture.

Savings
Bank.

Money
Orders,
V. P. Ps.,
and
Insur-
ed Arti-
cles.

Rs. 9,39,647-8-0 or Rs. 44,166-5-4 more than the expenditure in 1346 Fasli. This increase in expenditure was because the Id synchronised with the end of the year under report and therefore thirteen months' salaries had to be paid instead of twelve.

Actually, however, the net result of the working of the Postal Department in 1347 Fasli showed a profit of Rs. 1,89,590-14-11, the total income and expenditure during the period being Rs. 11,29,238-6-11 and Rs. 9,39,647-8-0 respectively.

SECTION (D).

Telephone.

Hydera-
bad City
Tele-
phones.

The reconditioning of the cables in 1345 Fasli resulting in improved service has brought about an increase in the number of Subscribers from 848 in 1345 Fasli to 964 in 1347 Fasli. The concern earned a profit of over Rs. 10,000 in 1346 Fasli after defraying all working expenses, depreciation and interest charges.

At the beginning of 1347 Fasli a sum of Rs. 2,17,837 was outstanding against the subscribers of which Government departments accounted for Rs. 61,302 and private subscribers for Rs. 1,56,535. During the year recovery was effected from the Government departments to the extent of Rs. 27,415 and from the private subscribers to the extent of Rs. 60,000. The balance is mostly due from subscribers who are no longer on the List.

In Khurdad 1347 Fasli an estimate for Rs. 4,16,533 was sanctioned by H.E.H. for converting the present C. B. telephone system to the Automatic system. The work was taken in hand and remained in progress during the year.

District
Tele-
phones.

The working of the district exchanges showed no improvement. The number of subscribers at the end of the year at Aurangabad, Jalna, Warangal and Raichur was 36, 24, 62 and 9 respectively as against 43, 34, 64 and 9 respectively during the previous year.

As a measure of economy the establishment at Raichur was curtailed to the barest minimum and it was placed tentatively under the supervision of the Superintendent, District Power Scheme at Raichur.

As observed in the previous year's report there is no possibility of improvement in the working of District Telephones until they are linked up by means of Trunk Lines to the important business centres of the State and also with the Trunk Telephone System in British India. These questions are under the consideration of the Department.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Health.

SECTION (A).

Sanitation and Public Health.

In the districts the registration of Births and Deaths continued to be defective as in the past. The Draft Act prepared to improve registration remained under the consideration of Government when the year ended. Special attention however has been paid to the reporting of epidemic diseases. The Revenue and Police Departments co-operate with the Health authorities and the epidemic figures registered may be taken as almost accurate.

In Hyderabad City vital statistics are collected by the Police and Municipal authorities. In the City the birth-rate per mille was returned as 17.2 and the death-rate as 18.1 compared with 15.8 and 17.3 respectively in the previous year. The birth and death rates are far below the accepted average in British India.

The total number of births registered in the year under report was 170,646 (89,422 males and 81,224 females) as against 163,226 (84,996 males and 78,230 females) in 1346 Fasli, showing an increase of 7,420 over the previous year's figures. The number of deaths recorded during the year totalled 151,081 giving a ratio of 10.6 per thousand of population compared with 126,089 with a ratio of 8.7 in the preceding year.

The endeavours of the City Improvement Board, the Drainage Department and the Water Works Department supplemented by the timely and effective precautionary measures taken by the Special Plague and Malaria Departments, established to root out plague and malaria from Hyderabad, contributed considerably towards the improvement of public health in Hyderabad City.

Executive authority regarding general sanitation in the district towns and villages is as usual in the hands of District Boards. The officers of the Public Health Department are represented on each Board. The general sanitary condition of the State has improved very considerably due to the co-operation of the Revenue Department. In the large towns there is considerable sanitary progress. Many district towns have been provided with a pure water-supply and efficient surface drainage under orders of the Water Board. The provision of modern markets and slaughterhouses and the improved conservancy arrangements in large towns have produced appreciable improvement. Apart from the staff of the Public Health Department each District Board employs a qualified Health Inspector who reports to the Board through the District Health Officer. Improved conditions are not so marked in villages but in certain villages selected by the Rural Reconstruction Board modern ideas of sanitation have been introduced and the co-operation of the villager has been secured. Each such village becomes a stimulus and an example to neighbouring villages and there are signs that sanitary consciousness is gradually awakening. Public health work done in the last four years is a clear proof of a more stimulating policy for the future. In Hyderabad City all work connected with plague and malaria remained in the hands of the Public Health Department. General sanitation and conservancy of Hyderabad City remains under the control of the Municipal Corporation. The City Improvement Board is doing good work in improving the City.

Sufficient funds have not been available to take up this very important matter. The Public Health Department have constantly called the attention of the Municipality to the defects of the surface drainage system and have stressed the need for the early construction of new storm water-drains and the remodelling of existing drains. The "River Improvement Scheme" to remedy the insanitary condition of the river Moosi which runs through the heart of the City was under the consideration of Government when the year closed.

The water-supply in Hyderabad is of very good quality but is no longer sufficient for the rapidly growing needs of the City. Additional supply and new filters are necessary.

General
Sanitary
Condi-
tion of
the
State.

Drainage
in Hyder-
abad
City.

Water-
Supply
in Hyder-
abad
City.

Frontier
Village
Public
Health
Com-
mittee.

The elaborate scheme for improving the sanitary condition of villages within the 15 mile radius of Hyderabad City, known as "Frontier Villages," could not be brought into effect for want of funds. Preventive work against plague and cholera have however been carried on consistently with good results. In order to protect Hyderabad City and the Secunderabad Cantonment from constant infection it is essential that necessary funds are provided by Government early.

Guinea
Worm.

This is prevalent in the following towns:—Yadgir and Shorapur in the Gulbarga district, Deglur in the Nander district, Palam in the Parbhani district, Raichur in the Raichur District, Parbhani in the Parbhani district, Bhir in the Bhir district and Narayanpet in the Mahbubnagar district. 146 in-patients and 1928 outpatients were treated during the year for guinea-worm. The work of converting 'step wells' into 'draw wells' is steadily being continued by the Well Sinking Department. Medical Officers treat cyclops infected wells with 'chunam.' Guinea-worm surveys were made in 55 villages in Kandhar and Biloli taluqs and 125 persons were found suffering from Guinea-worm in these villages. Surveys were also made in Raichur. Guinea-worm infection is very prevalent in the Osmanabad district where twenty per cent. of the population suffer. Most of the villagers draw their supply of water from step wells.

Chief
Causes
of
Mortal-
ity.

The chief causes of mortality were cholera with a death-rate of 0.7 per mille, plague 0.1, fevers 7.1, dysentery and diarrhoea 0.4, respiratory diseases 0.2, injuries 0.2 and other causes 1.9.

Cholera.—There was a widespread and virulent epidemic of cholera throughout the Dominions. The distance that reports of fresh outbreaks had to be carried and the simultaneous infection of many villages at one time rendered the rapid application of preventive measures very difficult. 154,375 inoculations against cholera were performed during the year. All known anti-cholera measures were adopted as rapidly as circumstances allowed.

This contributed 7,741 deaths against 9,548 reported in the previous year. Bidar and Mahbubnagar suffered

severely with 1,308 and 896 deaths respectively. Mortality in the other districts varied from 786 in Nalgonda district to 21 in Baghat. There were 47 deaths in Hyderabad City and Suburbs.

Small-pox.—There was a very mild epidemic of small-pox during 1347 F. In the Dominions the disease claimed only 178 victims compared with 245 last year and most of the cases occurred among unprotected children. Bhir and Aurangabad district returned 90 and 30 deaths respectively. The Vaccination staff performed 397,708 vaccinations against 377,084 last year.

Plague.—In 1347 Fasli 1,301 plague deaths were registered against 2,145 last year. Bidar suffered most with 543 deaths. When the year ended Bidar and Osmanabad were still reporting a few cases of plague. Inoculation against plague is becoming popular. 163,652 people were inoculated during the year compared with 245,550 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of inoculations performed was due to the mildness of the epidemic during the year of report.

Fevers, etc.—The mortality from fevers recorded was 101,707 against 83,896 in 1346 F. The village patels are still unable to differentiate 'Fevers.' Diarrhoea and Dysentery deaths returned in 1347 F. were 6,191 compared with 2,692 in the previous year while respiratory diseases accounted for 2,413 deaths against 1,215 last year. 2,806 injuries were recorded during 1347 F. against 2,286 in the preceding year. Other causes accounted for 26,505 deaths against 20,598 in 1346 F. Under the existing conditions of registration a large number of deaths is not properly classified. Seven cases of cerebro-spinal fever were treated with no deaths.

In most of the districts fairs and festivals were permitted to be held only as "Local." The prevalence of the widespread and virulent epidemic of cholera throughout the dominions during the year fully justified the refusal to allow large congregations of people from wide areas. The entire medical and sanitary arrangements were controlled by the Public Health Department. The District and Taluq Boards were advised with regard to the Sanitary arrangements to be made at each pilgrim centre. These recommendations were carried out as far

Fairs
and
Festivals.

as possible but owing to paucity of funds proper public health arrangements could not be made in some minor fairs. Special public health arrangements were made as usual for the famous Bhadrachellam jatra, the Malegaon Jatra and the big Pattan fair and proved to be quite efficient. The Cinema Car visited the Bhadrachellam Jatra this year also. Very special and thorough arrangements were made for the safe transit of the six important palkies to and from Pandharpur. It is pleasing to report that all fairs and festivals where the supervision and arrangements were under the Public Health Department ended this year without any outbreak of epidemic diseases.

Health
Propa-
ganda.

The Cinema Car was on tour for 141 days during the year and visited 68 villages in districts and gave 55 displays with 104 lectures. The total distance travelled was 2,200 miles. The Assistant Surgeon treats the sick and gives lectures in the local language on health subjects illustrated by Cinema films as well as magic lantern slides on plague, cholera, malaria and rural uplift. Topical news films are also displayed to add to the attraction. In addition a gramophone and records of songs dealing with public health subjects are in use and have proved useful. The cinema shows are very popular in all areas and attract large audiences. Health Propaganda activities in the State are summarized as follows:—

- (i) Education of the public by lectures in the elementary principles of Sanitation including prevention of epidemic diseases.
- (ii) Lantern lectures on plague, cholera, smallpox and general sanitation especially during fairs and festivals.
- (iii) Special lectures to village patels and patwaries.
- (iv) The organizing of Public Health Weeks and Baby Shows.
- (v) The exhibiting of charts, posters, models and pictures showing the causes of diseases and their spread.
- (vi) The distribution of leaflets on health subjects in the local languages.
- (vii) House to house talks.

In view of imperfect sanitary arrangements and the heavy toll that epidemic diseases levied in the State, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government in 1913 established the Public Health Department as a separate service.

In 1934 the Public Health Department was completely reorganised with the main object of improving sanitary conditions in the towns, and in rural areas. Special attention was devoted to the prevention and control of epidemic diseases. The reorganisation and increase of staff has made the health service readily available in areas threatened by outbreaks of epidemic diseases and valuable results have been achieved in the sanitation of all areas. The Health Department's duty is general supervision and control of the sanitary services and prevention of epidemics throughout the Dominions which is checked and inspected by the Deputy Director of Public Health. He tours frequently throughout the Dominions with a view to co-ordinate activities and to keep in personal touch with officials of other departments.

In the Public Health Department the method advocated to ensure co-operation of the people is limited to persuasion and propaganda. Only in cases of emergency, such as outbreaks of epidemic disease, some compulsion is introduced when persuasion fails. It is generally found that co-operation of the people can be obtained where popular instruction is undertaken. Pamphlets, posters, magic lantern lectures, house to house talks and, particularly, the cinema car all help to create a helpful public opinion.

The strength of the vaccination staff now employed in the Dominions is 146. There is a Vaccinator for each taluq and 13 for Hyderabad City. Vaccination is compulsory for all children and especially between the age of six months and one year. 397,708 vaccinations were performed in 1347 Fasli against 377,084 in the previous year. The cost of vaccination was Rs. 88,161. 97 per cent. of vaccinations were successful.

Plague.—Hyderabad City and many of the districts have been subject to recurring epidemics of plague. Each epidemic lasts about 9 months disappearing with the onset of the hot dry season. A Special Plague Department

was established about nine years ago to combat the epidemic in the City of Hyderabad. Surveys have been made in the districts and it was found that several endemic centres existed where plague persisted throughout the year. It was from these centres that recrudescence occurred in the rains and rapidly spread over wide areas. Consistent efforts in rat destruction in the endemic areas throughout the year have effected a marked reduction of plague.

During epidemics, in addition to these measures, disinfection, evacuation and inoculation also are carried out. In every infected locality fumigation and the closing of rat-holes is extended to 200 yards round the infected house. The City Improvement Board is gradually building rat proof dwellings in Hyderabad City and rat-proof grain godowns are gradually replacing the old type of buildings so favourable to rats. In the districts during epidemics, disinfection, evacuation and inoculations are carried out and human migration to non-infected areas is controlled as far as possible. Much has been done by propaganda and example and it is gratifying to record that in many villages the people now accept inoculations and realize the importance of evacuating their houses as soon as there is a rat-fall where formerly there had been a prejudice against inoculation and it was difficult to achieve evacuation until there had been human deaths.

For the five years prior to 1930 the average number of deaths from plague in Hyderabad City and suburbs was 2,993 while the average number of deaths from plague during the nine years of anti-plague operation has only been 416.

Cholera.—The result of insufficient isolation, concealment of suspected cases, intermingling of contacts with healthy people and neglect to safeguard the wells and the water supplies are the chief causes for the spread of cholera in these Dominions. Wherever possible precautionary measures are taken in permanganating wells, isolating and treating the sick.

The disinfection of wells is widely understood and in many villages cholera was promptly arrested by this measure.

Inoculation is used for individual protection with good results but epidemics of cholera cannot be arrested by this means alone. Improvement in the construction and control of water-supplies is the only safeguard against recurring epidemics of cholera.

The attendance of people from infected villages at religious festivals and migration to non-infected places generally lead to pollution of wells, rivers and canals over a wide area. The distance that reports of fresh outbreaks have to be carried and the simultaneous infection of many villages at one time sometimes render the prompt application of preventive measures difficult. Wells of infected villages are 'pinned' with excellent results.

The Water Board under the Revenue Department (Local Fund) are proceeding steadily with large schemes and rapid progress is being made. All major towns are being provided with a filtered water-supply and like Hyderabad City should be free from the menace of cholera. The precautionary disinfection of wells with potassium permanganate in the first months of the hot weather is always encouraged and has been very successful in the Frontier villages around the City of Hyderabad for many years.

Small-pox.—A large percentage of the population of the Dominions was left unprotected in previous years with the result that there were considerable epidemics of small-pox, but now the Public Health Service has been reorganised and, encouraged by active propaganda, vaccination is pushed on vigorously with the result that there were only 178 deaths from small-pox in 1347 F. (1937-38). People now realise that unprotected children are a source of danger to the community and they bring their infants and children more readily for vaccination. Nearly four hundred thousand vaccinations are now performed each year and, to augment the above, a Vaccination Act has also been prepared.

Yaws.—This disease is prevalent in the districts of Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Mahbubnagar. Mass treatment is the only method for eradicating this disease from a place. A scheme for carrying on an intensive treatment campaign in the affected areas received

the approval of Government and mass treatment was undertaken in the above districts with splendid results. The spread of infection is thus at its lowest ebb.

Rural Reconstruction. To co-ordinate and to guide the activities of the Rural Reconstruction scheme a Central Board has been constituted by Government. The Central Board meets every quarter and considers the report of progress made in the districts and determine what further action is necessary to promote and consolidate the village uplift movement. The Director of Public Health exercises his authority in order to make the public health staff contribute their very best to the success of the scheme. The District Boards meet once a quarter and exercise a general supervision over Taluq Boards in the actual working of the programme in selected rural centres. The Taluq Boards meet every two months in the village or villages chalked out for development. Special instructions have been issued to all the District Health Officers with regard to town and village planning.

Traveling Dispensaries. There were sixteen itinerant dispensaries in charge of Assistant Health Officers—one in each district. The number of villages visited aggregated 2,524 compared with 2,157 in the previous year. They were out on tour for 3606 days. The number of patients treated was 49,398 compared with 36,436 in 1346 F. and the number of operations performed was 456 (of which 14 were major) against 1,137 operations including 159 major operations last year. 35,344 were inoculated against plague, 46,353 against cholera and 3,047 were vaccinated against small-pox compared with 33,379, 43,418 and 685 respectively last year. They disinfected 20,562 wells with potassium permanganate and gave 1,956 health lectures which were well attended. The total cost of these itinerant dispensaries amounted to Rs. 80,027-10-1 compared with Rs. 81,281-3-10 in 1346 Fasli.

Under the Rural Reconstruction Board recently constituted by Government a comprehensive scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 69,984 per year for raising the number of these useful travelling dispensaries by sixteen was sent up to Government and sanction is awaited. When this scheme meets with the approval of

Government each district will have two travelling dispensaries and will then be able to devote more prompt attention to all infected rural areas.

The District Water Works Department looked after the management of the following completed systems of protected water-supplies during the year of report:—

District Water-Supply and Drainage.

1. Jalna Water Works.
2. Aurangabad Water Works.
3. Latur Water Works.
4. Raichur Water Works.
5. Gulbarga Water Works.
6. Nanded Water Works.
7. Sedam Water Works.

All the above-mentioned water-supply schemes have been running efficiently during the year.

The Sedam Water Works Scheme, which is the second of its kind, was constructed for the water-supply of a minor town and is under the control of the District Water Works Department, is giving satisfactory results. The first scheme for a minor town was the Manvi Scheme which is controlled by the Raichur District Board.

Protected water-supply and surface drainage schemes for 6 major towns and water-supply schemes for two minor towns were completed in 1347 F. The drainage schemes are managed by the municipalities in the respective towns. The following works were under construction during the year under review: (a) Warangal Water Works, (b) Warangal Drainage Scheme, (c) Remodelling the Gulbarga Water Works, (d) Gulbarga Drainage Scheme and (e) Osmanabad Water-Supply Scheme.

A detailed plague survey was made in Hadgaon of Nanded district and anti-plague campaign work was in progress in Osmanabad headquarters, Latur, Kallam, Nilanga, Kohir and Zahirabad areas. The policy of tracing outbreaks of plague to definite endemic centres and applying intensive anti-rat measures to danger points has been of very great value. The scientific work of plague surveys has been of inestimable value in directing and checking plague in the State.

Plague Surveys and anti-plague campaigns.

Malaria service and Anti-Malaria Campaign.

Detailed surveys were made regarding malaria in the Nizamsagar Project area of the Nizamabad district, in the Parbhani district, at Yellareddi, Doobak and eleven surrounding villages in the Medak district. Anti-malaria campaigns are in progress in Raichur, Narayanpet and Lingal in the Mahbubnagar district, Selvoy in the Warangal district, in the Parbhani district, Laxettipet, Rajura-Manickgarh and Utnoor in the Asifabad district and Khanapur in the Bidar district. District towns and villages appreciate the results of anti-malaria work which are now widely recognised and followed in the districts with good results.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

Districts.—132 schools were visited in 1347 F. by the Civil Surgeons and Taluq Medical Officers and 55,711 boys and 2,156 girls were inspected. The abnormalities noticed during medical inspections included, as usual, enlarged tonsils, adenoids, pyorrhoea, scabies, ring-worm, heart-disease, rickets, jaundice and secondary anaemia. Parents of scholars suffering from ordinary ailments received written advice to obtain treatment from medical officers. It is very gratifying to note that parents are now realising the value of medical inspection of school children and readily respond to the recommendations of the Medical Inspector by bringing their children to hospital for immediate treatment. The physical condition of the boys is reported to have sufficiently improved in many schools but under-weight children are noticed in many schools.

City Schools.—The staff remained the same as last year for medical inspection. Ten primary schools for boys were added to the list of schools bringing the total to 35 including 9 schools for girls. 15,385 boys and 4,574 girls were examined during 1347 Fasli.

341 pupils were detected going to school without mid-day food or tiffin. The incidence of malnourished or underfed pupils is high. Serious cases of malnutrition, however, are very few.

Skim milk powder was tried experimentally for about 4 months during the year in one middle school on 25 malnourished boys. Another group of 16 boys from the same classes of nearly the same age and of equal build and social status was kept under observation as controls.

The result was found to be encouraging as the boys who were given skim milk increased by an average of 3 lbs. over that of the control group whose increase was only one pound. It is pleasing to note that the Director of Public Instruction has promised to provide necessary funds for a similar experiment to be made in three more schools but official sanction is still awaited from the Education authorities.

Three Centres were at work as reported last year. The fourth Centre in Kazipura locality could not be opened as the building is not yet ready. A Centre was opened in Nizamabad district headquarters. Two more will be opened in Gulbarga and Raichur, where the buildings are in rapid progress and are being financed from H.E.H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee Funds. Splendid work is being done in all the Centres which are becoming increasingly popular. 1,721 antenatal cases and 1,161 post-natal cases were attended to. 92,786 children were attended to, 69,042 bathed, 60,100 given milk free, 19,663 given medical treatment and 7,374 referred to Hospitals. 12,865 houses were visited and 65 Dais were trained.

The question of increased grants to the three Centres was pending disposal before the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation when the year ended. The recurring expenses for the Infant Welfare Centres for the year under report aggregated Rs. 13,204-8-7 against Rs. 12,893-13-9 last year.

Urban Housing.—The first act of Government in the direction of improving the sanitation and housing conditions of people was the establishment of a "City Improvement Board" in the City of Hyderabad. The Board began their work in 1324 F. clearing slum areas by dismantling ill-ventilated and insanitary houses and building "model" houses in their place. Since then they have built 12 colonies with a total of 2,485 houses. The Board have also demolished several grain markets, which were the main source of plague infection, and have built new rat-proof structures and a Central Market in the heart of the City. The magnitude of these undertakings by Government for the welfare of the people may be gauged from the fact that the City Improvement Board have already spent over 2½ crores of rupees up to the present.

Infant
Welfare
Centres.

Urban
and
Rural
Housing.

Parks and playgrounds have been opened wherever suitable areas were available. Industrial areas are set apart a little away from inhabited areas to safeguard public health.

In district towns similar improvements in housing conditions are being made. Modern buildings for administrative offices and officers' quarters in open areas are being provided. Well-to-do people are moving to new extensions where good roads with avenues of trees, drainage, water-supply by pipes and electricity enhance the amenities of life. This is particularly noticeable in Latur, Nander, Nizamabad, Warangal, Raichur, Aurangabad but is also apparent in many other towns.

Rural Housing.—Rural housing conditions are changing though slowly as a result of rural uplift work launched by Government in different parts of the Dominions. A new spirit of better and healthier living is spreading among village population. A scheme for the construction of a "Model Village" is under contemplation in Parbhani district.

Housing of Industrial Labour.—Seasonal large scale industrial establishments attract rural labour for whom temporary accommodation in the neighbourhood is provided. Permanent factories such as Railway Workshops, Weaving Mills and the Cement Factory, etc., have pucca built dwellings which are rent-free or available for a nominal rent. Crèches for babies, dormitories, restaurants and maternity benefits are also provided by some of the large industrial establishments.

Isolation Hospital. *In-patients.*—The number of admission was 1,484 against 1,865 in the previous year. The daily average attendance of in-patients was 67.92. The results of treatment were as follows:—

Cured	..	..	..	449
Relieved	..	..	..	202
Discharged otherwise	..	..	..	539
Died	..	..	..	227
Remaining under treatment			..	67

The number of cases of plague treated during the year was 80 with 34 deaths compared with 366 with 176 deaths last year. 116 cases of cholera were admitted against 31 cases last year of which 23 died against 14

in 1346 F. Only one case of small-pox was admitted to the hospital and was discharged cured. 7 cases of Cerebro-spinal fever were admitted with no deaths; there were 6 cases with 6 deaths last year. Six sporadic cases of Diphtheria were admitted and were successfully treated and discharged. 516 Tubercular patients were admitted this year of whom 132 died, 224 were discharged as cured, 176 were discharged otherwise and 29 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Special accommodation has now been provided for treating advanced cases of tuberculosis in this hospital. The number of outpatients treated was 13,299 against 12,418 last year, the daily average attendance being 36.9 compared with 34.5 in 1346 Fasli.

For some years past the object of the Public Health Department has been to combat against tuberculosis by every means, medical as well as social and economic and to see that no case of tuberculosis left uncared for. Apart from 150 hospitals and dispensaries in the State, where tubercular patients are seen and treated, the Government have made special arrangements to fight this terrible disease.

Tuberculosis Clinics.—The first unit of the scheme is the Tuberculosis Clinic which is not only a receiving house and centre of diagnosis and treatment but also a centre for anti-tuberculosis propaganda against tuberculosis. One outpatient clinic has been working for over 5 years in temporary buildings at Dabirpura but a new building has now been completed and furnished with everything necessary for carrying out work on modern lines. Two nurses and one specially trained Medical Officer reside on the premises. Domiciliary visits and examination of contacts are made with the object of studying the home conditions and detecting cases in the curable early stages of the disease. Incipient and suspicious cases are kept under observation and facilities provided for the after-care of patients who have benefited by institutional treatment. A Tuberculosis Specialist of Civil Surgeon rank has been put in charge of the work in Hyderabad City.

Another clinic has also been started in connection with the outpatients at Osmania Hospital where cases are received thrice a week.

The second unit of the Scheme includes a tuberculosis hospital and a sanatorium.

Tuberculosis Hospital.—For several years large number of T.B. cases have been treated in a special section of the Isolation Hospital but a separate T.B. Hospital is being built now on the new University Road at Lingampally and will be completely equipped and ready for occupation in the course of the next year. At this new hospital a special segregation block will be constructed for advanced and incurable cases of tuberculosis which will serve a very useful purpose in preventing infection of healthy members of a family when a patient is removed from his home. The compulsory notification of open cases of tuberculosis, if approved by Government, will also help to stop the spread of infection. If all such cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were isolated, the hope of stamping out this disease could reasonably be entertained.

Sanatorium.—The most suitable site in the Dominions for a sanatorium, Anantagiri Hills, has already been purchased. This is an elevated plateau fifty miles from the City. Plans for all the buildings have been completed and progress is being made with the scheme for the provision of an efficient water-supply.

A careful malarial survey of the locality has shown that there are no infected villages within 3 miles of the site which, in itself, is unsuitable for mosquitoes.

The projected sanatorium aims at permanent arrest of the disease by prolonged treatment. In addition to medical and surgical procedures, rest and graduated exercise, open air and sunlight play an important part in bringing about a cure. Suitable cases for admission will be selected by the Specialist in Tuberculosis from cases under private practitioners as also from those at the Clinics and T.B. Hospital. The educational value of sanatorium treatment is of the utmost importance to the patient who is taught how to maintain his health after he leaves the sanatorium, and also to the relatives and others who see the improvement resulting from fresh air and healthy surroundings.

Money to provide all these institutions is available and the work is being expedited under the special orders of Government.

At present treatment of cases is conducted regularly and systematically in such buildings as are available. There are 24 beds for lung tuberculosis and about an equal number of beds for surgical cases including bones, joints, glands and abdominal T.B. at Osmania Hospital where the latest forms of treatment are given under a Tuberculosis expert. One Civil Surgeon, two Assistant and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been specially trained for this work.

Dabirpura T.B. Clinic.—At the Clinic there are special arrangements to carry on the treatment of Pneumothorax cases which have had institutional treatment before. Two emergency beds have also been provided at this dispensary for patients requiring urgent medical aid or observation for a day or two. The total number of patients who attended the clinic this year is shown below:—

New patients	..	..	1,616
Old patients	..	..	17,926
			<hr/>
	Total	..	19,542
			<hr/>

New Patients:

Men	..	..	768
Women	..	..	649
Male children	..	..	121
Female children	..	..	78
			<hr/>
	Total	..	1,616
			<hr/>

Osmania Hospital.—The figures for this institution were as detailed below:—

The number of in-patients treated during the year were 316; 291 of these have been discharged and 47 are still under treatment.

Artificial Pneumothorax.—Of the 291 patients discharged 121 were suitable for this treatment. Many patients, after they were discharged, came as outpatients and took refills while some were sent to the Dabirpura T.B. Clinic to continue the refills and treatment.

The anti-tuberculosis work which has commenced will not be limited to Hyderabad City only. In due course the Department is contemplating the training of District Medical Officers to carry on this work in towns and villages throughout the Dominions. A tuberculosis survey of the whole population of the State is necessary to judge the real extent and distribution of the infection.

Nutrition Surveys.

A comprehensive scheme was sent up to Government for starting a Nutrition Survey by Dr. C. R. Naidu in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions at a cost of Rs. 23,734 a year. Official sanction was not received when the year of report ended.

Dr. Naidu made a detailed diet survey at the following places during the year of report and investigated the state of nutrition among the inmates housed therein. His expert suggestions were duly recommended to the Officers concerned for adoption.

1. Victoria Memorial Orphanage at Sarurnagar.
2. Osmania Hospital, Hyderabad.
3. Victoria Zenana Hospital, Hyderabad.
4. Central Jail, Hyderabad.
5. Mental Hospital, Hyderabad.
6. Osmania Medical College Hostel, Hyderabad.

When sanction is received to the scheme regular nutrition surveys will be carried out in the State. Economic surveys of certain areas have however been carried out by the Commerce and Industries Department and the Rural Reconstruction Board to improve the social and economic condition of the people. Special instruction regarding the selection of articles of diet and the gradual correction of time-honoured and hereditary

customs will be given by the Public Health staff through intensive health propaganda.

(1) An up to date Tuberculosis Clinic was built in the Dabirpura locality of Hyderabad.

(2) A new Tuberculosis Hospital is in rapid progress in the Lingampalli locality of Hyderabad City.

(3) Arrangements for starting the T.B. Sanatorium at Anantagiri are now complete and building will be commenced early next year.

(4) A vaccination Act has been formulated and submitted to Government for sanction.

(5) A comprehensive scheme for starting Nutrition Surveys in the Dominions under a specially trained Nutrition Expert was drawn up and submitted to Government.

(6) Public Health Lectures are now undertaken for the Hyderabad Civil Service Class.

(7) A scheme for starting sixteen more travelling dispensaries for use in the districts at a cost of Rs. 69,000 was prepared and submitted to Government for sanction under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme.

The undermentioned schemes submitted to Government for sanction were under consideration when the year ended:—

- (1) Birth and Death Registration Act.
- (2) Epidemic Diseases Act.
- (3) Food Adulteration Act.
- (4) Amendments to the Mines Act.

The income from various sources to Government amounted to Rs. 8,773-13-3 against Rs. 6,546-12-3 last year. The expenditure of the Public Health Department was Rs. 6,00,873-8-11 during the year of report compared with Rs. 6,21,520-12-2 the previous year.

SECTION (B).

Medical Relief.

The number of Civil Surgeons both permanent and temporary was 40 during the year against 39 in the previous year. A post of Specialist in Tuberculosis diseases was added to the cadre. The post of Pathologist,

Reforms effected during the year under review in the Public Health Department.

which was sanctioned temporarily for the Osmania Hospital in the preceding year was made permanent. Two new posts of Assistant Surgeons were sanctioned by Government during the year; one for the Unclaimed Children's Protection Scheme and the other for the T. B. Clinic. The post of the Medical Inspector of Schools was made permanent. The total number of permanent Assistant Surgeons was 77 against 74 in the preceding year. The two posts of Assistant Surgeons in the Plague and Malaria Departments remained temporary. Six new posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 3 men and 3 women, designated as Inspectors, were sanctioned during the year for the Protection of Unclaimed Children. One post was created for the Kotgir Dispensary. The permanent Sub-Assistant Surgeons numbered 193 against 186 in 1346 Fasli. The five posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons (3 in the Plague Department and 2 in the Malaria Department) continued to be 'temporary.' Four honorary posts of Specialists in Ear, Nose and Throat, Skin and Venereal, Eye, and Dentistry continued. Of the two honorary posts sanctioned for the Sultan Bazar Hospital one remained vacant due to the absence of a suitable applicant.

Post-Graduate Training. One Civil Surgeon and 6 Pro-Assistant Surgeons were deputed to the Osmania Hospital for post-graduate work. The practical training and technical experience thus acquired by newly qualified medical men employed in service is of real value to themselves and the department when they are sent out to the districts in independent charge of smaller dispensaries. Senior members of the subordinate medical service are also brought in rotation for post-graduate work to refresh their knowledge and make themselves conversant with the most modern theories and practice.

Training Classes. Classes for the training of Nurses and Compounders were held in the Osmania Hospital. As usual the Midwives and Dais were trained at the Victoria Zenana Hospital and Vaccinators at the Government Vaccine Depot. Ward boys have to undergo a course of training and pass an examination under the Hyderabad Ambulance Board.

Leprosy Training. During the year 7 Medical Officers were detailed to Dichpalli for training in the diagnosis and treatment of Leprosy and secured certificates of proficiency.

Two Assistant Surgeons who were deputed by Gov- ^{T.B. Training.} ernment to Madanapalli Sanatorium obtained certificates of proficiency in the diagnosis and treatment of tubercular diseases and one Sub-Assistant Surgeon was deputed to Bombay to attend a course of lectures on tubercular diseases arranged by King George's Thanksgiving Anti-Tuberculosis (Fund) Indian Red Cross Society.

There were 2 deaths, 11 resignations and 2 dismissals in the Nursing Service. 22 Probationers were admitted during the year for training in the Osmania Hospital Training School for Nurses. The cadre of the Nursing Service at the end of the year 1347 Fasli was as follows:—

Hyderabad
Nursing
Service.

Superintendent	Hyderabad Nursing Service	..	1
Matron	..	..	1
British Sister	..	..	1
Home Sister	..	..	1
Indian Sisters	..	..	11
Staff Nurses	..	..	16
Trained Nurses	..	..	22
Under Training—paid probationers	..	..	22
Do unpaid	do	..	32

Victoria Zenana Hospital.

Matron	..	..	..	1
Asst. Matron	..	..	..	1
Staff Nurses	..	..	..	6
Trained Nurses	..	..	..	24

Isolation Hospital.

Indian Sister	..	..	..	1
Trained Nurses	..	..	..	3

Sultan Bazars.

Staff Nurse	1
Trained Nurses	2

Mental Hospital.

Trained Nurse	1
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Trained Nurse Zubaida Begum of the Victoria Zenana Hospital, who went to England on study leave, passed the examination held by the Central Midwives Board,

Great Britain. This creditable venture was the first of its kind amongst mulki nurses and it is hoped that several other Nurses from the Hyderabad Nursing Service will follow her example.

There has been a great awakening among mulki to take up the profession of Nursing which may well be attributed to the popularity of the training school. Many have to be refused admission due to the lack of accommodation at the Nurses Hostel or the Nurses quarters.

The sanctioned number of Nurses for the Palace remained 12 as in the previous year. In addition to these Commands for extra Nurses for the Palace, both from the Hospital staff and from outside, were attended to and the average number working in the Palace was 29.

**Hospitals
and Dis-
pensaries.**

The temporary dispensary at Kotgir was made permanent during the year thus raising the number of permanent hospitals and dispensaries to 149 against 148 in 1346 Fasli. The temporary dispensary at Nizamsagar continued as in the previous year.

**Medical
Statistics.**

The attendance of patients at all the hospitals and dispensaries of the Dominions is still increasing—a definite mark of the growing confidence of the public in the allopathic system of medicine. New patients treated during the year numbered 3,110,898 against 2,833,878 in the previous year. The daily average was 23,757 compared with 21,150 recorded in 1346 Fasli. The new in-patients numbered 40,660 compared with 37,782 in the preceding year and the daily average rose from 1,630 to 2,444. 2,637 beds were available for patients requiring institutional treatment. The result of treatment afforded in the various hospitals and dispensaries was as follows:—

	1346 F.	1347 F.
Cured	..	22,497 26,244
Relieved	..	6,836 6,819
Discharged otherwise	..	5,454 5,420

Total deaths registered in the in-patients numbered 2,035 against 2,065 recorded last year. The new outpatients numbered 3,070,238 compared with 2,796,096 recorded last year. The daily average attendance of outpatients was 21,312 against 19,519 last year.

Surgical operations performed in all the Medical Institutions during the year numbered 113,362 compared with 107,572 in the previous year. Of these 11,074 were Major and 102,288 Minor operations as compared with 10,916 and 96,656 respectively in 1346 Fasli. The following comparative table shows the result of treatment:—

		1346 F.	1347 F.
Cured	.. ..	98,566	1,04,357
Relieved	.. ..	8,073	8,318
Discharged otherwise	..	664	397
Died	.. ..	244	266
Remaining under treatment	..	260	284
 Total	..	107,807	113,622

The ratio of deaths per cent. to the total treated during the year was 0.23 against 0.22 in 1346 Fasli.

The classification of patients treated shows that there were 1,320,934 men, 652,707 women, 681,604 boys and 455,653 girls and according to communities there were 1,589,725 Muslims, 1,459,416 Hindus, 37,108 Christians and 24,649 other castes.

The full cadre of Women Medical Officers of the Department consists of one Superintendent and 4 Civil Surgeons, all working at the Victoria Zenana Hospital, 12 Assistant Surgeons and 23 Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Three Women Sub-Assistant Surgeons, designated as Inspectresses, have been provided for by the Judicial and Police Departments to look after Unclaimed Children at their residence.

Qualified Women Doctors were attached to the following institutions where there are reasonable arrangements for the privacy of women: Osmania Hospital, Victoria Zenana Hospital, Chaderghat Hospital, Sultan Bazar Hospital, Mental Hospital, Police Hospital, Aliabad, Doodbawli, Suburban Khairatabad Dispensaries in Hyderabad City and the 15 headquarter hospitals of the districts. Women are also treated in all the hospitals of the State. The Victoria Zenana Hospital in Hyderabad, the Rani Shernapalli Hospital at Gulbarga and the

Aided Mission Hospital in Khammammeth are special institutions where women are treated exclusively by women. 1,055 beds were maintained for women in-patients against 1,040 in the preceding year. During the year 19,262 women including female children were treated as in-patients against 17,513 admitted last year, and the total number of women outpatients including female children was 1,089,098 against 979,220 in the preceding year.

Maternity Work.

4,368 maternity cases were attended to in the various Hospitals and Dispensaries as against 5,024 in the previous year. Of these 3,734 were cases of normal labour and 634 of abnormal labour against 3,627 and 1,397 respectively in 1346 Fasli. 1,982 labour cases (including abnormal) were conducted outside the Hospitals. Besides the above cases of labour were attended to in Hyderabad City by trained Dais working under the control and supervision of the Health Visitors of the 4 Infant Welfare Centres.

Buildings.

Government sanctioned Rs. 11 lakhs for medical buildings during the triennium commencing in 1347 F. It was, however, conditioned that the buildings of the T. B. Sanatorium and the Mental Hospital should be constructed out of this grant the balance to be spent on other buildings programme. The buildings programme could not, however, be accommodated to the expected savings of Rs. two lakhs and the department has asked for an extra grant of Rs. 8,85,100.

Financial (Medical)

The income of the Department from various sources during the year 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 59,825-13-11 against Rs. 60,242-0-8 in the preceding year. The expenditure on the Directorate was Rs. 1,49,781 as against Rs. 1,54,006 in the previous year and the Civil Medical Institutions cost Rs. 17,96,149 as against Rs. 17,05,873 in 1346 Fasli. The total expenditure of the Medical Department thus amounted to Rs. 23,83,116 as compared with Rs. 22,03,076 in the previous year.

Anti-Rabic Treatment.

During the year under report Anti-Rabic Treatment was available at five Centres in the Dominions; namely the Chemical Laboratory, Hyderabad, and the District Hospitals at Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Gulbarga and Warangal.

5 per cent. Carbolised Sheep Vaccine, obtained from the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, was used as in the previous years. The total quantity of Anti-Rabic Vaccine indented from the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for all Centres during the year 1347 Fasli was 32,698 c.c. costing B.G. Rs. 3,462 against 22,307 c.c. costing B.G. Rs. 3,060 for 1346 Fasli.

The sanctioned accommodation is only for 400 in-patients whereas the daily average was 629.34. The highest figure during the year under report was 706.

The Osmania Hospital Accommodation.

A greater strain was imposed on the Medical and Nursing Staff on account of a further increase of the numbers of patients this year. The number of in-patients was about 700 daily in the month of Aban. Finding the Nursing Staff in the hospital insufficient to cope with the increased work owing to the very large increase in numbers this year fresh proposals for enhancing the staff and funds were submitted. Owing to the remodelling of the outpatient department, taken in hand by the P.W.D. from the middle of Isfandar, one of the fourteen wards of this Hospital has been in use as the outpatient department and the patients of this ward had to be accommodated in the four remaining wards along with the patients of those wards. This too put a great strain on the staff and accommodation and is responsible for fewer admissions this year. In spite of all the above-mentioned handicaps there has been a steady and all-round increase as can be seen from the following figures:—

—	1343 F.	1344 F.	1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.
Outpatient Deptt.	420,257	400,941	423,552	457,515	460,653
Daily Average	1151.38	1096.42	1160.42	1253.32	1262.06
In-patient Deptt.	187,441	228,460	226,358	231,688	229,710
Daily Average	513.51	621.08	621.70	634.68	629.34
Deaths	818	789	706	769	809
Deaths per 100	6.92	5.94	4.98	5.89	6.22

Cases brought to the Hospital in a low and moribund condition and who died in less than 48 hours after admission formed one-sixth of the total number of deaths and account for the percentage of deaths rising. The

total number of operations performed was 22,865—1,361 more than the previous year. Of these 3,052 were Major operations. The total number of outpatients treated by the special departments was Eye Department 35,807; Ear, Nose, and Throat Department 24,465; Skin and Venereal Department 56,911 and Dental Department 19,702.

At present, the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, the Skin and Venereal Specialist and the Dentist attend the Hospital only two hours a day thrice a week. Considering the popularity of these departments provision has been made in the remodelling of the outpatient department for sufficient accommodation for all the Specialists to work on all the days in the week which was not possible previously. The question of Honorary Specialists attending the outpatient department on all the days of the week is under consideration of Government. In the Eye Department 35,807 outpatients were treated and the daily average rose from 95 to 98 where as the average on inpatients increased from 93 to 95 and numbered 34,645. The operations totalled 1,122. The X-Ray Department attended to 28,938 patients and an income of Rs. 5,375 was credited to Government. The Pathologist examined 7,877 patients and earned an income of Rs. 1,239 which was an appreciable increase over the number and earnings of the preceding year.

The number of maternity cases attended in 1347 Fasli was 1,218 as against 1,181 in the previous year. Of these 1,060 were normal and 158 were abnormal. The infantile mortality was 15. The number of antenatal cases was 1,851. Of these 580 were treated as inpatients and the rest attended the special antenatal clinic. In the gynaecological section, 868 new in-patients were treated. 585 gynaecological operations were performed with six deaths. The Women's Outpatient's Department treated 145,252 as against 94,725 in 1346 Fasli and the number of operations also rose from 163 to 264. There is a great increase in numbers in the Women's Outpatient Department and it is becoming impossible for one Woman Doctor to carry on the work of this section.

The number of casualty cases was 7,517 including 842 fractures, 93 cases of poisoning, 24 of acute abdomen.

Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons are posted on "Casualty Duty" for 24 hours each on alternate days. One Medical Officer and one Woman Doctor are on Hospital duty day and night for emergencies in the wards. The Resident Medical Officers are always available for consultation.

The annual allotment for drugs and hospital necessities is Rs. 35,000. In spite of enforcing great economy, the expenditure exceeded the allotment by over Rs. 5,870. Over 2,071,000 doses of medicine were issued at a cost of less than 4 pies per dose.

As in the previous years proprietary and patent medicines not supplied by the Government, artificial limbs and spectacles were purchased from this fund. This fund is also used to provide for the travelling expenses of indigent patients and has been a great boon to poor patients.

Twelve permanent compounders assisted by probationer compounders worked throughout the year. One woman compoundinger continued to be posted in the Women's Outpatient Department and 16 probationers passed the training examination.

There were 11 Indian Sisters, 16 Staff Nurses, 22 Trained Nurses, 22 paid probationers and 32 unpaid probationers working in the Nursing Service of the Hospital during the year. The Nursing Staff did very good work under most trying circumstances especially during the last few months when the figures were very high. At present there has been a great awakening among mulki candidates to take up training in nursing and large numbers of candidates are being attracted by the popularity of the Training School. For want of accommodation at the Nurses Hostel or at the Nurses Quarters many have to be refused admission but proposals for enlarging the present arrangements for accommodation for nurses are under consideration.

The sanitary condition of the hospital was up to the mark. The wardboys and menial servants continued to be as efficient as ever. Most of these servants hold the certificate of the Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board in First Aid.

Medical Stores.

Colonel
John
Law's
Fund.

Training
of
Compounders.

Sanitation.

Income. The income of the Hospital in the year under review was Rs. 5,93,975 of which Rs. 5,59,568 was contributed from Government revenues. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,82,689.

The Victoria Zenana Hospital Medical Staff. Excluding the Superintendent the Medical Staff consisted of 4 Civil Surgeons, 4 Assistant Surgeons and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The Nursing Staff consisted of one Matron, one Assistant Matron, 6 Staff Nurses and 22 trained Nurses. Two Indian Sisters were deputed in place of two trained Nurses from the Osmania Hospital during the year 1346 Fasli. The Nursing Staff is insufficient to cope with the large number of in-patients and the increasing numbers attending the outpatient department. Though the recognized number of beds is only 150 the average daily number of in-patients was 255. A large number of these are midwifery cases which need individual and unceasing care and attention during delivery.

The annual grant for the year was Rs. 1,85,878, and expenditure was Rs. 1,64,870-12-2 against Rs. 1,85,583 and Rs. 1,66,422 respectively in 1346 Fasli.

Statistics. *Outpatient Department.*—The attendance at the outpatient department increased from 80,082 to 97,119 giving a daily average of 266. The increasing numbers both in outpatient department and of in-patients show the growing demands for treatment at the hospital and emphasize the need for more and better accommodation and facilities for treatment.

In-patients.—The number of new in-patients admitted during 1347 Fasli was 7,504 against 6,340 last year, showing an increase of 1,164. With 188 in-patients remaining under treatment at the close of the preceding year the total number of new patients treated was 7,692 against 6,534 in the year before. The number of treatment days of these patients was 93,188 as contrasted with 79,116 last year. The daily average of in-patients was 255 against 217 last year. The total number of maternity cases was 3,852.

The results of treatment were 6,630 cured, 475 relieved, 212 discharged otherwise, 124 died and 251 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The

figures for last year were 5,574 cured, 345 relieved, 325 discharged otherwise, 102 died and 188 remained under treatment at the close of 1346 Fasli.

The total number of deaths was 124 in 7,692 patients treated as against 102 deaths in 6,534 patients last year thus giving a percentage of 1.6 for 1347 Fasli.

It is a twelve bedded Hospital—eight beds for Males and four for females. The average number of in-patients, however, exceeds that number and the extra patients are accommodated in the verandah. The daily average attendance of in-patients this year was 13.8 which is a slight decrease from last year's average.

The number of outpatients treated rose from 18,985 Statistics. last year to 19,392 while the in-patients numbered 560 and 499 operations were performed. The number of deaths was 5.

There has been a marked increase in the number of patients over the number in any year in the past and in consequence there was much overcrowding in the wards. The daily average number of patients during the year under report was 408.21 as against 370.86 during the previous year and the maximum number of patients accommodated was 425. This number exceeds the normal figures of 225 by 200. With limited room and inadequate staff it was found to be very difficult to manage the patients most of whom were generally quarrelsome and sometimes even dangerous. Under the circumstances the responsibilities of the medical staff and the strain on the menial staff have been very great.

At the beginning of the year there were 267 males Patients. and 120 females. During the year 156 men and 57 women were admitted. The total number of patients treated during the year was 600—423 males and 177 females. 168 patients were discharged of whom 128 were males and 40 females. Of these 129 were discharged as cured, 35 were handed over to the care of the relatives after some improvement by the order of the Court, 3 were discharged otherwise and one was discharged as normal. The percentage of cases cured to the total admissions for the year 1347 F. was 32.86 as against 29.07 in 1346 Fasli.

Health of Patients. The general physical condition of the patients, in spite of all possible care as regards their diet, has not been satisfactory. Restricted space, lack of fresh air and want of exercises have mostly been responsible for this state of affairs.

Deaths. During the year 25 patients died as against 31 in 1346 Fasli. The percentage of deaths to the total number of patients treated during the year was 4.17 as against 5.19 in the previous year.

Leprosy. The daily average of patients under treatment in the Leper Home and Dichpalli Hospital was 739. This is the highest average in the history of the institution and it is satisfactory to know that increased residential accommodation has meant that fewer applications for admission have had to be refused. Only those patients who are likely to benefit by treatment are accepted. It is evident that by arresting the disease in early infectious cases not only are the late manifestations of the disease obviated but potent sources of infection are dealt with. It is true that no known form of treatment can justify a claim to be specific but modern therapy can arrest the progress of the disease, cause the disappearance of symptoms, and render the patient non-infective, and along these lines Dichpalli Hospital renders an important public health service.

Treatment during the year has been along routine lines but with uniformly better results. This is particularly manifest in the marked decrease in the incidence of lepra reaction. Experiments are being carried out at present with regard to the oral administration of hydno-corpus oil, and with 'Rubrophen' (a new drug). The results with the latter drug have been promising.

The new Men's Hospital was opened during the year by the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari. This fine building was constructed by the generosity of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government and has made possible the pursuit of problems along the line of clinical research. The wards of the hospital have been taken advantage of by the Osmania Hospital and the Central Jail, Hyderabad which have sent lepers who were in need of treatment for co-incident diseases. These patients cannot usually be admitted to a

general hospital and it is good to know that the State, by the provision of increased facilities at Dichpalli, has made possible their treatment there.

The hospital continued as a teaching centre and during the year under review a post-graduate course for officers of the Medical Department and an under-graduate class for final year medical students have been held.

A special Leprosy Clinic is conducted by the Department at the Karwan Dispensary in Hyderabad and a Leper Clinic construction by public subscription has been working since 1346 F. at Narayananpet. Lepers are treated along routine lines in all the district hospitals and dispensaries by Medical Officers specially trained at Dichpalli in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy. The number of lepers treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries of the Dominions was 4,266. The Sultan Bazar Leprosy Clinic and the Secunderabad Clinic render relief under the auspices of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and several Mission Hospitals too provide treatment for Leprosy.

Several Ambulance Classes were held in the Branch Centres representing 1,176 candidates 761 of whom were successful at the examination. 353 certificates were issued during the year 1347 Fasli by the Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board.

Hyderabad
Central
Ambu-
lance
Board.

Classes were held for College and High School students, Police Constables, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, Ward Boys, Compounders and Vaccinators. There is now a Branch Centre working at the Headquarters of each district under the ægis of the Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board. During the year under report 1,176 candidates were instructed in First Aid against 833 in 1346 Fasli. It is hoped that the progress will be more marked next year.

This scheme sanctioned in the preceding year was enforced on the 6th of Bahman 1347 Fasli. Although it is intended for the entire Dominions the scheme is at present confined to the City of Hyderabad.

Unclaimed
Children's
Protec-
tion
Scheme.

An Assistant Surgeon was in charge of the scheme assisted by three men and three women Inspectors all in the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's grade. The entire expenditure on this scheme including the pay of the staff is provided for by the Judicial and Police Departments but the scheme and its personnel are under the administrative control of the Director, Medical and Public Health Departments. The law enacted by Government for the protection of orphans and unclaimed children was published in Government Gazette No. 65/41 dated the 7th Mehir 1343 F. and is intended to protect illegitimate children, orphans, unclaimed and other unprotected children (up to the age of 16 years) and whole-time servants (up to the age of 12 years). The public are not yet conversant with the intent and application of this law or their responsibilities regarding the maintenance of such children. The approach of Inspecting Officers is generally resented and it has been a very trying job for them to approach such children housed or employed in the Dewdis of Jagirdars and other aristocrats. With tact and inexhaustible patience the work has been carried forward and everything is done to allay the fears of the public and to make them realise the human aspects of this scheme and its advantages. A meeting of the Advisory Board is to be called shortly to consider the difficulties of the staff and the shortcomings of the present enactment and to suggest ways and means to gain information regarding such children and their whereabouts and if necessary to suggest amendments in the present enactment to make it more workable. Considering the difficulties in the way of progress the number of children registered has been satisfactory.

The total number of orphans and unclaimed children registered during the year was 2,642 of whom 1,616 were inspected. An approximate number of 19,000 houses were inspected and children were registered in 1,262 houses.

Chemical
and Bac-
teriologi-
cal La-
boratory.

During the year under report 4,895 cases were investigated as against 3,230 cases in the previous year; the total number of articles examined was 6,880 against 5,146 of last year. 442 cases were investigated and 2,179 articles examined in the Medico-Legal Section including

181 cases and 1,227 blood-stained articles in murder cases. In the Bacteriological and Pathological Section 610 cases were investigated and 858 articles examined and 989 analysis of water, food, etc.

SECTION (C).

Unani and Ayurvedic Departments.

The administration of the Department in 1347 Fasli was marked by two notable developments: During the year His Exalted Highness the Nizam graciously sanctioned a much-needed scheme for the reorganisation of the Unani Department at a cost of Rs. 1,50,615 and, with a view to assist and encourage the revival in the Dominions of the practice, on systematic lines, of the equally ancient Ayurvedic system of medicine, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government created an Ayurvedic Section attached to the Unani Department and sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 35,000 on this account. These Provisions were included in the General Budget for the new triennium which began in 1347 Fasli.

Out of the amount earmarked for expansion and reorganisation of the activities of the Unani Department, a portion was utilised for modernising the building of the Sadar Unani Shafakhana Nizamia near the Char Minar and also in adding to the equipment and other facilities for treatment obtaining there and in other Government dispensaries. It also made possible the extension of more adequate financial aid to private Unani dispensaries and practitioners, both in the city and the districts.

In regard to the appropriation of the sum of ^{Ayurvedic practice.} Rs. 35,000, earmarked for advancing the Ayurvedic system, steps were taken to create the necessary staff for an Ayurvedic Section in the Unani Department. Later, an advisory committee of Hakims, Pandits and prominent citizens was appointed to report on the question, and on its recommendations, a scheme was prepared and submitted to the Government for opening a Government

Ayurvedic dispensary in the City, with an Ayurvedic Medical School attached to it, and for establishing four other Government dispensaries at the Suba headquarters in the Dominions. The scheme awaits Government's sanction.

Aid to
Private
Practi-
tioners.

The number of private Unani practitioners who received aid from the department was 13, including a woman practitioner of Hyderabad City. The number of Ayurvedic dispensaries aided by the department was 4.

Statisti-
cal.

At the end of the year under review there were 28 Unani dispensaries in Hyderabad City made up of 10 Government and 18 aided institutions. The number of persons treated at these dispensaries was 1,586,619 as against 1,553,203 treated in the previous year. The number treated in the Government dispensaries alone was 1,229,456 (765,668 males and 463,788 females), and included 292,077 new patients. On the other hand the number of operations performed at these dispensaries was 61,732 while 22,911 midwifery cases were also attended to. The number of patients treated at the aided Ayurvedic dispensaries was 96,937 while the number treated by private Unani practitioners receiving aid from the department was 255,063.

District
Dispen-
saries.

The number of Unani dispensaries under the control of Local Fund was 77, the same as in the previous year. These are quasi-Government institutions. In addition to this number there were 37 but out of this number only 19 dispensaries send their report to the department. The total number of patients treated at the dispensaries in both the classes was 1,686,144.

Medical
School.

The Unani Medical School attached to the Sadar Unani Shafakhana in Hyderabad City continued to function with six classes. 17 students appeared for the annual examination held by it and 13 of them passed.

Expen-
diture.

The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 1,79,740. Out of this amount Rs. 35,377 was spent in supplying medicines to Government and local fund dispensaries,

SECTION (D).

Water-Supply and Drainage System.*Hyderabad Water Works.*

The total budget grant for the year 1347 F. was Rs. 8,69,555 against which an expenditure of Rs. 5,81,072 was incurred under the following heads.

	Rs.
Establishment	69,203
Original Works including special pre-survey works of remodelling City area and periodical and special repairs ..	2,99,714
Tools and Plant	799
Remodelling Works	2,11,356
Total ..	<u>5,81,072</u>

The following important works were carried out during the year:—

Particulars	Amount of Estimate	Expenditure to end of 1847 F.	Remarks
1. Extension of Red Hills H.L. Zone for water-supply to City Improvement Board plots to the North of Red Hills	6,450	4,463	In progress
2. Fixing venturi meters ..	76,785	75,494	do
3. Laying 3" C.I. Pipe line in Joshiwadi	1,800	469	Completed.
4. Constructing masonry road boxes on cement concrete roads	62,800	61,831	do
5. Improving distribution system in proposed Chenchal-guda H. L. Zone ..	14,600	14,571	do
6. Providing pumping station and elevated tank for proposed Chenchalguda H.L. Zone	15,000	14,955	do
7. Changing Media of Mir Alam Filter Beds ..	10,500	9,678	do
8. Connecting the Public stand posts to the Drainage Sewers	35,384	8,227	In progress.
9. Pre-Survey work of remodelling the City Area ..	38,200	27,972	do
10. Arrangements for letting water from Himayatsagar into Mir Alam Tank and for pumping water from the tank into Aliabad Reservoir	2,62,000	1,94,328	do
11. Remodelling Hyderabad Water Works (1st instalment)	15,50,000	15,12,117	Completed.

Remodeling Scheme.

The first instalment of the work of remodelling Hyderabad Water Works for which Government had sanctioned Rs. 15.50 lakhs was completed during the year, resulting in the supply of an additional amount of 5 million gallons of filtered water to the City. The localities benefitted by the improvements are Asafnagar, Amlapur, Jubilee Hill, Begumpet, Khairatabad and the high level area adjoining the Red Hills.

The special staff sanctioned by Government for survey and design of the remaining works under the remodelling scheme has completed the survey work during the year and estimates for several works are being prepared for sanction.

Owing to the serious shortage of water in Osman-sagar, an emergent estimate for Rs. 2.62 lakhs was sanctioned by Government during the year for making arrangements for utilising the water from Himayath-sagar. Until the construction of a masonry conduit from Himayathsagar, the water in this lake will be led through the Irsalgundi Channel into Mir Alum Tank whence it will be pumped into the new R. G. filters, to be constructed in the vicinity, and supplied to various localities in the City proper. The works on the pumping station and the trunk main to Aliabad Reservoir remained under progress.

During the year 437 new pipe connections were given. The total number of connections on the rolls at the end of the year was 17,327 of which 892 were metered. The number of surface hydrants for fire and Municipal service was 492. The number of stand posts was 932.

The revenue realised during the year was Revenue. Rs. 4,74,746 of which Rs. 4,58,125 were from water cess and the balance of Rs. 16,621 from fees for private pipe connections, rent of buildings, sale of produce, etc.

District Water Works.

The following Projects were sanctioned during the year:—

		Rs.
1.	Bheema Scheme for Gulbarga	8,65,000
2.	Nizamabad Water-Supply Scheme	6,30,000
3.	„ Drainage Scheme	1,40,500
4.	Tuljapur Water-Supply Scheme	2,32,000
5.	„ Drainage Scheme	60,000
<hr/>		
	Total ..	19,27,500

A scheme for the electrification of Tuljapur costing Rs. 37,000 was also sanctioned.

Investigation of Project. The following schemes were investigated and detailed estimates framed:—

1. Nizamabad Water-Supply Scheme which was sanctioned, already.
2. Sedam Drainage Scheme.
3. Preliminary scheme of Chincholi Water-Supply.
4. Preliminary scheme of Karimnagar Water-Supply.
5. Mahbubnagar Water-Supply Scheme.
6. Khammammet Water-Supply Scheme.

The following Works were completed and maintained.

1. Jalna Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes.
2. Aurangabad do do
3. Latur do do
4. Raichur do do
5. Nanded do do
6. Manvi Water-Supply Scheme.
7. Sedam do do

The following Works were in progress.

<i>Works in Progress.</i>	<i>Sanctioned Amount.</i>	Rs.
1. Warangal Water-Supply Scheme ..	13,00,000	
2. Warangal Drainage Scheme ..	3,90,000	
3. Matwada Town Improvement Scheme ..	1,52,000	
4. Remodelling Scheme of Gulbarga Water Works	3,66,000	
5. Gulbarga Drainage Scheme	2,35,000	
6. Osmanabad Water-Supply Scheme ..	1,00,000	

The Warangal Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes and the Osmanabad Water-Supply Scheme are expected to be completed before the summer of 1348 F.

Expenditure. During the year the total expenditure on Works was Rs. 11,08,019-7-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and that on Establishment Rs. 1,06,954-8-6 and the combined expenditure on Works

and Establishment was Rs. 12,14,973-15-8 $\frac{1}{2}$. The total expenditure on the construction of Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes from the inception of this Department to the end of 1347 F. was Rs. 58,61,147-11-0 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SECTION (E).

Hyderabad City Drainage.

The grant allotted to the Department for 1347 F. for Drainage Works was Rs. 5,00,000.

	Rs.
1. Drainage Original Works ..	2,59,688
2. Drainage Maintenance Works ..	1,00,000
3. Establishment Charges ..	1,40,312
 Total ..	5,00,000

The expenditure incurred during the year against the grant was Rs. 3,92,511.

Besides the above the Department spent Rs. 2,95,500 on the construction of Cement Concrete Roads in the City and their maintenance on behalf of other Departments for which funds were supplied by the respective departments.

The total expenditure on Drainage original works to end of 1347 Fasli, since their commencement in 1335 F. was Rs. 99,33,695 against the sanctioned Estimate of Rs. 1,27,28,500. This amount is distributed as shown below:—

	Rs.
1. Works	81,67,159
2. Establishment	14,03,667
3. Tools and Plant	3,62,869
 Total ..	99,33,695

The plant worked satisfactorily. The flow through the Septic Tanks steadily increased during the rainy and cold seasons of the year to 3,60,000 gallons per hour, Purification Plant.

while during the hot months, it fell to 1,15,000 gallons per hour, against 2,40,000 gallons and 1,15,000 gallons per hour respectively during the year 1346 F. for the same periods.

The total quantity of Sewage and Storm Water from Sultan Bazar Area that passed through the disposal works during the year was 1591.08 million gallons or 254.57 M.c.ft. against 1349.40 million gallons or 215.90 M.c.ft. in 1346 F.

In spite of the overflow arrangement for controlling the Storm Water from Sultan Bazar Area into the City Drainage System, the quantity of Storm Water that passed on to the Disposal Works from this area during the year was 130,244,000 gallons or 20.84 M.c.ft. against 44,432,000 gallons or 7.10 M.c.ft. in the year 1346 F. This is due to the combined system of Drainage adopted formerly in the Sultan Bazar Area, against the entirely separate system of sewerage in the Hyderabad City Drainage Scheme.

Sewage.

Samples of Sewage from the various stages of Purification were regularly analysed chemically at the Laboratory attached to the Disposal Works. The results showed that the Sewage was slightly weaker than the Sewage of other Indian Cities. The strength of Sewage would increase gradually and come to average standard when more houses are connected and public flushing latrines and pail dumping pits are constructed. These analyses also showed that the tanks were working with a high sedimentation efficiency of 80 to 90 per cent. and a purification efficiency of albuminoid reduction and oxygen absorption of 50 to 60 per cent. These tests prove that the Purification Plant is working quite satisfactorily.

Effluent Irrigation.

The area under the command of Effluent Irrigation is 1,500 acres of which 1,103 acres are irrigable and the remaining 397 acres are elevated and waste lands. In 1347 F. 1,088 acres during Abi and 823 acres during Tabi were cultivated by the ryots against 1,082 acres and 896 acres during Abi and Tabi respectively in 1346 F. The revenue realised from Abi and Tabi cultivation was Rs. 14,161 against Rs. 17,522 in 1346 Fasli.

The revenue realised in 1340 F. from the above lands was Rs. 2,796 and after introduction of Effluent Irrigation, it steadily increased to Rs. 23,816 in 1345 F. Owing to the drop in the water level of Himayat Sagar Reservoir it was not possible to supplement the River supply for Effluent Irrigation from 1346 F.

Of 100 acres of the Farm, 53 acres were under cultivation of different crops. The remaining 47 acres being undulated were left for the grazing of the Farm cattle. The yield from the different crops was Rs. 8,446-5-11 against Rs. 5,549-3-7 in 1346 F.

Effluent Demonstration Farm.

The main and branch Sewers as sanctioned in the Project Estimate have been completed. Only sub-Branch Sewers were constructed during the year, wherever required, for house connections with public Sewers. The total length of sub-Branch Sewers laid in the City during the year 1347 F. was 15,813 feet or nearly 3 miles and the number of Manholes built was 109. The total length of Sewers completed in the City to end of 1347 F. was 142 miles and 3 furlongs and the number of Manholes constructed was 5,310.

District Sewers.

An estimate for Rs. 18,500 was sanctioned for constructing a circular Sump Well at Azampura in District No. 6, for the Drainage of the low level area and the City Improvement Board Quarters. The work was taken up and completed during the year under report. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 17,577. This is the first pumping scheme in the Drainage Project the other Sewers having been designed and laid with self-cleansing velocities. The Pumping Scheme is working satisfactorily. The City Improvement Board Quarters within the pumping zone are being connected.

There is another pumping scheme for the Drainage of the low level areas of Domalguda for which an estimate was sanctioned during the year 1347 F. for Rs. 88,350, but the work was postponed to 1348 F. to avoid expenditure under bailing during rainy season.

During the year 4 public flushing latrines, 1 pail dumping latrine and 3 urinals were completed and opened for public use. The total number constructed to

Public Flushing Latrines, etc.

end of 1347 F. was 70 public flushing latrines, 68 pail dumping latrines and 50 urinals, of which 8 latrines, 16 dumping pits and 6 urinals were on behalf of the Municipality. Two Latrines on behalf of the City Improvement Board and one on behalf of the Military works were also constructed.

**Mainten-
ance of
District
Sewers.**

The departmental labour gangs attended to the usual maintenance of Sewers, Manholes, Automatic Public Latrines and Urinals. During the year 13,791 c.ft. of silt and 6,234 lbs. of roots were removed from the Sewer Drains against 9,134 c.ft. of silt and 5,130 lbs. of roots removed in the year 1346 F.

**House Con-
nections.**

Connections in the City with the Sewerage system during the year amounted to 394, including Public Flushing Latrines, Urinals and Water Stand Posts. The total number of house connections to the end of 1347 F. was 2,685.

The number of house connections is not encouraging. Though the department has issued notices through the Municipality to all the house owners in the City, whose properties fetch a rental of more than Rs. 30 per mensem, many of them have not yet come forward to take house connections. Unless some penalty is introduced in the Bye-Laws and the Municipality enforces the orders it is not possible to have more house connections though the department is, for the present, bearing the cost of connections from the limits of the houses to the public Sewer.

**Construction
of
Cement
Concrete
Roads.**

In view of the Viceregal Visit, estimates amounting to Rs. 1,53,370 were sanctioned by the Public Works Department to construct cement concrete roads on the existing metalled roads from (1) Lakdikapool to Golconda Fort and (2) Fateh Darwaza to B. Battery, and for tar-painting (i) the First Lancer Road and (ii) the Road from Langar Houz to Osmansagar. The total length of roads to be cement concreted was 4.907 miles and that to be painted with Tar 8.78 miles. The execution was entrusted to the Drainage Department and the roads were constructed as above excepting the tar-painting of the road from Langar Houz to Osmansagar which was ordered to be stopped. As the width of the road to be cement concreted from Lakdikapool to junction of Sholapur Road via., Jalsazpura, a length of 2.007 miles

was increased from 12 ft. to 19 ft. 2 inches, the estimates were revised for Rs. 1,90,943 also providing other necessary items. The expenditure on the above works was as below:—

	Rs.
Cement Concrete Road ..	.. 1,40,414
Tar-Painting ..	.. <u>34,420</u>
Total ..	<u>1,74,834</u>

Seven Estimates amounting to Rs. 20,611 for carrying out 18 experiments over a length of 6790 ft. on different types of road construction were sanctioned by the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Road, with a view to determine the suitability of different materials, specification, grading and thickness under identical conditions. All experiments (except 6 Nos: consisting of $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Tarphalt and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Tarphalt, tar and asphalt and other carpet) were completed and handed over to the Normal Division for carrying out the balance of experiments. The cost incurred on these works was Rs. 9,588.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 1,19,512 for Cement concreting 11 roads to a total length of 4.4 miles in different parts of the City were sanctioned by the Municipality and entrusted to this Department for execution. All of them were completed before the close of the year except small areas owing to traffic diversion or delay in acquisition. The cost of construction of these roads was Rs. 95,289.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 was placed at the disposal of this Department by the City Improvement Board to cement concrete the road inside the Public Garden in front of the Mosque. The work was carried out within a week in order not to interfere with the weekly visit to the Mosque by His Exalted Highness.

Experimental Road Surfaces on Am-berpet Road.

Cement Concrete Roads on behalf of the Municipality.

Cement Concrete Road on behalf of the City Improvement Board.

SECTION (F).

Hyderabad City Improvements.

The Board was constituted in the year 1912 with a General view to carry out schemes for the general improvement of the City, the opening of congested areas and the

development of open lands for building houses on sanitary principles. It consists of 19 members including three non-officials representing jagirdars, sahukars and merchants. It is included in the Political Portfolio of the Executive Council and is presided over by General Walashan Prince Nawab Muazzam Jah Bahadur. The executive work is conducted by an officer of the Superintending Engineer's grade. The annual grant from the Government is of six lakhs of rupees but extra funds are provided by the Government for schemes which cannot be financed from the funds of the Board.

Financial Outlay.

The amount available during the year 1347 Fasli was Rs. 23,48,888 and the expenditure incurred Rs. 12,33,828. The net total expenditure during the 26 years that the Board has been in existence is Rs. 2,02,24,466.

Slum Clearance.

This is the most important work of the Board and is being pushed on steadily. Work was in progress in the following six localities: Khairatabad, Moghalpura, Bazar-e-Noorul-Umara, Bagh-e-Safa, Feelkhana and Darush-Shafa. The expenditure during 1347 Fasli on slum clearance was Rs. 3,31,566. The total expenditure up to date on this sub-head is Rs. 80,93,652. Altogether 17 localities covering an area of 780 acres have been improved.

Mahboob Ganj Scheme.

This scheme is for the improvement of one of the four grain markets situated at Afzal Ganj and which are a source of danger to public health during epidemics. The total area under the scheme is 23,980 square yards of which 10,812 square yards have been acquired and a net expenditure of Rs. 1,00,984 has been incurred. It is proposed to construct rat-proof godowns and cement concrete roads after the clearance.

Pather-ghatti Scheme.

This scheme provides for the widening of the Pather-ghatti Road passing through the heart of the business centre of the City and for constructing shops partly with arcades and partly with open pavements. It is being financed from the special grant of Rs. 10,00,000 provided by Government for the purpose. The road-work with arcades and pavements has been completed from Badshahi Ashurkhana to Gulzar Houz. The construction of shops in the Western Section was completed up-to Gulzar Houz in the year under report and the work of

the shops in the Eastern Section in the rear of Machli Kaman was in progress. The net expenditure on the scheme up to the end of 1347 Fasli is Rs. 10,44,042. In the Western Section eleven shops valued at Rs. 1,34,327 and in the Eastern Section thirty-two shops valued at Rs. 4,80,682 are for sale.

An expenditure of Rs. 52,944 was incurred during 1347 Fasli in putting up 1 A class, 40 C class and 50 D class buildings. The colony of 50 D class buildings constructed near Dabirpura Station is to be placed under the control of the Temperance Association to be let out to those persons only who agree to forego liquor. A total of 2,576 model houses have been constructed up to and end of 1347 Fasli at a cost of Rs. 30,91,949.

A scheme for slum clearance in the prohibited area of 100 yards to the East of the Residency and for constructing quarters in this area to be rented out to the staff of the Residency was sanctioned for Rs. 1,94,000, and the work was started during the year under report. Out of 44 properties, 9 were acquired, and 9 special A class and 2 special B class buildings were constructed. Eleven more buildings have to be constructed which will be done when the remaining properties are acquired.

Musallam Jung Bridge had no approach from the North. This want was supplied by constructing a road from the bridge to Begum Bazar Chowrasta from where a direct road has been constructed in the Feelkhana scheme via Gosha Mahal to the Muazzam Jahi Market. This has to a large extent reduced congestion on the Afzal Ganj Bridge. The expenditure incurred up to the end of 1347 Fasli amounts to Rs. 1,07,652.

Another road scheme worth mentioning taken up during the year 1347 Fasli is the Bashir Bagh-Narayanguda Road which serves as a short cut from the North-Western part of the City to the Osmania University and feeds Mushirabad, Narayanguda and Lingampally localities. Its construction has improved the malarious area behind Hyderguda and has opened up a large area for building purposes. The expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 16,016.

The work of widening and dust-proofing roads in Sultan Bazars was in progress and an expenditure of Rs. 53,196 was incurred bringing up the total expenditure to Rs. 1,47,667 against the sanctioned amount of

Housing Scheme.

Housing Scheme for the Residency Staff.

Road to Musallam Jung Bridge.

Bashir Bagh-Narayanguda Road.

Works for other Departments.

Rs. 2,62,048. During the Viceregal Visit the side berms of Mukarram Jahi Road were made dust-proof at a cost of Rs. 29,974. Other miscellaneous roads were also attended to at a cost of Rs. 27,391.

Public Gardens. The Public Gardens and other Government Gardens in the City are placed under the Director of Gardens and are controlled by the Board. The expenditure on the public gardens was Rs. 71,823 and on other City Gardens Rs. 14,491 during 1347 Fasli.

Establishment. The expenditure on establishment during 1347 Fasli was Rs. 2,40,150. The percentage of expenditure on establishment compared to works comes to 19.46.

SECTION (G).

Local Funds Administration.

General The reorganisation of the department continued. Owing to the increase in Local Funds engineering works a whole time Special Engineer with the powers of a Superintending Engineer was appointed to control the engineering developments of the districts.

Town Administration. Local taxes were levied in 65 towns with a population of 7,76,969 including 8 towns where municipal committee with a non-official majority have been set up. Municipality was created for Nizamabad during this year.

As explained in the previous year's review the grants to towns from General Local Funds were fixed for 5 years, after due consideration of the financial condition of the towns and the district funds. The total grants drawn by towns were Rs. 1,49,947, (Rs. 1,41,850). The grants are fixed but the difference every year under this head is due to the fact that some towns fail to adjust the allotment made in the budget.

An annual Diwani grant of Rs. one lakh is given to the towns of which Rs. 50,000 is for Sanitary Inspectors' expenses and Rs. 45,000 is given annually to the smaller district headquarter towns which cannot, out of their own resources, provide amenities of the standard required for district headquarters. In addition to this during the current triennium a non-recurring grant of 5 lakhs has been sanctioned from the General Revenues for the general improvement of the towns. The total grant available in 1347 F. was Rs. 1,66,600 out of which Rs. one lakh has been allotted to Warangal for the con-

struction of road in the congested area of Matwada. The amount allotted to the towns from this grant has been credited in some of the towns but the others have not yet drawn it. The actual of 1347 F. total was Rs. 1,60,420.

Government bears from one half to three-quarters of the capital cost of construction of water works and drainage in District towns in accordance with whether the water is supplied by gravitation or by pumps for which an annual Diwani grant of Rs. 5 lakhs is given. The remaining amount of the cost is met by the towns themselves but is first advanced from Diwani as a loan to be repaid in 28 annual instalment at 4 per cent. interest. The sanctioned works are executed through a Special Superintending Engineer working under the directions of the Water Board. In 1347 F. the expenditure on District Water Works and drainage amounted to Rs. 12,14,973. The Water Works of Seram was completed in early part of the year at the estimated cost of Rs. 37,000. The Warangal and Gulbarga Water and Drainage Works at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,90,000 and Rs. 6,01,000 respectively as also the Osmanabad Water Works estimated at Rs. 1,00,000 were under construction. The Water Works and Drainage schemes of Nizamabad and Tuljapur estimated to cost Rs. 7,70,500 and Rs. 2,92,000 respectively have been sanctioned by His Exalted Highness. The electrification scheme of Tuljapur, estimated at Rs. 37,000, has also been sanctioned. A special grant of Rs. 8 lakhs in addition to the ordinary grant was sanctioned from the General Revenues for the Gulbarga Water Works.

The total income, excluding loans and grants, was Rs. 14,00,084 showing an increase of Rs. 71,005 or 5.1 per cent. The income from local taxes however increased to Rs. 10,61,474 or by 7.4 per cent. and the income from other local sources fell to Rs. 3,38,610 or by 2.4 per cent. The total receipts were:—

	1347 F. Rs.	1346 F. Rs.
1. Income from local taxes ..	10,61,474	9,82,341
2. Income from other sources ..	3,38,610	3,46,738
3. Grants from General Local Funds ..	1,49,947	1,41,850
4. Grants from Diwani ..	1,60,420	1,06,783

The figures below (in lakhs) of income from local taxes for the last 5 years show a steady improvement in taxation and collection:—

	1343 F.	1344 F.	1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.
Collections ..	7.47	8.84	9.77	9.82	10.61

There was one town with an incidence of taxation of above Rs. 4 per head and three towns where it was between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3, 23 towns where it was between Re. 1 and Rs. 2 and nine towns where it was between Re. 1 and 12 annas; in the remaining towns it was below 12 annas per head.

Demand and Collection. According to last year's review the arrears due were Rs. 4,91,050 but the final adjustment of accounts raised the figure to Rs. 4,92,757. Of this amount Rs. 80,637, or 16.3 per cent. were collected and Rs. 48,132 written off leaving the large balance of Rs. 3,63,988 still to be collected. Of the current demand of Rs. 14,43,458 the sum of Rs. 13,19,447, or 91 per cent. was collected.

The total expenditure, excluding repayments of loans and advances, increased from Rs. 14,37,629 to Rs. 16,29,204 as detailed below resulting in a net increase of Rs. 1,91,575:—

	1347 F.	1346 F.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Administration charges ..	1,20,641	1,17,927
2. Roads ..	3,20,268	2,14,672
3. Drainage ..	22,429	23,647
4. Buildings ..	98,727	1,03,731
5. Water-Supply ..	2,89,413	2,52,258
6. Gardens ..	16,345	15,888
7. Market and Slaughterhouses ..	22,483	33,215
8. Lighting ..	1,81,689	1,96,521
9. Conservancy ..	4,23,835	4,19,154
10. Miscellaneous ..	64,546	60,616

The year closed with a balance of Rs. 16,36,819.

The total income during the year was Rs. 12,32,125 compared to Rs. 12,81,731 in 1346 F. The decrease is due to the fall in land revenue collections and remissions. The total expenditure was Rs. 16,71,786 as detailed below:—

Administration of
General
Local
Funds.

	1347 F.	1346 F.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Collection charges ..	63,298	61,150
2. Administration charges ..	4,87,535	4,36,903
3. Roads ..	2,48,489	2,66,570
4. Buildings ..	1,23,756	1,38,197
5. Water-Supply ..	1,82,664	1,38,197
6. Conservancy ..	1,54,352	1,50,666
7. Contribution ..	1,76,934	1,67,671
8. Miscellaneous ..	1,29,710	1,39,012
9. Loans advanced ..	1,07,196	35,523

The total closing balance was Rs. 77,05,679 as compared to Rs. 79,46,471 in 1346 F. which shows that expenditure exceeded income. In view of the large accumulated surplus this is a satisfactory feature of the year's work.

SECTION (H).

The Hyderabad Municipality.

The second triennial general election to the Municipal Corporation under the amended Municipal Act of 1343 F. was held during the year under report. A large number of persons, including women voted at the elections, which aroused great interest among the rate-payers. For the first time the candidates contested the election on what might be described as party lines, in that they stood in the name of one or the other of two organisations, the Osmania Graduates Association and the Municipal Voters Association, which had district Municipal programmes. Hitherto the candidates had offered themselves for election on their individual merits. The elections passed off without any untoward incident.

The composition of the new Corporation thus formed consisted of 13 members nominated by the Government, of whom seven were officials and six non-officials; ten members were nominated by special groups such as the Paigahs, Jagirdars and the Graduates Association, and the remaining 13 were elected from as many wards.

In accordance with a Firman-i-Mubarak, Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung Bahadur was appointed as the Municipal Commissioner and took office on 1st Azur 1347 F. when the Corporation commenced its new term. Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, the Political Member, was the *ex officio* President of the Corporation and Mr. Akbar Ali Khan was elected the Deputy President, for the year.

The Mir Mohallas in the various wards, numbering 52, which had been appointed previously, were given an extension in their term of office till the end of 1347 Fasli.

Activities. The following is a summary of the work done by the Corporation in the year under review:—

Vital Statistics. The total of the births and deaths during the year, as recorded in the Municipal Registers maintained for the purpose, were 5,704 and 5,983 respectively. The mortality figure includes 1,084 infants of the age of one year or under. Fresh bye-laws to regulate the collection of these statistics have been prepared by the Municipality and submitted for Government approval. When brought into force they will have the effect of ensuring the complete accuracy of these statistics.

Child Welfare Centres. There were four Child Welfare Centres under the control of the Municipality during the year and involved an expenditure of Rs. 15,506-0-0.

Vaccination. Thirteen vaccinators, in the employ of the Municipality, vaccinated 23,047 persons.

Municipal Dispensary. 3,589 patients were treated at the Municipal dispensary during the year.

Conservancy Work. Four motor lorries and 147 carts were used for clearing the dust-bins. There were 88 latrines and 93 urinals for public use. Of these 69 and 57 respectively have the flushing system.

The control over these establishments has been further tightened through the appointment of a full-time Veterinary Officer and Superintendent. Slaugh-
ter-
houses.

The two Municipal and ten private markets were also placed under the same officer and functioned satisfactorily during the year. At the same time negotiations were in progress for the transfer of the control over the Moazzam Jahi Central Market from the City Improvement Board to the Municipality. Markets.

The Municipality also pursued its programme for providing parks and playgrounds in different localities of the City and at the end of the year the number of these stood at 8 and 11 respectively. Parks
and
Play-
grounds.

During the year under report slightly over seven miles of dust-proof roads were constructed by the Municipality at its own cost while 39 miles of Public Works Department roads were transferred to it for maintenance. Road
Construc-
tion.

A sum of Rs. 1,68,328 was spent on street lighting, including electrification. The length of roads electrically lighted was slightly over 117 miles while another $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles were non-electrically lighted. Street
Lighting.

The Municipality opened the year with a balance to its credit of Rs. 1,82,354-7-7. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 14,31,999. This amount was met out of the annual Government grant and out of income earned from such sources as house tax, animal tax, taxes on vehicles and water-supply, cess on land, rents from Municipal markets, etc. Finances.

It may also be added that the Government sanctioned during the year a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs to the Municipality to enable it to carry out its Four-Year Plan for civic improvements, such as the laying out of dust-proof roads, the construction of new drainage, the provision of quarters for the poorer section of the Municipal staff, the erection of new markets, etc.

CHAPTER VII.

Public Instruction.

SECTION (A).

Osmania University.

The
Univer-
sity
Council.

The Osmania University Council held 9 meetings during the year, at which a number of cases were considered. The Council adopted the report of the Cadre Committee fixing the number of Professors and Readers in each Department. It has been recommended that in future only those persons should be appointed as Professors who have taken first class or high second class Honours degrees at a British University, and in addition, possess research qualifications of a high order. The Committee appointed to examine the rates of remunerations paid to examiners and others in connection with Examinations suggested various reductions which were agreed to by the Council and will result in annual savings of nearly Rs. 25,000.

The Women's College and the Girls' High School, Nampalli, were hitherto located in the same building. This caused a good deal of congestion, which was detrimental to the expansion of the two institutions. They were separated during the year and the College classes were transferred to a large rented building in the City. Proposals for the construction of a permanent building for the College in the University area are under consideration.

The strength of the University Training Corps was raised from two to four platoons.

The
All-
India
Econo-
mic
Confer-
ence.

At the invitation of the Osmania University, the 21st Session of the All-India Economic Conference was held at Hyderabad from December 28 to 31, 1937. A strong Reception Committee was formed with Professor

Habibur Rahman, Head of the Economics Department, as the Local Secretary. This session was generally regarded as the most successful one. Dr. P. J. Thomas, University Professor of Economics, Madras University, presided over the Conference. His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to send a message to the Conference which was read at the inaugural session by the Right Honourable Sir Akbar Hydari. The Honourable Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Vice-Chancellor of the University, was the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and read an Address of Welcome. An interesting outcome of the session was the compilation of a brochure on the Economic Life of Hyderabad.

Alternative courses in Domestic Science for the Matriculation, Intermediate, and B. A. examinations have been framed for girl students, and will be brought into force as soon as teaching facilities are available. A European scholarship is being sanctioned to enable a woman scholar to obtain higher qualifications in the subject. The degrees of this University were recognised by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London, on nearly the same footing as those of the other Indian Universities.

Changes
in
Rules
and
Regula-
tions.

Rules regarding attendance at lectures were amended so as to prescribe a minimum of 70 per cent. of attendance at lectures and practical classes.

It was decided to introduce Islamic History and Biology as subjects of study for the Matriculation examination, and courses of studies are being framed. Courses of studies for the M. A. examination in Economics were approved by the Senate.

The Annual Convocation of the University was held on Farwardi 28, 1347 F. at the Town Hall. Dr. C. R. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, delivered the Convocation Address. The Right Honourable Sir Akbar Hydari, Chancellor of the University, presided over the function. The following degrees were conferred:—

LL.D.—1. His Excellency Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Raja Rajayan, Yamin-us-Saltanat. Degrees
Honoris
Causa.

2. Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.C.I.E.

D.LITT.—1. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

2. Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Bar.-at-Law,
M.A., Ph.D.

Ordinary Degrees. Faculty of Theology—M.A. 3, B.A. 3; Faculty of Law—LL.B. 17; Faculty of Engineering—B.E. 7; Faculty of Medicine—M.B.B.S. 11; Faculty of Education—Diploma-in-Education 10; Faculty of Arts—M.A. 2, B.A. 62; Faculty of Science—M.Sc. 7, B.Sc. 38.

Examination Results The following is a statement of the results of the examinations held in the year 1347 F.:—

Examinations	No. of candidates	Passes	Percentage
LL.B (Final) ..	28	20	71.42
LL.B. (Previous) ..	78	41	52.56
M.Sc. (Final) ..	13	13	100.00
M.Sc. (Previous) ..	15	15	100.00
M.A. (Final) (Theology) ..	2	2	100.00
M.A. (Final) (Art) ..	13	13	100.00
M.A. (Arts) ..	3	2	66.66
M.A. (Previous) (Theology) ..	2	2	100.00
M.A. (Previous) (Arts) ..	19	18	94.73
M.B. B.S. (4th Professional) ..	15	10	66.66
M.B. B.S. (3rd Professional) ..	13	12	92.30
M.B. B.S. (2nd Professional) ..	18	12	66.66
M.B. B.S. (1st Professional) ..	31	23	74.19
B.E. (Part II) ..	23	18	78.26
B.E. (Part I) ..	17	9	52.94
Diploma-in-Edn. ..	32	30	93.75
B.A. (Theology) ..	8	8	87.50
B.A. (Arts) ..	207	119	57.48
B.Sc. ..	95	57	60.00
Inter : (Theology) ..	13	4	30.76
Inter : (Arts and Science) ..	589	269	45.67
Matriculation (Theology) ..	49	19	38.77
Matriculation (Arts and Science) ..	2,151	689	82.08

University Extension Lectures and Extra-Mural Lectures. In pursuance of its policy of extending the benefits of University education to the general public, 25 lectures by members of the University Staff were arranged on topics of general interest, in addition to the usual Extension Lectures by scholars of distinction from outside the State. These lectures, which were held at central places in the City, drew large audiences, and thus seem to have met a long-felt need.

The scheme of Tutorial Work introduced in 1344 F., ^{Tutorial Work.} was successfully continued during the year. Under this scheme, each student in the Science Department has to write an essay on a given subject at least once a fortnight, while in the Arts subjects weekly essays are written. These essays are corrected by members of the staff, and discussed in the class-rooms. At the beginning of the session 1347-48, a new scheme of forming "general tutorial groups" was introduced, under which all the students of the University were divided into small groups, each of which was assigned to a member of the staff. Separate Group Registers are provided, and the Tutors are expected to meet their wards at least once a month to advise them with regard to their studies and other matters.

The total number of students in all the Faculties of the University at the end of the year was 1,823 as ^{University Enrolment.} against 1,834 last year. This figure also includes students in the Women's College and the Intermediate classes of the Intermediate Colleges.

Four new scholarships were sanctioned with effect ^{Research.} from Mehir, 1347, for the following subjects:—Urdu, History, Kanarese, and Mahratti. The Research Board held 3 meetings during the year at which the rules and regulations relating to the proposed Ph.D. degree were discussed and passed. These are now before the Senate.

All the three Hostels of the University,—A, B, and Temporary,—were efficiently maintained and managed under the supervision of their respective Wardens. The average number of residents in the 3 Hostels was A—106; B—174; and Temporary—77 Total—357. The health of the residents was satisfactory. The monitorial system continued to work satisfactorily in maintaining discipline in the Hostels and in the Dining-halls. In addition to the usual social functions, excursions to the Nizam Sagar and to Bangalore and Mysore were also arranged, and proved a great success.

The two Dining-halls attached to the Hostels were run efficiently under the supervision of the Dining-halls Committee. This Committee consists of the Wardens of the three Hostels, the Medical Officer, and the Senior

Food Monitors of the Hostels. The Committee is responsible for purchasing supplies, arranging weekly menus, and maintaining discipline in the Dining-halls. The Wardens and the Medical Officer dine with the students by turn. All supplies are regularly examined by the Medical Officer, who also inspects the kitchens.

At the request of the members of the Vegetarian Dining-halls, separate tables with glass tops were provided. Special arrangements were made this year to supply each resident of the Hostels with half a pound of milk daily. In addition to this all non-resident students of the University are also given half-a-pound of milk on Wednesdays, when they attend the play fields for physical training classes or other games. Each Hostel has its own library, reading-room, indoor games room, and separate prayer-rooms for Hindus and Muslims.

**Health,
Physical
Train-
ing and
Games.**

The University dispensary continued to be housed in the Temporary Hostel and the total number of patients treated at the Dispensary during the year was 5,641. This figure includes, in addition to the residents of the Hostels, day-scholars, and University servants residing within the University area. The number of indoor patients treated at the dispensary was 5, all of whom were discharged after recovery. Four hundred and fifty students of the University were medically examined and special written instructions regarding treatment, diet, etc., were given to those found deficient in health. The University Sports Committee continued to look after the physical training of the students. It is gratifying to note that at the end of the year the closing balance of the Sports Fund was Rs. 6,816-9-7.

The Cricket Team did not do very well in the League Tournament this year. The Hockey Club started its activities without four of its best players, who had left the University, but it has since had an accession of strength due to the fact that there are some very promising players among the newcomers. The Football Club gave a very good account of itself. It played 26 matches with outside teams, of which 16 were won. The Tennis Club played a number of matches against outside teams. It drew against the Engineering College, Madras, in a practice match and lost in the Finals of

the Aurangabad College All-India Tournament. This year also a team was sent to represent the University in the Inter-University Tennis Tournament at Allahabad. A well-organised Boat Club was started during the year under report. Out of 70 applicants, 22 were selected after swimming tests held at the Himayat Swimming Bath. The first 16 were enrolled as members, and 6 were kept on the reserve list. The life-boat of the Engineering College which is stationed at Husain Sagar is used for training the members in rowing. Basket-ball, Volley-ball, and Badminton were played regularly and a team was entered in one of the contests in the Inter-College Sports Meet. A new feature introduced this year was the holding of compulsory evening classes in physical training for residents of the Hostels who do not play any of the major games. These classes are held thrice a week. Similarly all day-scholars are required to do physical exercises once a week on Wednesdays after the University hours.

The two platoons of the University Training Corps enrolled in 1345 F. completed two years' training, and were examined by the Officers of H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces. Certificates were awarded to the successful candidates at the University Convocation. It is a matter for gratification that last year the Corps were allowed the privilege of taking part in the Birthday Parade of H.E.H. the Nizam, along with the Regular Forces. Government have kindly sanctioned the enrolment of 4 platoons.

The discipline of the University during the year under report was quite satisfactory. No cases of moral delinquency or gross breach of rules were reported. The two Proctors continued to look after the discipline and welfare of the day-scholars and visited their places of residence.

In addition to the Students' Union, which is the chief organisation of the students for training them in self-expression through debates, lectures and social functions, and which continued to flourish with its usual vigour, a number of other health activities were also encouraged in the University. The sole object of these activities is to bring the members of the staff and students into closer

informal relationship with each other. These activities are playing a conspicuous part in fostering a spirit of research among the students and in promoting fellow-feeling.

**The
Literary
Circle.**

The Literary Circle was primarily started with the object of promoting work of an intensive intellectual type among the students. It has a limited membership, and consists mostly of post-graduate students. Five meetings were held during the year under report at which papers on the following subjects were read by the members:—Sexuality in plant life; the Rise of Islamic Jurisprudence; Social Laws in Modern Hyderabad; and the Importance of Colouration and Pattern in the Animal World. These meetings are also attended by members of the staff.

**Circle
for the
Promotion
of
Indian
Languages.**

The chief aim of this Circle is to foster a spirit of inquiry and critical thought in the study of the chief languages of the State, and in Hindi and Sanskrit. The Circle consists of the Telugu, Kanarese, Mahratti, Sanskrit and Hindi Departments, the Research scholars attached to these Departments and the Office-bearers of their respective Unions. The following are some of the topics on which papers were read during the year under report:—Leaders and Landmarks in Telugu; Under-currents of the Modern Mahratti Poetry; Hyderabad's Contribution to the Kanarese Literature and New Light on Kalidas' *Malavika*.

**The
Theology
Study
Circle.**

This circle was started in 1346 F. with the object of stimulating discussions on the theological subjects in relation to their bearing on every day problems of modern life and current scientific thought.

**The
Competi-
tive
Exam-
inations
Board.**

The Board supplies to intending entrants all necessary information relating to the competitive examinations held by the Federal Public Service Commission, the Hyderabad Civil Service Board and other examining bodies. It also establishes contacts with those students of the Osmania University who intend to sit for the H. C. S. and makes arrangements for advising and coaching them. A book-shelf containing important reference books has been set apart in the University library for the use of those appearing for competitive examinations.

In addition regular coaching classes were held during the session 1346-47 F.

Special classes in French, German, Arabic and Sanskrit were held during the year. These classes were started in 1345 F. with the object of affording facilities to members of the staff and outsiders to acquire a knowledge of these important languages. The classes are held once a week after University hours.

Language Classes for outsiders.

This Association was started in 1345 F. with the object of encouraging and promoting the lighter side of University life, and of fostering a taste for music. The Association organised two musical 'soirees,' both of which were very successful, a dozen artists of the University taking part. The membership of the Association is 32.

The Music Association.

This Fund was opened in 1345 F. out of voluntary contributions from members of the staff. It continued to provide pecuniary assistance to deserving students of the University, specially those who were debarred under the rules from being given either bursaries or free-studentships. The total income realised from subscriptions was Rs. 2,676-6-6 and fifty students were helped from the Fund. An amount of Rs. 817 was distributed as Scholarships and Rs. 526 as lumpsum awards.

Students Loan Fund.

During the year under report two combined numbers of the University Magazine (Majalla-e-Osmania) were published.

The University Magazine.

The total number of books added to the Library during the year was 1,328, of which 632 went to the Occidental Section, 222 to the Oriental Section, and 474 to the Sanskrit, Telugu, Mahratti, Kanarese and Hindi Sections. The number of periodicals and weekly and daily papers received was 127. With the addition of 1,328 books mentioned above, the total number of books in the Library at the end of the year was 42,725. More than a thousand readers availed themselves of the library and the total number of books issued was 24,488. 18,724 readers used the library, the daily average being 47.5.

Library.

The membership of the Club at the beginning of the year was 56. In Farwardi 1347 F. the membership of this Association was made compulsory for all gazetted officers and members of the staff of the colleges located

The Osmania University Association.

in Hyderabad, with the exception of the Women's College. This increased the membership to 156.

Staff Co-operative Societies. There were three Co-operative Societies attached to the University. (a) the Osmania University Gazetted Officers' Society with a membership of 53, a share capital of Rs. 51,150 and a reserve fund of Rs. 7,168, (b) The Osmania University Non-Gazetted Officers' Society with a membership of 63 and paid-up capital of Rs. 6,005, (c) The Osmania University (Interest-free) Society with a membership of 59. It advanced Rs. 4,340 in loans to members.

Faculty of Theology. There were 37 students in the Faculty as against 35 last year. Out of 23 sent up for the various examinations 11 passed including all four candidates who appeared for the M.A. examination.

Faculty of Arts. 83 students appeared at the Intermediate examination in Compulsory Theology of whom 73 were successful, while in the B.A. and B.Sc., 48 out of 85 candidates, who appeared in this subject were successful.

In the B.A. and B.Sc. classes for Compulsory Morals, the new syllabus approved by the Senate was commenced during the year under report. The total number of students of the Intermediate and B.A. and B.Sc. classes who received instruction in this subject was 378.

The total number of students of all classes under instruction in the English Department was 902, compared with 919 last year. The results of the University examinations show an improvement over those of the previous year, except in the B.A. examination. In the Intermediate there was an increase of 8 per cent., and in the B.Sc. of 20 per cent., but in the B.A. there was a decrease of 2 per cent. in the number of successful candidates.

The number of students in the Department of Philosophy was 49, which showed an improvement over last year. The results were:

		No. appeared for Examination.	No. passed.
B.A.	..	3	3
M.A. (Final)	..	1	1

The University examination results of the History Department were exceptionally good, i.e., 77 per cent. in the Intermediate and 100 per cent. in the B.A. and M.A. Two Research Scholars were working in the Department during the year under report. The Department had also to supervise the thesis prepared by 6 M.A. students. The results were:—

	No. appeared for Examination.	No. passed.
Intermediate	..	48
B.A.	..	32
M.A. (Previous)	..	2
M.A. (Final)	..	5

The total number of students receiving instruction in the Department of Economics was 270, compared to 257 last year. Of these 12 are M.A. students, 104 B.A. students, and the rest are in the Intermediate. In addition to its own classes, the Department also provides instruction in economics to those history students who have taken Subsidiary Economics, as well as to the students of the B.E. class, who have to study Economics as a part of their Engineering course.

The Economic Association did good work throughout the year. A record number of meetings (25) was held, at which Papers were read by the students, followed by discussions.

Instruction in Sociology as a subsidiary subject is given to all students who have taken either the History or the Economics group. 5 out of 7 students in the M.A. class in Economics had taken Sociology as an optional subject, and all of them passed in this subject.

The total number of students under instruction in the Department of Arabic was 50, including a Research Scholar working on his thesis on "Abu Firas Al Hamdani." The examination results were highly satisfactory. The results were:

	No. appeared for Examination.	No. passed.
Intermediate	..	11
B.A.	..	18
M.A. (Previous)	..	1
M.A. (Final)	..	2

The number of students in the Department of Persian was 65. The Department also arranged for the tuition of a student of the M.A. (Previous) class of the University College for Women. There is a Research Scholar working in the Department who has completed his thesis on Faizi. The results were:—

No. appeared No. passed.
for Examination.

Intermediate	..	10	10
B.A.	..	28	28
M.A. (Previous)	..	1	1
M.A. (Final)	..	1	1

Seventy-two students were receiving instruction in the Department of Urdu in 1347 F. including a Research Scholar. The results were:—

No. appeared No. passed.
for Examination.

Intermediate	..	10	10
B.A.	..	39	38
M.A. (Previous)	..	2	1
M.A. (Final)	..	4	4

The number of students under instruction in the Department of Sanskrit and Hindi in the Intermediate and B.A. classes was 26. In addition to Sanskrit, the Department also arranges the teaching of Hindi which is a compulsory subject for all students studying Urdu from the Intermediate to the M.A. classes. A student of the Department passed his B.A. with distinction and was given a scholarship for prosecuting further studies in Sanskrit at the Nagpur University. The Sanskrit Union was active throughout the year. The results were:—

No. appeared No. passed.
for Examination.

Intermediate	..	7	4
B.A.	..	16	16

There were 9 students receiving instruction in the Department of Telugu, of whom 3 were in the Intermediate and 3 in the B.A. classes. The Telugu Union

continued to meet regularly, and also celebrated its anniversary, which was attended by a large number of Telugu students of other institutions as well. It also arranged a poetical gathering.

The number of students in the Department of Mahratti in the Intermediate and B.A. classes was 12. A Research Scholar is also attached to the Department, who is working on the Mahanubhao MSS. of the "Govind Prabhu Charitra."

The number of students in the Department of Kanarese continues to be small. The Research Scholar attached to the Department is working on "Style in the Kanarese Literature."

Mathematics.—Instruction was provided for the following classes in this Department: Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc. (Main and Subsidiary), M.A., B.E., (I and II year), and Subordinate Engineering classes (1 year). The Examination results were satisfactory. 2 students passed the M.A. Examination in Mathematics. Tutorial work was carried on regularly.

Physics.—The number of students studying Physics in various classes was 310 on the last day of the year under report, including 8 in the M.Sc. class. The Research Scholar attached to the Department continued his work on "Crystalline Orientation of Magnesium and Zinc during the Plastic Flow." His paper on "the Viscous Flow of Metals-Mg" has been communicated to the "Current Science." The examination results were very satisfactory.

Chemistry.—The number of students under instruction in the Department was 423, of whom 7 were M.Sc. students. A Research Scholar is also attached to the Department. The Department also provides instruction in Chemistry to the I Year B.E. students. The examination results were highly satisfactory and in no case fell below 74 per cent. As many as 8 students passed with distinction in the Intermediate examination.

Botany.—The number of students receiving instruction in the Department was 281, of whom 5 were in the M.Sc. classes. The examination results were very satisfactory. All the 3 students who appeared for the M.Sc.

(Final) examination passed in the II division. The Botanical Garden is efficiently maintained. A catalogue of plants in the garden is ready and will soon be published.

Zoology.—290 students were receiving instruction in the Department, including 5 M.Sc. students. In the M.Sc. (Final) examination, one candidate secured a I class and topped the list of the successful candidates in all the Science subjects.

Geology.—During the year under report, Geology was introduced as a subject of study in the Intermediate (Science) classes, and the Geology Department of the Osmania Engineering College was entrusted with the teaching work. The number of students offering this subject in the I and II year classes was 17 and 12 respectively. The Department is gradually equipped with the necessary apparatus and specimens. A sum of Rs. 17,600 has already been sanctioned for this purpose. Extensions are being carried out to the Geological Museum.

Faculty of Law. There was an unusual rush for admissions to the Previous class. 115 students were admitted and the rest had to be refused admission. The strength of the Final Law Class was 44. The question of increasing the length of the Law course from two to three years after the Intermediate has been fully discussed and approved by the Faculty of Law. The first two years of the course will be devoted to theoretical teaching, and the final year to practical training in Courts of Law. The Law Union continued its activities throughout the year.

Faculty of Engineering. As a result of the competitive entrance examination held in the month of Amerdad 1347, 13 students were admitted to the I year B.E. class, and 36 to the I year Subordinate class. Admissions to the Subordinate classes were increased from 25 to 36 with a view to meet the growing demand for passed subordinate students. All the successful students in the Final Subordinate Examinations were appointed in the P.W.D. within a few weeks of the declaration of the results.

The results of the University examinations were satisfactory. Out of 11 candidates who appeared at the

B.E. Part I examination 6 were declared successful. In the B.E. Final examination, 12 students were sent up, of whom 9 came out successful, 2 securing I class. In the Subordinate I year, 25 out of 26 students sent up were successful, 3 securing I class; while in the Subordinate II year, 17 out of 25 passed the examination, one securing I class. Seven apprenticeships, one of the value of Rs. 150 p.m. and six of Rs. 50 p.m. were awarded on the results of the Final B.E. examination for practical training in the P.W.D.

The total number of teachers under training was 30. Faculty of Education. It has been decided to encourage private candidates. The examination results both in theory and practice in the Dip-in-Edn. were 100 per cent., one candidate obtaining a first class in Theory and 9 in Practical teaching. One candidate passed with distinction in Mathematics and one in History.

The College was visited by the Inspectors of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, in January 1938. Faculty of Medicine. As a result of this visit, the question of recognising the College as a centre for the Primary Examination of the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, is under consideration. The total number of students in the College was 111.

Dr. Pope who had proceeded on privilege leave at the end of the previous year resumed charge of her duties on Dai 13, 1347 F. The Principal's Duty Allowance was raised to Rs. 300 p.m. from Rs. 200 p. m., in view of the heavier duties now devolving upon her owing to the opening of M.A. classes in several subjects. Miss Gilson was made the Vice-Principal, with an allowance of Rs. 100 p. m.

The
Osmania
Univer-
sity
College
for
Women.

At the beginning of the academic year 1347-48 the College classes which hitherto were held in the High School building were separated and located in a commodious rented house. The examination results were on the whole satisfactory. Of the five students who appeared at the M.A. (Previous) examination in Urdu, all passed, the first and second places in the University going to Latif-un-Nisa Begum and Jehan Bano Begum of this College. One girl sat for the M.Sc. (Previous)

in Botany and stood first in the University. One girl was sent up for the M.A. (Previous) in Persian and passed with credit.

The City Intermediate College, Hyderabad-Deccan.

There were 107 and 97 students respectively in the I and II year classes at the end of the year, of whom more than half were Science students. During the year under report, 99 students were sent up for the University Intermediate examination of whom 40 passed. The first places in the University in Arabic, Indian History, and English History, and the second places in Arabic and Indian History were secured by the students of this College.

The Osmania Intermediate College, Aurangabad.

There were 56 and 77 students respectively in the I and II year classes at the end of the year. 46 students appeared for the University Intermediate examination of whom 24 came out successful, 9 securing second classes.

The Osmania Intermediate College, Warangal.

The number of students in the I and II year classes was 37 and 31 respectively at the end of the year, of whom 50 per cent. were Science students. Out of 15 students in Faculty of Science and 15 in Faculty of Arts who appeared for the examinations 13 and 10 respectively passed.

The Osmania Intermediate College, Gulbarga.

The number of students in the I and II year classes were 43 and 63 respectively of whom 50 per cent. were Science students. Of the 34 students sent up for the University Intermediate examination, 15 came out successful. The first places in Kanarese and the second places in English and Kanarese were secured by the students of this College.

**Transla-
tion.
Bureau.**

During this year, there were in the Translation Bureau 16 salaried Translators, 9 working in the Arts Section, one each in Law and Mathematics, and 4 in the Medical Section. One Translator was as usual fully occupied with the work of the Terms Committees, the correction of proofs of scientific books, and the compilation of scientific terms. Seventeen books were being translated by outsiders.

During the year, 98 meetings of the various Terms Committees were held, at which 9,106 terms were coined

at an expenditure of Rs. 2,854 or annas 5 per term. This shows a considerable reduction in cost as compared to the previous years.

The number of books under translation or compilation during the year was 30, of which 4 were completed. 15 translations were under expert revision, and 11 were sent to the Press. The total number of books in press was 66, of which 25 were completed and published.

The Bureau has also to supervise the literary work of persons in receipt of literary allowances from Government. During the year under report, three such works, totalling more than 1,200 pages were scrutinised.

The University Publications Committee held 3 meetings during the year. The annual Government grant of Rs. 6,660 sanctioned for the compilation of "Mu'jam al Musannafin-e-Islam" was administered by the Committee. Fair copies of 5,629 pages of the MSS. of this work were submitted by the author. The Committee sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 out of the grant of Rs. 5,000 p. m. at its disposal, in favour of the Darul-Musannafin, Azamgarh, for their work "The Islamic History of India." The MSS. of the first volume of the series "Tarikh-i-Sind" was submitted to and approved by the Committee. The Publications Committee also recommended several authors to Government for literary grants.

SECTION (B).

Education Department.

The Secondary Schools in the Dominions include both High and Middle Schools. During the year under report there were 196 Secondary Schools with 78,562 pupils, as against 190 schools and 76,223 pupils in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 6 schools and 2,339 scholars. The total expenditure on Secondary Schools amounted to Rs. 33,06,199 as against Rs. 30,93,094 in the previous year.

There are three types of High Schools in the Dominions, English High Schools, Osmania High Schools and Combined High Schools. The total number of High Schools.

Schools increased from 56 in 1346 Fasli to 59 in 1347 Fasli and the number enrolled, from 32,017 in 1346 Fasli to 33,619 in 1347 Fasli, i.e., an increase of 3 schools and 1,602 pupils. The total expenditure on all types of High Schools during 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 19,54,992 as against Rs. 17,93,735 in the previous year.

(1) *English High Schools.*—English High Schools are those which prepare pupils either for the H.S.L.C. Public Examination or the Cambridge Certificate Examination. There were 21 English High Schools with 11,045 pupils, as against 22 schools and 10,731 pupils in 1346 Fasli. Thus, in spite of the decrease of one school, the number of scholars increased by 314.

The number of Government and Unaided English High Schools remained the same as in the previous year, that is, 4 and 3, respectively, but there was a decrease of one Aided English High School, reducing the number to 14.

Out of the 11,045 pupils on the rolls of the English High Schools in 1347 Fasli, 2,943 pupils were in the High, 3,565 in the Middle and 4,537 in the Primary Section, as against 2,778, 3,380 and 4,573 pupils respectively in the previous year.

Fees.—The amounts of tuition fees collected from the different types of English High Schools during the year under report was Rs. 3,28,496 as compared with Rs. 3,04,979.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the English High Schools during the year 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 7,15,658 as against Rs. 6,75,074 in the previous year. Of the total amount Rs. 3,98,728 was met from State revenues.

Results.—In 1347 Fasli, 1,137 candidates appeared for the H.S.L.C. Public Examination, as against 1,177 candidates in 1346 Fasli., 696 completed their course as against 657 in the previous year.

Per Capita Cost.—The cost per pupil to Government in the Government English High Schools during the year 1347 Fasli was Rs. 152-12-10 as against Rs. 111-8-2 in

1346 Fasli, while in the Aided English High Schools it was Rs. 12-8-2, as against Rs. 12-2-6 in 1346 Fasli.

(2) *Osmania High Schools*.—Osmania High Schools are schools which prepare pupils for the Matriculation Examination of the Osmania University.

During the year under report, there were 32 Osmania High Schools with 16,635 scholars, as against 28 schools and 15,567 scholars in the previous year, showing an increase of 4 schools and 1,068 scholars.

Out of the 16,635 pupils on the rolls of the Osmania High Schools, 3,518 pupils were in the High, 7,614 in the Middle and 5,503 in the Primary Sections as against 3,344, 6,618 and 5,605 respectively in 1346 F.

Fees.—The fee receipts from all the Osmania High Schools for the years 1346 and 1347 Fasli was Rs. 71,753 and Rs. 83,259 respectively. This shows an increase in Government and non-Government Schools of Rs. 3,305 and Rs. 8,201 respectively.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on all kinds of Osmania High Schools during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,97,220, as against Rs. 6,92,494 in the previous year. Out of the expenditure of Rs. 35,261 entailed on the Aided Osmania High Schools, Government contributed Rs. 19,977 as against Rs. 17,606 in the year 1346 Fasli, the balance having been met from fees and subscriptions.

Results.—During the year under report, 1,312 candidates appeared for the Osmania Matriculation Examination, of whom 496 passed, while in the year preceding 1,256 appeared and 493 passed.

Per Capita Cost.—The cost per pupil to Government in the different types of Osmania High Schools for the years 1346 and 1347 Fasli was Rs. 46-4-2 and Rs. 49-12-9 respectively.

(3) *Combined High Schools*.—Combined High Schools are those which prepare pupils for the H.S.L.C. as well as the Osmania Matriculation Examination. The number of Combined High Schools during the year under report was the same as in the previous year, viz., 6, while the number of pupils increased from 5,719 to 5,939. Of

the 5,939 pupils on the rolls of the Combined High Schools, 2,515 were in the High, 2,328 in the Middle and 1,096 in the Primary Sections, as against 2,462, 2,038 and 1,219 respectively in the year 1346 Fasli.

Fees.—The fees collected from the students of the Combined High Schools during the year was Rs. 65,068 in 1346 F. and Rs. 66,247 in 1347 Fasli.

Expenditure.—During the year under report, the total expenditure on all Combined High Schools amounted to Rs. 4,42,114 as against Rs. 4,26,166 in the year 1346 Fasli. Rs. 4,31,499 of this expenditure was borne by State revenues.

Per Capita Cost.—The cost per pupil to Government in the Government and the Aided Combined High Schools during the year was Rs. 84-0-6 and Rs. 8-10-9 respectively as against Rs. 75-0-9 and Rs. 10-6-9 in the year 1346 Fasli.

The institution is a residential one and is maintained for the children of the Jagirdars of Hyderabad-Deccan. The students are prepared for the H.S.L.C. Public Examination. The year under report closed with 176 pupils, as against 185 in the year 1346 Fasli. No fees, either for tuition or boarding and lodging, are charged to the students of this institution. The total expenditure on the institution during the year 1347 F. amounted to Rs. 82,561, as against Rs. 93,248 in the previous year. The cost per pupil at this institution during the year was Rs. 446-4-5.

Jagirdars' College.

Middle Schools.

At the end of the year under report, the number of Middle Schools in the Dominions was 137, while the number of pupils attending them was 44,943, as against 134 schools and 44,206 pupils in 1346 Fasli. The number of schools and scholars thus increased by 3 and 737, respectively. The income from fees collected during the years 1346 and 1347 Fasli in all types of Middle Schools was Rs. 1,08,075 and 1,17,133 respectively.

During the year 1347 Fasli, the total expenditure on all kinds of Middle Schools amounted to Rs. 13,51,207 as against Rs. 12,99,331 in the previous year. Of the above sum, Rs. 10,30,428 were spent on Government

Middle Schools, Rs. 43,994 on Sarf-i-Khas Schools, Rs. 1,30,497 on Aided Schools, Rs. 81,450 on Recognised Unaided Schools situated in the Diwani areas and Rs. 64,838 on schools in Jagir areas.

The Middle School Examination was abolished in the year 1340 F. and it was substituted by a Departmental Examination, which is held for the benefit of those who wish to take up service in the department as teachers.

During the year under report 1346 candidates appeared for the Departmental Examination, of whom 424 passed.

Grant-in-Aid.—The following statement gives the names of all the Aided Secondary Schools and the grants-in-aid given to them by the Department during the year 1347 Fasli:—

Name of the School.	Grant-in-Aid.
<i>High Schools.—</i>	
	<i>Rs.</i>
1. St. George's Grammar School, Hyderabad-Deccan	23,753
2. All Saints' School, Hyderabad	8,785
3. Madrasa-i-Aizza, Hyderabad-Deccan	18,000
4. Vivek Vardhani High School, Hyderabad-Deccan	6,000
5. Dharawant High School, Hyderabad	2,940
6. Mufidul Anam High School, Hyderabad	7,668
7. Methodist High School, Hyderabad	720
8. Mahbub College, Secunderabad	6,000
9. Islamiah High School, Secunderabad	5,400
10. Wesleyan Mission High School, Secunderabad	480
11. St. Ann's Convent School, Secunderabad	960
12. Keyes' High School for Girls, Secunderabad	3,240
13. Stanley Girls' High School, Hyderabad	3,186
14. Anwarul High School, Hyderabad	8,976
15. Asafia High School, Hyderabad	6,600
16. Islamiah High School, Matwada	3,600
17. Nutan Vidyalia, Gulbarga	6,383
<i>Total</i>	<u>1,12,691</u>

	Name of the School.	Grant-in-aid.
	<i>Middle Schools.—</i>	Rs.
1.	Ashraful Madaris, Hyderabad-Deccan	2,776
2.	Excelsior Middle School ..	2,280
3.	Kayasth Patshala, ..	2,802
4.	Charmahal Middle School ..	2,238
5.	Refah-am Middle School ..	2,016
6.	Talim-ul Uloom Middle School, Hyderabad ..	1,248
7.	Osmania Middle School, Bolarum ..	1,200
8.	Middle School, Bellampally ..	744
9.	Convent of the Most Holy Rosary, Hyderabad ..	3,880
10.	St. John's School, Secunderabad (Brigade School, Secunderabad) ..	312
11.	St. Mary's School, Secunderabad ..	180
12.	S.P.G. Middle School, Secunderabad ..	300
13.	Nirpatang Kanad Vidaliya, Hyderabad	1,140
14.	Saraswati Bhawan, Aurangabad ..	2,670
15.	W. Mission School, Secunderabad ..	1,380
16.	Mission School, Karimnagar ..	360
17.	Mission School, Bidar for Boys ..	300
18.	Mission School, Bidar for Girls ..	360
19.	Sharda Mandir Kania Shala, Aurangabad ..	420
20.	Mission School, Jalna ..	150
21.	Mufidul Anam Middle School for Girls, Hyderabad ..	1,200
	Total ..	27,856
	Grand Total ..	1,40,547

Board of
Secondary
Educa-
tion.

The Board of Secondary Education, which was established in 1346 Fasli, with Sahibzada Nawab Basalat Jah Bahadur as Sadre-Ala and the Director of Public Instruction as President, met twice during the year under report. The first of these meetings was held on the 9th Farwardi 1347 Fasli. Mr. A. Abbott, C.B.E., whose services had been borrowed by Government to advise the Department of Technical and Vocational Education in matters relating to Industrial and Technical Education, attended the meeting by special invitation.

The report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Board to consider what steps should be taken to give practical effect to the recommendations of the Mackenzie Committee for the Reorganisation of Secondary Education, was placed before the Board. It was decided that, inasmuch as technical education and general education were intimately interrelated, the Sub-Committee might usefully avail itself of the opportunity of discussing its report with Mr. Abbott in the first instance and then submit its proposals with appropriate modifications, if any, to the Board for approval. The rules, regulations and bye-laws drawn up by the Committee, which was appointed for the purpose at the first meeting of the Board held in 1346 Fasli, were considered and passed with a few amendments. The rules and regulations approved by the Board were later submitted to Government for sanction.

The second meeting of the Board was held on the 30th Amardad 1347 Fasli to consider the revised report of the above-mentioned Sub-Committee. This report was adopted with a few amendments.

The proposals of the Statutory Committee for Women's Education in respect of professional and vocational schools for girls, together with the draft syllabuses prepared by it for use in Girls' Secondary Schools, were approved.

The scheme for the reorganisation of education in the State, as finally adopted by the Board, was submitted to Government for sanction in Meher 1347 F. The following is a brief summary of these proposals:—

Stages of Instruction.

1. The total length of the period of education from Class I to the end of the Degree Course should not exceed 14 years.
2. The period of instruction in the Primary stage should extend over 4 years, but at least one extra year should be provided for pupils who either drop off at this stage or are not likely to proceed to a Secondary School.

3. The Lower Secondary Course should extend over a period of 4 years, *i.e.*, from Class V to Class VIII.
4. The Higher Secondary Course should extend over a period of 3 years, *i.e.*, from Class IX to Class XI.
5. The University Degree course should extend over a period of 3 years.

Bifurcation.—Vocational education should mainly be (1) Post-Middle, (2) Post-High, and (3) Post-University, but having regard to the conditions obtaining in the country, Industrial Schools with a 2 years' course may be established at the end of the Primary stage, Class V being the minimum qualification for admission to an Industrial School.

Examinations.—Two public examinations should be held, one at the end of Class VIII, to be called the Lower Secondary Certificate Examination, and the other at the end of Class XI, to be called the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination.

Industrial and Vocational Education.—Provision should be made for three different courses as below at the end of Class VIII (*i.e.*, after the Lower Secondary Certificate Examination).

1. Vocational High Schools.—The course should extend over 3 years, at the end of which the Vocational High School Certificate should be awarded.
2. Teachers' Training Schools.—Two years' course.
3. Agricultural Schools.—Two years' course.

After the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination, *i.e.*, at the end of Class XI, the following Technical and Vocational Schools may be established:—

1. Commercial Schools with a 2 years' course.
2. The Osmania Technical College with a two or three years' course, according to department.
3. Medical Schools with a 2 years' course.
4. Teachers' Training Schools with a 2 years' course.
5. Agricultural Schools with a 2 years' course.

As recommended by Mr. Abbott, there should be a Central School of Arts and Crafts with two types of courses, a lower course for pupils holding the Lower Secondary Examination Certificate and a Higher Course for those holding the Higher Secondary Examination Certificate.

The High School Certificate will lead to the following courses:—

(1) B. Com., (2) B.E., (3) B.A., (4) B.Sc., (5) B.Ag., (6) Bachelor of Theology, (7) Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery.

Note.—As under the new scheme the Intermediate Examination will be abolished, and the standard of the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination would be too low for admission to courses 1, 2, 5 and 7 above, it has been proposed that students taking up these courses should study for one year in the Arts College for course No. 1, and for the same period in the Science College for the other courses.

1. *Courses of Study in Secondary Schools.*—The Higher Secondary stage will be divided into three parts: (1) Arts, (2) Mathematics and Science and (3) Biology. The work in Class IX will be a continuation of general education imparted in Class VIII. Specialisation, such as it is, would commence only in Class X. Special plans should, therefore, be adopted in Class IX to determine carefully the aptitude of students and appropriately to predispose them towards the next two years' course of study. The subjects of study should be divided into two classes—examination subjects and non-examination subjects.

In Class XI, the aim should be that the standard attained in examination subjects is that of the present first year or Junior Intermediate Class and in non-examination subjects that of the present Class X (Matric).

Manual training should be a non-examination but a compulsory subject for all students.

2. As recommended in the Mackenzie Report, the Lower Secondary Schools should be divided into Urban

and Rural Schools. The curricula of these schools include examination and non-examination subjects. Manual training should be provided in Urban Schools, while gardening should be taught in Rural Schools. In Rural Schools English is to be taught as a non-examination subject, but a student passing the Lower Secondary Examination from a Rural School may be admitted to Class IX in a Higher Secondary School, provided that he passes in the English paper in the Lower Secondary Examination. Where necessary, a preparatory class may be opened in Rural Secondary Schools to prepare pupils for the English paper in the Lower Secondary Certificate Examination.

1. *Girls' Education*.—Besides those subjects that are prescribed as examination subjects for boys, Domestic Science should form an addition examination subject in the Lower Secondary Schools for Girls.

2. English should not be made compulsory either as an examination or as a non-examination subject; but in the interests of such girls as are capable of joining a Higher Secondary School in future, it should be taught as an examination subject in the Urban Lower Secondary Schools and as a non-examination subject in the Rural Lower Secondary Schools.

3. The syllabus of the Higher Secondary Schools should be divided into four parts: (1) Arts, (2) Mathematics and Science, (3) Biology, and (4) Domestic Science.

4. At the end of Class VIII, *i.e.*, after the Lower Secondary Certificate Examinations, there should be the following Vocational and Professional Schools:—

- (a) Women Teachers' Training Schools with a two years' course.
- (b) Vocational High Schools for girls for needle-work, etc., with a two years' course.

5. At the end of Class XI, *i.e.*, after the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination, there should be available the following types of schools:—

- (a) Women Teachers' Training Schools, with a two years' course.

- (b) Training School for Children's Nurses with a two years' course.
- (c) Training School for Nurses for the Sick, with a two years' course.
- (d) Art and Crafts School for Girls, with a two years' course.

Introduction of the New Scheme.—Steps should be taken to introduce the new scheme gradually, as suggested below:—

Classes V, VI, and VII should be opened in 1348 Fasli.

„	VIII	do	1349	„
„	IX	do	1350	„
„	X	do	1351	„
„	XI	do	1352	„

The Statutory Committee for Girls' Education.—The Committee for Girls' Education met twice during the year under report under the presidentship of Lady Hydari, President of the Committee, and framed its proposals regarding vocational education for girls and courses of study in the Lower Secondary Stage of Girls' Secondary Schools. These proposals were unanimously approved by the Board.

Committee of Courses.—The Committee of Courses appointed by the Board met twice during the year under report and appointed 19 sub-committees to frame courses of study for the Lower Secondary Stage in different subjects on the lines suggested by the Board.

Office of the Board.—The office establishment of the Board of Secondary Education was sanctioned towards the close of the year at a recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 5,058. The staff consists of a Superintendent, two clerks and two typists.

Primary Schools.—During the year under report, there were 4,766 Primary Schools with 295,341 pupils, as against 4,392 schools and 281,995 pupils in the year 1346 Fasli. Thus, there was an increase of 374 schools and 13,346 pupils. In the report for 1346 Fasli, it was stated that, after a careful scrutiny of the budgets of the

various districts, the department was able to effect a saving of more than a lakh of rupees and that it proposed to utilise this amount for the expansion of Primary Education. Accordingly, 397 new Primary Schools were opened in 1347 Fasli.

While 397 new schools were opened 23 Unaided Recognised Schools, which had not been working satisfactorily, were closed down. Hence, the net increase in the number of schools was 374, which was the largest on record for any particular year since 1329 Fasli.

The following table compares the number and strength of Primary Schools under the different Agencies for the year 1846 and 1847 Fasli:—

Agency	Fasli Year	Boys		Girls		Total		VARIATION	
		Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
Government ..	1846 .. 1847 ..	586 617	84,588 87,266	278 276	24,373 24,619	864 893	1,08,961 1,11,885	29	2,924
Sarfi-Khas ..	1846 .. 1847 ..	68 80	9,647 10,379	6 7	986 971	74 87	10,538 11,350	18	767
Local Fund ..	1846 .. 1847 ..	1,312 1,311	72,599 70,929	113 115	6,049 6,170	1,425 1,426	78,648 77,099	1	—1,549
Experimental ..	1846 .. 1847 ..	1,188 1,228	39,902 41,955	25 58	792 1,652	1,158 1,286	40,694 43,607	128	2,918
Aided	1846 .. 1847 ..	316 542	15,120 23,637	248 248	11,559 11,610	564 790	26,679 35,247	226	8,568
Recognised Unsaided ..	1846 .. 1847 ..	281 170	13,953 8,654	26 21	2,477 2,330	307 191	16,430 10,984	—116	—5,446
Recognised Unsaided in Jagir Areas	1846 .. 1847 ..	.. 87	.. 4,777	.. 6	.. 392	.. 98	.. 5,169	.. 92	.. 5,169
Total ..	1846 .. 1847 ..	3,696 4,035	2,85,809 2,47,596	696 731	46,186 47,744	4,892 4,706	2,81,995 2,95,341	874	18,846

It will be seen that the schools in the Jagir areas are shown separately in the above statement; the practice in previous years was to include them under Unaided Recognised Schools.

In pursuance of the policy laid down by Government the Department took active steps during the year under report for the expansion and improvement of Primary Education. Besides opening 397 new Primary Schools in rural areas, the Department prepared and submitted to Government a five-year programme for further expansion of Primary Education. When this programme is approved and the necessary funds are made available, all villages with a population of a thousand and above, where no educational facilities exist at present, will be provided with schools within five years, the number of such villages being 520.

During the year under report, under orders from Government, the Education Department prepared and submitted a draft bill for the introduction of Compulsory Primary Education.

The Department is not prepared, at present, on purely financial grounds, to recommend a wholesale introduction of compulsion, but it believes that there should not be any great difficulty in making education compulsory in the City of Hyderabad and at the District Headquarters.

Medium of Instruction.—Most of the Primary Schools happen to be bilingual, with parallel classes in Urdu and the local language. This system, necessitating as it does, the employment of two different sets of teachers in each school—one for Urdu and the other for the local language—makes Primary Education doubly expensive. Nevertheless, it is the aim of the Department to give full effect to the policy of Government requiring that Primary Education should strictly be imparted through the mother-tongue of the pupil. Accordingly, efforts were made during the year under report to strengthen and improve the teaching staffs of the Primary Schools as regards the local languages.

Free education is given in all Local Fund Primary Schools as well as in all Government Primary Schools, except the Government Model Primary School, Hyderabad.

Expenditure.—The following table compares the expenditure on Primary Schools under different Agencies for the years 1346 and 1347 Fašli:—

Agency	Year	State Revenue	Local Cess	Sarf-i-Khas Revenue	Fees	Imperial Grant	Subscriptions and other sources		Total	Variation
							Rs.	Rs.		
Government ..	[1346 ..	16,66,563	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,66,563	60,896
	[1347 ..	17,27,459	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,27,459	
Sarf-i-Khas ..	[1346 ..	321	..	1,36,088	..	..	..	..	1,36,088	-1,178
	[1347 ..	350	..	1,34,234	..	..	..	..	1,34,905	
Local Fund ..	[1346 ..	39,487	4,09,493	9,725	..	..	..	..	4,58,651	16,176
	[1347 ..	1,08,555	8,66,272	..	..	..	..	..	4,74,827	
Experimental ..	[1346 ..	1,644	91,191	..	..	5,440	..	..	98,275	10,598
	[1347 ..	1,785	1,01,195	..	5,741	..	152	..	1,08,873	
Aided ..	[1346 ..	1,00,697	4,985	8,468	7,412	11,344	44,628	1,72,584	7,449	
	[1347 ..	96,865	1,601	4,745	11,477	7,437	57,361	1,79,983		
Recognised Unaided ..	[1346 ..	..	..	..	..	5,531	69,755	63,344	1,38,680	-21,553
	[1347 ..	..	..	..	..	2,372	78,074	36,631	1,17,077	
Do in Jagir Areas ..	[1346 ..	..	..	..	840	3,902	..	..	22,574	26,476
	[1347 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,476	
Total ..	[1346 ..	18,08,891	5,05,615	1,49,276	12,948	86,539	1,07,972	26,70,736		
	[1347 ..	19,34,985	4,69,418	1,88,979	23,492	85,508	1,17,218	27,69,600		
										98,864

The increase of nearly a lakh of rupees in the expenditure is partly due to the fact that certain funds which were formerly not spent and consequently lapsed to Government, were utilised during the year under report for opening new schools. It will be seen from the above table that Rs. 96,865 were contributed by the Department to Private Schools as grant-in-aid.

The Model Primary School.

The number of pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year under report was 190 (111 boys and 79 girls), as against 150 in the year 1346 Fasli. The Kindergarten and Montessori Section of the school continued to be popular.

At present, the school is accommodated in a rented building, which is neither suitable nor sufficient for the increasing strength of the school. A proper building is a desideratum. During the year under report, a plot of land was acquired from the City Improvement Board at Narayanguda at a cost of Rs. 28,792-8-0 and the question of constructing a building for the school on this site is under the consideration of the department.

The fees collected from the pupils during the year under report was Rs. 8,744 as against Rs. 6,956 in the year 1346 Fasli, while the expenditure on the school during the year amounted to Rs. 19,500 as against Rs. 20,175 in the previous year.

Girls' Schools.

The total number of all grades of Girls' Schools in the Dominions during the year 1347 Fasli was 766 as against 726 in the previous year, while their strength was 56,306 as against 54,551 in the previous year. Thus there was an increase of 40 schools and 1,755 girls.

Income and Expenditure.—The fee income including conveyance charges from all kinds of Girls' Schools during the year under report was Rs. 1,51,422 as against Rs. 1,42,336 in the year 1346 Fasli.

The total expenditure on Girls' Schools during the year 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 10,73,203, as against Rs. 9,91,689 in the previous year.

Percentage under Instruction.—The proportion of girls under instruction to the total female population of school-going age was 5.3 as against 5.2 in the year 1346 Fasli.

Need for Expansion of Girls' Education.—Although the social and economic conditions obtaining at present in the Dominions are not very favourable for a rapid development of Girls' Education, still it is gratifying to note that in recent years some awakening has been noticeable in the public mind in this direction. Consequently, the demand for Girls' Education is increasing definitely and appreciably, not only in urban but also in rural areas. In satisfying this growing demand, the Department is faced with two main difficulties: the first is the lack of funds and the second is the paucity of well-qualified women teachers. Additional funds have been provided, but the dearth of qualified teachers is still seriously felt.

Types of Girls' Schools.—Girls' Schools under the control of the department fall under the following heads—(a) Secondary Schools, (b) Primary Schools and (c) Special Schools.

(1) SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(a) *High Schools.*—During the year under report, the number of Girls' High Schools in the Dominions was 11, as against 9 in the year 1346 Fasli, while the number of girls attending these schools was 4,122 as against 3,633 in the previous year. Thus there was an increase of 2 schools and 489 girls. Like the High Schools for Boys, there are three types of Girls' High Schools:—(i) English High Schools, (ii) Osmania High Schools and (iii) Combined High Schools.

(i) *English High Schools.*—As in the previous year, there were five English High Schools—one Government and 4 Aided—and their strength was 2,081 as against 2,023 in 1347 Fasli; that is, an increase of 58 girls. 53 girls appeared for the H.S.L.C. Public Examination in 1347 Fasli, of whom 39, or roughly 74 per cent. passed, which is a very good result indeed. The income and expenditure in the English High Schools for Girls for 1347 Fasli was Rs. 75,656 and Rs. 1,85,012 respectively as against Rs. 73,093 and Rs. 1,58,690 in the previous year. The cost per pupil to Government in the Government and the Aided English High Schools during the year 1347 Fasli was Rs. 245-9-0 and Rs. 4-8-1 respectively, as against Rs. 111-8-2 and Rs. 12-2-6 in the previous year.

(ii) *Osmania High Schools for Girls*.—There were 5 Government Osmania High Schools at the end of 1347 Fasli as against 3 in 1346 Fasli, while the number of girls attending these schools rose from 949 to 1,498. Thus there was an increase of 2 schools and 549 pupils. Of the above 5 schools, two are in the City and one at each of the three Subah Headquarters—Warangal, Aurangabad and Gulbarga.

Of the 1,498 pupils on the rolls of the Osmania High Schools for Girls in 1347 Fasli, 163 pupils were in the High, 302 in the Middle and 1,033 in the Primary Section, as against 61, 146 and 742 pupils respectively in the year 1346 Fasli. From Girls' Osmania High Schools 14 candidates were presented for the Osmania Matriculation Examination in 1347 Fasli, of whom only 4 passed. 13 other girls appeared privately and none passed.

The total expenditure on Osmania High Schools during the year under report amounted to Rs. 89,207 as against Rs. 49,731 in the year 1346 Fasli. The cost per pupil to Government in the Government Osmania High Schools was Rs. 61-0-0, as against Rs. 57-0-6 in the year 1346 Fasli.

(iii) *Combined High Schools for Girls*.—There is only one Government Combined High School for Girls in the Dominions, viz., the Government Zenana High School, Nampalli, where the pupils are prepared for the Osmania Matriculation as well as for the H.S.L.C. Public Examination. The number of pupils on the rolls of this Combined High School during the year under report was 543 as against 661 in the previous year. Of the 543 pupils on the rolls, 96 were in the High, 162 in the Middle and 285 in the Primary Section.

The amount of fee receipts during the year was Rs. 11,108 as against Rs. 12,077 in the previous year, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 82,709 as against Rs. 89,372 in the previous year. The cost per pupil to Government in the Government's Girls' Combined High School was Rs. 136-1-4, as against Rs. 135-15-2 in the previous year.

(2) MIDDLE SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

During the year under report, the number of Middle Schools for Girls rose from 16 to 19, while the number of girls attending these schools increased from 3,480 to 4,183 there being thus an increase of 3 schools and 703 pupils. The reason for the increase in the number of these schools has already been mentioned. Of the 19 Middle Schools, 6 were Government, 7 Aided and 6 Recognised Unaided Schools.

The total fee receipts in all kinds of Middle Schools for Girls during the year amounted to Rs. 30,284 as against Rs. 22,228 in the previous year. The amounts collected in the Government, Aided and Recognised Unaided Middle Schools were Rs. 3,155, 24,016 and Rs. 3,113 respectively, as against Rs. 6,160, 11,912 and Rs. 4,156 in 1346 Fasli. The total expenditure on all Girls' Middle Schools was Rs. 1,39,347 in 1347 Fasli, as against Rs. 1,09,910 in the previous year.

(b) *Primary Schools.*—At the end of the year under report, the total number of Primary Schools for Girls in the Dominions was 731 and that of girls in these schools was 47,744, as against 696 schools and 46,186 girls in the year 1346 Fasli. There was thus an increase of 35 schools and 1,558 pupils. In 1347 Fasli the total expenditure on Primary Schools amounted to Rs. 5,40,001, as against Rs. 5,03,476 in the previous year, and of this Rs. 4,19,821 was met from State Revenue. The cost per pupil to Government in Government Primary Schools for Girls was Rs. 14-9-7, as against Rs. 14-1-8 in the year 1346 Fasli.

(c) *Special Schools.*—The number of Special Schools for Girls at the close of the year under report was the same as last year, *viz.*, 5, while their strength decreased from 1,252 to 257. The total expenditure on the Special Schools for Girls during 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 36,927, as against Rs. 80,510 in the previous year. The schools included under Special Schools for Girls are Training Schools and the Victoria Memorial Orphanage.

As in the previous year, the number of Training Schools for Women Teachers was 3, while the number of teachers under training was 79, as against 90 in 1346 F.

The total expenditure on Training Schools for Girls during the year 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 34,531 as against Rs. 76,655 in the previous year. The decrease in the expenditure is due to the Practising Schools being treated separately.

Measures taken to improve the efficiency of Girls' Schools.

Co-education.—One of the questions discussed at the Annual Conference of the Divisional Inspectors of Schools, which was held during the year under report under the chairmanship of the Director of Public Instruction and at which the Inspectress of Schools was also present, was that of co-education. It was felt that a slight amendment to article 214 of the Education Code was necessary.

Medium of Instruction.

An important event of the year with reference to Girls' Education was that Government were pleased to sanction the proposal submitted by the Department in 1346 F. for permitting the use of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction up to the end of the Lower Secondary Stage in all Girls' Secondary Schools.

The following statement gives the names of all the Aided High and Middle Schools for Girls and the grants-in-aid given to them by the department during the year 1347 Fasli.

Name of School.	Grant-in-Aid.
<i>High Schools for Girls.</i>	
St. George's Grammar School, Hyderabad ..	Rs. 23,753
St. Ann's Convent School, Secunderabad ..	960
Keyes' High School, Secunderabad ..	3,240
Stanley Girls' High School, Hyderabad ..	3,186
<i>Middle Schools for Girls.</i>	
Convent of the Most Holy Rosary, Hyderabad ..	3,880
Mission School, Bidar ..	360
Sharda Mandir Kannaya Shala, Aurangabad ..	420
Mission School, Jalna ..	150
Mufidul Anam Girls' Middle School, Hyderabad ..	1,200
Wesleyan Mission School, Secunderabad ..	1,380
St. Johns Middle School, Secunderabad ..	312
Total ..	38,841

Private Primary Girls' Schools received Rs. 96,865 during the year under review, as grants-in-aid from the department.

In accordance with a proposal made by the Education Department, the Government College of Physical Education, which was formerly directly under the Secretariat, was placed under the control of this department in Amardad 1347 Fasli.

Physical Education, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Arrangements for Physical Education in Schools.—Drill is obligatory in all schools. In schools which have their own play-grounds, outdoor games have also been made compulsory, every pupil being required to take part in some game or other two or three times a week.

Lack of Play-grounds.—The need for play-grounds is felt keenly, especially in Balda. During the year under report, the Mir Jumla Tank, the Yadgar Husain Kunta and the land adjacent to Murlidhar Bagh were selected as suitable for use as play-grounds and correspondence for their acquisition was started with the Municipal Commissioner and the Superintending Engineer, City Improvement Board. If the Department succeeds in acquiring these open spaces, the Mir Jumla Tank will be utilised as a play-ground for the Darul Uloom High School, the Darush Shifa High School and the Shahalibunda Middle School, while the Yadgir Husain Kunta will be given over to the City College. It is proposed to build a stadium on the land adjacent to the Murlidhar Bagh. There are also other plots of land in the City of Hyderabad for the acquisition of which the Department is corresponding with the City Improvement Board.

One-minute Class Drill.—During the year under report, Mr. F. Weber, Principal, College of Physical Education, submitted a proposal for the introduction of a one-minute drill at the beginning of each period in all schools, the aim being to counteract the bad postural effects of sustained sitting on backless benches or floors, to tone up the lax postural muscles, clear out the lungs and stimulate blood circulation. Considering the beneficial effects of the drill on the health of the students, the Department has issued orders for its introduction as a first step in all Secondary Schools.

Physical Education in Girls' Schools.—During the year under report, Miss Shaw, the Physical Instructress for Girls' Schools, did much useful work. Thanks to her efforts, there was a distinct improvement in the quality of physical education imparted in the Girls' Schools in Balda. The annual Inter-School Competitions have given the much needed impetus to sports and games in Girls' Schools in Balda, but the lack of play-grounds is felt to be a serious handicap.

The Boy Scout Movement.—During the year under report, the movement made steady progress, though more activity was noticeable in the districts than at headquarters as far as the starting of new troops is concerned. At the end of the year under report, there were 181 troops in the Dominions, as against 154 in the previous year, while the number of scouts, rovers and cubs was 5,327, as against 4,362 in 1346 Fasli. The activities conducted during the year under report included the Annual Scout Week, the Renewal of Promise, the Birthday Rally and other Rallies, a Variety Show and Training Camps. A Radio Programme was also arranged. The Scouts evinced keen interest in all these functions, and the demonstrations were highly appreciated by the general public. The total expenditure on the Scout Movement during the year 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 46,336 as against Rs. 46,956 in the previous year.

Girls Guides.—During the year under report, Guiding made steady progress throughout the Dominions and the work of all the different companies was on the whole satisfactory. The total number of Guides, Guiders, Rangers, Blue-birds, Officers, etc., at the end of the year under report was 3,169 as against 2,719 in 1346 Fasli. Thus there was an increase of 450 guides, etc. The number of Companies, Flocks, Association, etc., was 137, as against 123 in the previous year. Many functions were held during the year under report: a Girl Guide Rally in connection with the opening of the Girl Guide Headquarters, camps at headquarters, and training camps at different places.

higher than in previous years, which is the more gratifying because of the lack of play-grounds in Balda.

As in previous years, medical inspection of all the Government Secondary Schools was conducted by officers of the Medical Department. To make this inspection more fruitful, steps were taken during the year to bring about greater co-operation between the schools and the visiting doctors as well as to enlist the co-operation of the parents.

Medical
Inspec-
tion
of
Schools.

The medical inspection of several schools in the Dominions has revealed that more than 70 per cent. of the pupils are underfed and that malnutrition is mainly responsible for the ill-health prevailing amongst them. It has been found that the food of pupils, either insufficient in quantity or poor in quality, or both, defeats the object of compulsory games and physical training in schools. If Physical Education in schools is to have the desired effect, the evil of malnutrition should be attended to first. There is need for providing supplementary nourishment at schools at the midday interval to necessitous children who form the bulk of our school-going population. During the year under report, it was decided to make an experiment in this direction in a few selected schools in Balda. The Medical Department was consulted in the matter and a modest scheme was submitted to Government for provision of milk to children of two of the schools in Balda. Government were pleased to sanction Rs. 1,000 for this scheme. If the experiment proves successful, it will gradually be extended to other schools as funds permit.

The following institutions come under the category of ^{Special Schools.} Special Schools:—

1. The Teachers' Training Institutions.
2. Industrial and Vocational Schools.
3. Commercial Classes.
4. College of Physical Education.
5. Victoria Memorial Orphanage.
6. Schools for Depressed Classes.
7. Adult Schools.
8. Religious Schools.
9. First-Aid-Classes.

Strength.—At the end of the year under report the total number of all kinds of Special Schools was 169, as against 186 in the previous year, while their strength was 7,115 as against 9,550 in the year 1346 Fasli. In all 25 schools were excluded from and 8 schools included in the list of Special Schools: hence a decrease of 17 schools.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on all Special Schools during the year 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 2,53,863 as against Rs. 4,56,015 in the previous year.

1. *Teachers' Training Schools.*—At the end of the year under report the number of Training Institutions was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 8. Of these 8 schools, 4 train men teachers and the remaining 4 women teachers. 7 are maintained by Government, the remaining 1 being a recognised institution maintained by the Wesleyan Mission and aided by the department. There were 272 teachers under training as against 292 in 1346 F. and the expenditure also fell from Rs. 1,79,368 to Rs. 1,38,107.

The Urdu Central Training School for Women at Headquarters made good progress during the year under report under the guidance of its able Superintendent Mrs. Tahniat Akram. Towards the close of the year under report a scheme for opening a class in the school for training Matriculates, for which there is a great need, was prepared and submitted to Government.

Training College.—There were, as usual, two classes in the Departmental Section, *viz.*, Teachers' Diploma Class for the Intermediate Passed teachers and the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Class for the Matriculates. The number of teachers under training at the end of the year 1347 Fasli was 37, as against 49 in the previous year. Of those who were selected, 10 were private candidates, as against 1 in the previous year. It is now the policy of the Department to encourage private candidates, whose names are borne on the registered list, to undergo training before they are appointed as teachers on a permanent basis.

For the Intermediate Teachers' Certificate Examination 24 candidates appeared and all of them passed in

Practice and 22 passed in Theory. All the 23 candidates that appeared for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination passed in Practice and 21 passed in Theory.

It is compulsory for all teachers under training to take part in games, sports and physical activities, according to a programme which is drawn up at the beginning of each year. This programme includes inter-class matches as well as matches with outside teams. During the year under report the College was fairly well represented in the Annual Sports and Tournaments organised by the Athletic Association. The Annual Sports and Games for teachers under training were held at the end of the year and prizes were awarded to the winner.

The total expenditure on the institutions during the year under report was Rs. 49,827, as against Rs. 47,101 in the year 1346 Fasli. The amount of stipends spent in connection with the training of Matriculate teachers of Government schools amounted to Rs. 28,826.

2. Industrial and Vocational Schools.—At the end of the year under report, there were 3 Vocational Schools with 346 pupils under instruction, as against 8 schools and 813 pupils in 1346 Fasli.

The above schools received grants-in-aid from the department. The department would be prepared to transfer these schools to the Department of Technical and Vocational Education provided that the latter agrees to pay the requisite grant-in-aid from its own funds. The total expenditure on Vocational Schools during the year 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 18,047.

Vocational Instruction in Secondary Schools.—During the year under report, vocational training continued to be given in 20 High and 39 Middle Schools. One or more of the following vocations were taught in these schools:—(1) Carpentry, (2) Tailoring, (3) Weaving, (4) Cane Work, (5) Book-Binding, &c., (6) Smithy, (7) Gardening and (8) Shoe-making.

In view of the decision of Government that henceforward vocational instruction proper should be imparted not in ordinary Secondary Schools but in separate

Vocational Schools, the Department issued a circular to the Divisional Inspectors asking them to dispense with the services of such vocational teachers as were temporary and not to fill up the vacancies, the aim of the department being gradually to replace the vocational instructors by teachers qualified in Manual Training. The total expenditure on vocational instruction in public schools amounted to Rs. 56,179.

3. Commercial Classes.—Book-Keeping was taught as an optional subject for the H.S.L.C. Public Examination in the City Collegiate High School and the Government High School, Chaderghat. The number of pupils studying Book-Keeping in the above-mentioned institutions decreased from 60 in 1346 Fasli to 54 in 1347 Fasli during the year under report, the number in each institution being as follows:—

Government City Collegiate High Schools	.. ..	V. Form ..	9
Government High School, Chaderghat	.. ..	VI. " ..	9
		V. Form ..	19
		VI. " ..	17
<hr/>			<hr/>
Total ..			54
<hr/>			<hr/>

Of the seven candidates from the City Collegiate High School who appeared at the H.S.L.C. Examination in 1347 Fasli with Book-Keeping as their optional subject, 6 passed, one of these scoring first rank in the Dominions. The number of candidates from the Chaderghat High School who appeared at the H.S.L.C. Examination with Book-Keeping as their optional was 16, of whom 15 passed.

The total expenditure during 1347 Fasli on the Commercial Classes amounted to Rs. 7,477, as against Rs. 7,443 in the previous year.

4. College of Physical Education.—The Government College of Physical Education which was up till now under the direct control of the Secretariat, was, on the proposal of the department, placed under its charge. The batch of 11 teachers who were under training last year, finished their two years' course during the year; all of them passed and left the College on the 19th of Bahman

1347 Fasli. Formerly, the period of training was only one year, the batch that left the College in 1347 Fasli being the first one to undergo training for two years. The principal purpose of this two years' course was to spend the second year largely upon practice work, and particularly upon corrective physical education. **31** Drill Masters of various schools were given a training of about 5 weeks at the College. The expenditure on the College during the year 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 7,560 as against Rs. 7,512 in the previous year.

5. *Victoria Memorial Orphanage*.—The Orphanage continued to work as usual under the supervision of a Committee of which the Hon'ble the Resident is the President, and Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, the Secretary. The expenditure on the Institution during the year 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 27,852 as against Rs. 26,087 in the previous year.

6. *Schools for Depressed Classes*.—The number of schools for the children of the Depressed Classes at the end of the year under report, was 87, as against 103 in the previous year, while their strength was 3,301, as against 4,017 in the year 1346 Fasli. The decrease in the number of schools and scholars is due to the fact that, in pursuance of the policy laid down by Government, *viz*: that as far as possible facilities should be given to the Depressed Class children to join the ordinary public schools, 2 Special Schools were amalgamated with ordinary Primary Schools, while 14 Aided and Unaided Schools were closed down during the year. Of the above 87 schools for the Depressed Classes, 18 are maintained by Government. These schools are situated in different localities of Balda. In addition to instruction in the three R's, there is provision in all these schools for vocational training such as, carpentry, hosiery, tailoring, cane-weaving, &c. The total expenditure on these schools during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 33,004 as against Rs. 30,927 in 1346 Fasli.

7. *Adult Schools*.—There were at the end of 1347 Fasli, 47 Adult Schools with 1,556 adults under instruction, as against 40 schools and 1,447 adults, respectively in 1346 F. Thus, there was an increase of 7 schools and 109 adults under instruction. Of the above 47 schools,

4 were Experimental, 30 Aided and 13 Recognised Un-aided Schools. The grants-in-aid awarded by the Department to the Aided Schools amounted to Rs. 2,596. The total expenditure on Adult Schools during the year 1347 Fasli, amounted to Rs. 8,524 as against Rs. 9,096 in the previous year. During the year under report, the revised rules and regulations and the curriculum of Adult Schools to which reference was made in the report for 1346 Fasli, were sanctioned by Government. The curriculum is spread over a period of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years with three definite stages of instruction.

8. *Religious Schools*.—At the end of the year 1347 F. the total number of Religious Schools was 21, as against 20 in the previous year, while the number of pupils attending these was 1,274 as against 1,221 in the previous year. Of the above 21 schools, 16 were Diniya and 5 Sanskrit and Vedic Schools. Three Diniya Schools are under the direct control of the Ecclesiastical Department and the Nizamia School, Shibli Ganj, is under a Board. The remaining 12 Diniya Schools are Aided institutions, receiving grants from the Education Department. The five Sanskrit and Vedic Schools are also aided by the Education Department. Secular Education is imparted in all these Schools side by side with religious instruction.

9. *Ambulance Section and First-Aid Classes*.—Several classes were held in the Branch Centres, comprising in all 1,176 candidates, 761 of whom were successful at the Examination. 353 certificates were issued during the year 1347 Fasli, by the Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board. During the year under report, 1,176 candidates were instructed in First-Aid, as against 833 in 1346 Fasli.

Buildings. *Secondary Schools*.—Of the 118 Government Secondary Schools in the Dominions, 80 are provided with Government buildings and 4 with Local Fund Buildings, the rest being housed in rented buildings, most of which are inadequate and unsuitable. Government is now spending as much as Rs. 78,785 a year only on rent.

The City of Hyderabad is worse off than most of the districts in the matter of school buildings. Of the 19 Government Secondary Schools in Balda, not more than

8 can claim to have buildings of their own; the remaining 11 schools are lodged in rented houses designed originally for residential purposes and obviously quite unsuitable for school requirements. The rent paid by Government for these houses amounts to the colossal figure of Rs. 51,254 per year.

It is gratifying to note that about 300 sites have been acquired in the districts for the construction of school buildings and for use as play-grounds. In Balda also 7 sites have been similarly acquired. The schools concerned will be provided with Government buildings according to the funds made available from year to year.

The question of revising the existing standard plans for Secondary Schools, which are not only costly but also out of date, was taken up in 1346 Fasli, as stated in the Report for that year. It is hoped that the new standard plans, which are under consideration, will be sanctioned by Government before the end of 1348 Fasli.

Primary Schools.—As regards Primary Schools the same old account of unsuitable, insanitary and inadequate buildings has to be repeated. Of the 2,250 Shahi and Local Fund Schools in the districts, only 270 have satisfactory buildings of their own, the rest being housed in rented buildings, many of which are dark, ill-ventilated and most unsuitable for school purposes. The total amount of rent paid annually is Rs. 1,11,644 in the case of Shahi Schools and Rs. 20,737 in the case of Local Fund Schools. In the City of Hyderabad, out of 38 Government Primary Schools, only 4 are provided with proper buildings, the remaining schools being lodged in rented buildings for which Government has to pay a rent of Rs. 23,410 a year.

During the year under report, buildings for six Primary Schools in the districts were constructed and sanction was obtained for providing nine other Primary Schools with houses according to the standard plan. One building was purchased from the Local Fund Department out of Silk-i-Sanvati, and two others, which formerly belonged to the Revenue and Police Departments, respectively, were handed over to this Department without payment of compensation. With a view to providing cheaper buildings for Primary Schools, at the

request of the Department, the Special Engineer, Local Fund Department, was good enough to prepare five type designs for schools for 50, 75, 100, 150 and 200 pupils, respectively.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1,84,088 was spent on the construction of buildings for Schools, as against Rs. 1,52,275 in 1346 Fasli, while the amount spent on repairs, etc., to buildings was 93,855 as against Rs. 61,069 in the previous year. Of the total amount spent on construction, Rs. 1,40,834 were spent on Government Schools, Rs. 619 on Local Fund Schools and Rs. 42,635 on Recognised Unaided Schools.

Boarding Houses.

The number of Boarding Houses attached to schools during the year 1347 Fasli was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 42. The total expenditure on Boarding Houses during 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 2,27,194 as against Rs. 2,41,643.

Grants-in-Aid.

938 schools were given grants-in-aid during the year 1347 Fasli, as against 729 schools in the previous year. The amount spent on grants during the year was Rs. 3,68,325 as against Rs. 4,16,410 in the year 1346 Fasli, Rs. 2,85,195 being met from State revenue.

Science Apparatus and Educational Appliances.

A sum of Rs. 13,594 was spent during the year for the supply of science apparatus to schools, as against Rs. 43,398 in 1346 Fasli; while the amount spent on educational appliances was Rs. 10,342 as against Rs. 13,985 in the previous year.

Scholarships and Loans.

Scholarships.—Scholarships given to the students of public schools are of four kinds:—Special, Reayati, Merit and Foreign. The total expenditure under all these heads during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,95,853 as against Rs. 3,02,762 in the previous year. Out of the total amount Rs. 2,78,437 were spent on Government Schools, Rs. 911 on Sarfi-i-Khas Schools, Rs. 185 on Local Fund Schools, Rs. 13,067 on Aided Schools and Rs. 3,253 on Recognised Unaided Schools.

Special Scholarships.—Special Scholarships are awarded to the teachers under training in Training Schools. The amount spent under this head during the year 1347 Fasli was Rs. 78,794, as against Rs. 97,543 in the previous year.

Reayati Scholarships.—These Scholarships were, as usual, distributed to poor and deserving students of schools by a committee appointed for the purpose. The total amount of Rs. 60,000 allotted in the Budget for the purpose was spent during the year 1347 Fasli.

Merit Scholarships.—As in the previous year Rs. 30,000 were spent on Merit Scholarships which were awarded to the students of Secondary Schools on the results of their examinations by the Divisional Inspectors of Schools and the Heads of High Schools.

Foreign (European) Scholarships.—European scholarships are awarded to students for the prosecution of higher studies in England. This work is entrusted to a committee known as the State Scholarship Committee, of which the Hon'ble the Finance Member is the President and the Director of Public Instruction, the Secretary. During the year under report Rs. 1,09,445 were spent on these scholarships as against Rs. 89,487 in 1346 Fasli. In 1347 Fasli European scholarships were awarded to the following four students for the study of subjects noted against their names.

1. Miss Zubeida Yazdani—for a degree in Arts at St. Hilda's College, Oxford, following Diploma in Education.
2. Miss Mithoo Nadirshah Chenoy—for a degree in English Literature at the Newham College, Cambridge, followed by Diploma in Education.
3. Miss Mukta Bai Subba Rao—for the study of Economics at the Newham College, Cambridge.
4. Mr. Syed Masood Ahmad—for Painting and Preservation of Frescoes at the Royal College of Arts, London.

Educational loans are awarded to students for the prosecution of higher studies abroad. The work of distributing the loans is also done by the State Scholarship Committee. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 23,409 was spent in respect of loans, as against Rs. 58,681 in 1346 Fasli.

Educa-
tional
Loans.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1,60,491 was spent on Libraries and Publications, as against Rs. 1,20,124 in 1346 Fasli. Out of the said amount, Rs. 91,588 were spent on Libraries attached to Government Schools, Rs. 428 on those attached to Sarf-i-Khas Schools, Rs. 40, on those attached to Local Fund Schools,

Libra-
ries
and
Publi-
cations.

Rs. 2,141 on those attached to Aided Schools and Rs. 2,221 on those attached to Recognised Unaided Schools. The balance of Rs. 64,073 was spent partly on the translation and printing of books for use in the Training College and partly for the purchase of magazines and books for the Library of the Head Office, etc.

Text-book Committee.

At the annual general meeting of the Text-Book Committee held in Aban, 117 books which had been received for approval from the various publishers were placed for its consideration with the remarks made about each of them by the Sub-Committees concerned. The Committee approved of 92 books for prizes and Libraries, while the remaining 25 books were rejected as unsuitable.

The work of compiling, printing and publishing text-books for schools continued during the year under report. The Sub-Committees concerned were busy with their duties.

Of all the Committees appointed by the Department for preparing text-books in different subjects, the History Committee was the most active during the year under report. This Committee, which consists of representatives of the Education Department and Osmania University, was constituted in 1346 Fasli to compile History text-books for schools on lines suggested from time to time by the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Executive Council. It is expected that the revised edition of the History of the Deccan for Class V as well as the books intended for Classes III, IV, VI and VII will be out by Amardad 1347 F. The main principles which the Committee has kept in view in preparing all these books are as follows:—

(a) The Books should be absolutely free from communal bias and should conduce to the development of a spirit of toleration in the students.

(b) The cultural and social side of the History of every period should be duly emphasised.

(c) The language should be as simple as possible, with due regard to the standard of the class for which each book is intended.

All the six candidates passed the Final Examination of the H.C.S. Class held in Khurdad 1347 F. The names of these candidates are given below in the order of merit.

Hyderabad Civil Service.

The Departments to which they were allotted are noted against their names:—

1. Mir Sajjad Ali, B.A. (Madras). Finance Dept.
2. K. I. VidyaSagar, M.A. (Osmania). Revenue Dept.
3. Nizamuddin Ahmed, B.A. (Madras). do
4. Mohammed Hyder, B.A. (Osmania). Judicial Dept.
5. Humayun Yar Khan, B.A. (Madras). Revenue do
6. Md. Ghousé Siddiqi, M.Sc. (Osmania). Dist. Police.

Altogether 30 candidates appeared at the Competitive Examination this year. They came from the following Universities:—

1. Osmania University	..	..	16
2. Madras University	..	..	9
3. Bombay University	..	..	1
4. Aligarh University	..	..	2
5. Bristol University	..	..	1
6. Cambridge University	..	..	1
		Total ..	30

Out of these 30 candidates the following six were finally selected by the H.C.S. Selection Committee for admission to the H.C.S. Class strictly in accordance with the results of the Competitive Examination:—

(IN THE ORDER OF MERIT).

1. Ekbal Chand, B.A. (Madras).
2. Mir Moazam Husain, B.A. (Madras).
3. Mir Kadir Ali Khan Sahibzada, B.A. (Madras).
4. Mohamed Ilyas, B.A. (Madras).
5. A. F. Syed Salahuddin, B.A. (Hons.) (Madras).
6. Mirza Abdul Basit Beg, B.A. (Osmania).

The class started work on the 13th Amerdad 1347 F. The expenditure on account of the Civil Service Class amounted to Rs. 69,292. The receipts on account of fees, etc., of the competitive examination amounted to Rs. 2,679.

The total strength of the institution during the year under report was 670 compared with 658 in the previous year: 314 in the College, 175 in the High School and 181 in the Primary section. There were only 19 women students in the College compared to 24 in the previous year.

The results of the various public examinations were very satisfactory. For the H.S.L.C. examination 19 students appeared from Madrasa-i-Aliya, all of whom passed: five in the first class, 13 in the second class and one in the third class. Of the five first classes, Anwar Khan Sufi stood first in the Dominions and was awarded the Gokhale Prize and Scholarship. This was a record for the Madrasa-i-Aliya, which enjoys the distinction of being the best High School in the Dominions. For the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University, the College sent up 86 students of whom 64, or nearly 80 per cent. passed in all parts. 13 secured a first class and 51 a second class. For the B.A. Examination, 30 students appeared from the College, of whom 20 passed in all parts and became eligible for the Degree. In the B.A., in Group IV-b (Economics and History) a lady student, Miss Chenoy, secured the highest number of marks in the University in that group. For the B.Sc. Examination, Part I (English) 11 were sent up, of whom 5 passed and for Part II, *i.e.*, B.Sc. Final, 13 appeared and 11 passed, of whom 2 took a first class. Nine became eligible for the Degree having passed both the Parts. In the Hyderabad Civil Service Competitive Examination held during the year, the College achieved a great distinction as the first five candidates in the order of merit who were selected were all students of this institution.

In the field of athletics also the College maintained its high reputation. In the Inter-Collegiate Tournament the College Cricket XI won the Salar Jung Cup, and the College Captain received prizes for the best batting and bowling. The College Foot-ball Team won the Inter-College Foot-ball Trophy, and in the Inter-Collegiate Sports, a College student won the individual Championship by securing the highest points. The Primary Team won the Cricket Cup in the Inter-Primary Tournament and the Junior Tennis Championship for boys under 16

years of age held at the Mehdi Jung Stadium was won by a student of the Madrasa-i-Aliya. The various College Unions and Debating Societies worked regularly throughout the year and also had their annual social functions. The College celebrated its 'Golden Jubilee' for a full week in October 1937 on a befitting scale.

Scholarships, Bursaries and Freeships.—The number of scholarships and bursaries awarded during the year was 50. Of these 14 were scholarships based on merit like the Gokhale, Hudson, Sturge and Science scholarships, and 36 were bursaries awarded to poor and deserving students. In addition to these scholarships and bursaries, 55 students were given freeships, i.e., exemption from fees.

Hostels.—There were 26 students in the College Hostel and 33 in the Madrasa-i-Aliya Boarding House.

Library.—The number of books added to the English Section was 317 and to the Oriental Section 297. The total number of volumes in the Library was approximately 22,000.

Finance.—The total expenditure on the institution as a whole was Rs. 2,34,005 compared with Rs. 2,27,780 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the Madrasa-i-Aliya including the Primary Section was Rs. 60,437-0-3 compared with Rs. 60,881-3-9 in 1346 F.

Cost Per Student.—The cost per College student worked out in the accepted way (viz., salaries of teaching staff less fees collected, the whole divided by the average monthly number on the roll) came to O.S. Rs. 509 as compared with Rs. 466-14-0 in the previous year.

SECTION (C).

Technical and Vocational Education.

Long before the question of a reorganisation of the Preliminary systems of education current in the various Provinces of British India and Indian States began to engage the attention of their respective Governments, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Akbar Hydari, with characteristic foresight, eloquently voiced the need of such a reorganisation in his Convocation Address to the graduates

of the Punjab University in December, 1925. Subsequently, a Committee, with Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur as Chairman, considered this question and submitted a report to Government. Later on, a Committee, of which both Sir Akbar and Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur were members, was appointed to go into this question with special reference to the conditions obtaining in these Dominions. This Committee appointed a Sub-Committee, which later came to be generally known as the 'Mackenzie Committee,' consisting of the late Dr. A. H. Mackenzie, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University and the Director of Public Instruction, to formulate definite proposals. The Committee accepted the recommendations of the Sub-Committee with certain amendments and submitted them to Government, who were pleased to submit them to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar: and our August Sovereign,—with that paternal regard for the happiness, prosperity and moral and mental uplift of the teeming millions under his sway, which has characterised his auspicious reign from its very beginning,—was graciously pleased to command that the proposed scheme be put into operation. The roots of this Department are to be found in this far-sighted royal command.

**The
Crea-
tion
of the
Depart-
ment.**

The Department formally came into existence on Safar 29, 1356 H. (Thir 7, 1346 Fasli), when, in pursuance of the policy enunciated in the earlier *Farman-i-Mubarak*, His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to issue another *Firman-i-Mubarak*, commanding that a new department be established with a "Special Officer and Secretary for Reorganisation of Education." This designation was changed later by another Firman of His Exalted Highness to, "Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Department of Technical and Vocational Education."

**The
Present
State
of the
Depart-
ment.**

The Department being in its infancy, everything connected with it, is naturally, yet on a very modest scale. The Commissioner and Secretary has a limited office establishment of not more than half a dozen clerks, accommodated in a small house. Up to the end of the last financial year, the Department had no budget of its own and had to depend for its modest demands on the savings from the budget of the Department of Public

Instruction. Lately, however, an annually recurring grant of O.S. Rs. 1,72,000 has been made to it. So far, the Department has under it only three Government institutions and one aided school. The three Government institutions are: The Osmania Technical College, formerly known as the Osmania Central Technical Institute, which has one hundred and fifty-six students on its rolls; the Industrial School, Aurangabad, which has a total strength of forty-seven; and the Industrial School, Nizamabad, which is imparting instruction to forty-two students. In addition to these Government institutions, there is the Osmania Industrial School, Nampally (Hyderabad), where one hundred and forty-two students are receiving instruction.

In the beginning of the year 1346 F. at the Mr.
Abbott's
visit to
the
Dominions. suggestion of the then Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Abbott, for long His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Technical Schools under the Board of Education in England, was invited to Hyderabad to advise H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, so that the Department might be able to profit by his expert advice given with special reference to local conditions and requirements. Mr. Abbott arrived in Hyderabad early in November, 1937, and left the Dominions at the end of February, 1938. During his stay in Hyderabad, he inspected some of the most important schools and colleges of general education and almost all institutions connected with industrial, technical and vocational education, both in Hyderabad city and in the districts, besides visiting most of the important centres of industry in the State and making a careful first-hand study of the existing industrial conditions and the possibilities of industrial development in the Dominions.

Mr. Abbott's Report on Vocational Education in Mr.
Abbott's
Report
on Voca-
tional
Educa-
tion in
Hydera-
bad
State. Hyderabad State has been engaging the attention of Government for some time and has been extensively reviewed by the local, the Indian and the foreign press. A summary of his recommendations for the development of this Department is given below:—

1. *Summary of Mr. Abbott's recommendations.*— Technical High Schools should be established, one each at Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Warangal, Nizamabad and Kottagudam.

A Technical High School should include:

- (a) An Industrial School providing a two or three years post-primary course.
- (b) A Vocational High School providing a three years post-secondary course.
- (c) Part-time Technical Classes according to the needs of the districts.
- (d) A Branch School of Arts and Crafts.
- (e) Commercial Classes.

2. The Osmania Technical College, formerly known as the Osmania Central Technical Institute, to be developed and expanded into a polytechnic institution, including the following sections:—

- (a) A Vocational High School, as proposed under (1) (b) above.
- (b) Post-High School full-time courses in:—
 - (i) Mechanical Engineering.
 - (ii) Electrical Engineering.
 - (iii) Building and Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.
 - (iv) Printing. .
 - (v) Commerce for Stenographers, typists and clerks.
 - (vi) Cotton spinning and Manufacture.
 - (vii) Motor Vehicle Engineering.
 - (viii) General Science.
- (c) Part-time Courses for railway apprentices and others.
- (d) Post-graduate Courses in Radio-Communication, Vegetable Oil Technology, Industrial Administration, etc.
- (e) Training Courses for Manual Instructors and Technical Teachers, 'refresher courses' for these teachers.
- (3) A Central School of Arts and Crafts to be established on the same site as the existing Cottage Industries Institute. This should

- (a) train Art Teachers,
- (b) have a Handicrafts Museum attached to it,
- (c) build up a Loan Collection of good examples of Indian craftsmanship which can be circulated to local centres and exhibited there, and
- (d) serve as a focus for the work of Branch Schools of Arts and Crafts.

(4) Six or eight young Engineering graduates to be sent to England for training, to serve as teachers on their return to these Dominions.

(5) Reorganisation and development of the Industrial Research Laboratory.

(6) Appointment of Principal, Osmania Technical College, as Part-time Inspector of Technical Schools, as a first-step.

(7) Appointment of an officer of the Commerce and Industry Department as Liaison Officer between that Department and this and as Secretary of the Advisory Council of this Department.

Within two months of Mr. Abbott's departure, while his Report was yet in the press, the Department submitted proposals on the subject to Government. These proposals were based on the recommendations given above, and also included an approximate estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure likely to be incurred in giving effect to the scheme prepared by Mr. Abbott. It was also pointed out in the proposals that, most valuable as his Report undoubtedly was, Mr. Abbott had omitted to deal with certain matters of undoubted importance to these Dominions,—such as the provision of training in (a) the crafts specially suitable for girls and women, (b) in Metallurgy and (c) in Aviation,—and that the Department should not be content with simply giving effect to Mr. Abbott's recommendations, but should aim at such development of vocational education as would place the State among advanced and progressive countries of the World. Soon after the submission of these proposals, another and more detailed scheme outlining a full programme of the future expansion of the Department by stages, together with estimates of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure likely to be

Action
taken
on the
Abbott
Report.

entailed at each stage was submitted. All these proposals are under the consideration of Government. The estimates have been revised since their submission to Government and it is now proposed to establish ten Industrial Schools instead of six.

With a view to preventing the growth of unemployment the Department has taken steps:

(a) to estimate approximately the number of openings in the various walks of life in the Dominions for men with technical qualifications,

(b) to undertake to train suitably in the Osmania Technical College and Industrial Schools in the districts a sufficient number of the sons of the soil to fill these openings,

(c) to help forward, in close and continuous collaboration with local business interests and the Sister Department of Commerce and Industry, the industrial development of the country by, among other means, replacing inefficient and untrained workers with efficient and suitably trained bona fide mulki young men and women in the different trades and services in the State, and

(d) to see that the spread of technical and vocational education in the Dominions keeps pace with their industrial development, *i.e.*, to ensure that the educational institutions under the Department turn out annually a sufficient number of men and women with technical qualifications to meet the present and future needs adequately.

The
Advisory
Council
of the
Depart-
ment.

In order to secure the desired co-operation and avoid the production of technical men in excess of needs, an Advisory Council for the Department, consisting of prominent and experienced representatives of business and industrial interests in the State, the Department of Commerce and Industry and other allied Departments has been created.

Train-
ing for
Text-
iles.

While Mr. Abbott was yet here, a Conference was held to consider methods of training for youths to be recruited in the Textile Industries. This Conference had the benefit of the presence and advice of an expert

like Mr. Abbott and the conclusions arrived at in this Conference were kept in mind in framing the programme of the future expansion of the Department. The members of this Conference felt that they should form a permanent Sub-Committee of the Advisory Council for the special subject of textile education.

As indicated above, a programme for the expansion of the Department based on Mr. Abbott's recommendations has been submitted to Government but it will require many years to carry out that programme. The best interests of the State require that as a first step a number of Industrial Schools should be started at various places in the State. Crafts like weaving (cotton, wool and silk), carpentry, smithy, fitting, Bidri work, cane-weaving, toy-making and leather-work should be taught in these schools. The use of suitable machines should be encouraged in these schools. These schools are expected to make the pupils machine-minded and industrially-minded.

The programme of Expansion of the Department.

The next step will be the establishment of Vocational High Schools with heavier machinery and more advanced work. It will not be difficult for the boys who successfully complete their courses at the Industrial Schools to get absorbed in the various small or large scale industries of the State. The Advisory Council for Technical and Vocational Education is also in favour of the establishment of Industrial Schools in the State.

As the City of Hyderabad, with its small and large scale industries and railway workshops, is far more advanced in every respect than the districts, a special programme for the development of Vocational Education in Hyderabad will be necessary. The needs of Hyderabad City and the districts will be kept in view in the gradual development of the Osmania Technical College into a Polytechnic.

Mention has already been made of the annually recurring grant of Rs. 1,72,000 lately made to this Department. The manner in which it is proposed to spend this grant for the development of Vocational Education may be briefly indicated. The first charge on it will, of course, be the expenditure entailed by the establishment of the proposed Industrial Schools referred to above.

The expenditure on the reorganisation of the already existing Industrial Schools under the Department will also have to be met from this grant. Facilities will be provided in the Industrial School at Aurangabad for imparting training in the weaving and manufacture of *himru* and *mashru*, for Aurangabad has long been known as the most important seat of these industries in the Indian peninsula. Proposals for the opening of such a section in the Industrial School at Aurangabad are now before the Government. A thorough reorganisation of the Industrial School, Nampally (Hyderabad), is also necessary.

Another purpose to which a part of this grant will be applied is the proposed expansion of the Osmania Technical College. It has been decided to make a beginning with the establishment of Commercial and Electrical Trades Courses in this College. These Courses have been chosen for immediate establishment, in preference to many other courses also recommended by Mr. Abbott, for twofold reasons. Firstly, there can be no two opinions as to the necessity of these courses or the certainty of employment of students who complete these courses. In fact, the Hyderabad Electricity Act, shortly to become law, makes it imperative that an Electrical Trades Course of the kind proposed by the Department be immediately established at the Osmania Technical College to turn out men with the qualifications demanded by that Act. The need for men with a sound commercial training is almost equally urgent. Secondly, the Commercial and the Electrical Trades Courses are the only two out of the many courses proposed that can suitably be arranged in the present buildings of the Osmania Technical College. Proposals relating to these courses have already been sanctioned by Government and their establishment is well within sight.

Provision will also have to be made out of this grant to meet the preliminary expenses for building up a system of art education in these Dominions. In this connection, reference may be made to the very valuable suggestion made by H.E. the Right Honourable Sir Akbar Hydari, who has done so much for the encouragement of Indian Art both in and outside these Dominions, that "An

Ajanta School of Painting and Sculpture " be established in Hyderabad State.

The creation of the Department and the publication of the Abbott Report have obviously quickened the interest of the people of the State in Technical and Vocational Education and the Department has already received a considerable number of applications for grants-in-aid.

Two questions of very considerable importance to the State are also engaging the attention of the Department. The first relates to the provision of adequate facilities for industrial research in these Dominions and the second to the creation of an Employment Bureau in Hyderabad.

This is the most important educational institution under the Department. It was formerly known as the Osmania Central Technical Institute, but in view of the fact that the most important courses conducted by it are of a Post-High School nature, the name of this institution was changed to 'Osmania Technical College.' The administrative control of this institution was formerly vested in the Finance Department, but in Thir 1346 Fasli, it was transferred to the Department of Public Instruction and in Aban of the same year to the Department of Technical and Vocational Education. The former Board of Control of the College was abolished and a new Managing Board for it constituted in Aban 1347 F. The existing building of the College has been sold to the Electricity Department for Rs. 2,72,096 and His Excellency the Right Honourable President has been pleased to sanction the payment of Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of land for the new buildings of the College.

The
Osmania
Techni-
cal
College.

The Preparatory and Apprenticeship Courses were abolished during the year under report and the length of the Diploma Course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering was reduced from five years to four years as also the qualification for admission to it from a pass in the Intermediate examination to a I or II class pass in the Matriculation or H.S.L.C. examination. This resulted in a large influx of new students in the first year of the course, necessitating the holding for the first time of a competitive examination for admission and the running of the first year class in two sections.

The strength of the College at the beginning of the year and at its close is given below:—

		No. in course on Azur 1,	No. in course on Aban 30,
Engineering Diploma Course	..	58	83
Engineering Trade Course	..	36	31
Special Course for Grade A			
Railway Apprentices	..	18	25
Special Course for Grade B			
Railway Apprentices	..	7	14
Apprenticeship Course (Under reduction)	..	32	Abolished.
Preparatory Course (Under reduction)	..	22	do
Total	..	<u>173</u>	<u>153</u>

The results of the examinations of the Intermediate and Final Classes of the Engineering Diploma Course were as follows:—

		No. sat	No. passed
Intermediate	7
Final	10

This College is the sole centre for H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute and the Diploma Course of the College has been recognised by that Institute for the award of full Technological Certificates in certain subjects. During the year under review College students sat for the examinations of the above Institute with the following results:—

Subject		No. sat	No. passed
<i>Electrical Engineering Practice.</i>			
Final Part I.	..	10	10
Final Part II.	..	10	10
Intermediate A.C.	..	4	4
Intermediate D.C.	..	4	4
Preliminary A.C.	..	1	1
Preliminary D.C.	..	1	1
<i>Machine Design.</i>			
Grade II.	..	6	3
Grade I.	..	1	1
Total	..	<u>37</u>	<u>34</u>

This represents the excellent pass percentage of 91.8, which is very creditable.

The College Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering was recognised by the Military Engineering Services of India as a satisfactory qualification for the recruitment of Sub-Divisional Officers (Assistant Engineers); and the name of the College placed on the M.E.S. senior list of recognised Universities and Technical Colleges.

The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, who conduct a two years Post-Graduate Course of combined theoretical and practical training for selected students who wish to take up a career at the Company's Works, have recognised the College Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering as a qualification for admission to their Post-Graduate Classes referred to above.

A scale of admission and tuition fees for the various classes conducted in the College was introduced for the first time with effect from Azur 1, 1347 F. and provision has been made for a number of free and half-free places for students who are unable to pay the full fees.

During the holidays in Dai, 1347 F., a party of senior students accompanied by a member of the staff of the College went on a tour of Engineering Works in North-East India. The great value of such a tour is obvious.

The Fourth Annual Engineering Exhibition and Prize Distribution of the College came off on December 21, 22 and 23, 1937. The College was very highly honoured by the presence of Their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Berar on this occasion.

A series of technical cinematograph film exhibitions had been arranged during the year, including films on Cotton Goods, Cotton Growing, Silk, Beet and Cane Sugar, Soap, Anthracite Coal and Iron Ore to Pig-Iron. The advantage of such exhibitions is obvious and cannot be overestimated.

Physical Training Classes have been made compulsory and there are frequent lectures on Hygiene. It is gratifying to note that the general standard of health of the students is improving.

The College has a brilliant record of athletic achievements to its credit. In the Inter-College Athletic Tournament in the year under report, out of 11 events the College secured 8 first, 5 second and 7 third places. The College has won the Inter-College Team Championship Cup outright and the Inter-College Race Cup for the fourth year in succession. The College has also set up five new Inter-College records and now holds six out of eleven Inter-College records.

SECTION (D).

Literature and Press.

590 books were published as against 506 in the previous year. They may according to language be classified as follows:—Arabic 9; Arabic-Urdu 33; Urdu 406; Urdu-English 5; Urdu-Persian 9; Urdu-Telugu 1; Urdu-Mahratti 1; Urdu-English-Telugu 1; Urdu-English-Telugu-Mahratti 1; Telugu 46; Telugu-Mahratti 5; Hindi 11; English 12; Mahratti 27; Kanarese 14; Sanskrit 1; Sanskrit-Persian 1; Marwadi 5; Gujaratti 2. According to subjects they may be classified as follows:—

Metaphysics 2; Hadis and Fiqh 9; Theology 48; Tafsir 4; Ethics 21; Prophet's Biography 2; Philosophy 1; Poetry 23; Drama 14; Stories 4; Biography 11; Fiction 1; Law 53; Politics 1; Economics 32; Industry 2; Engineering 3; Mineralogy 1; Medicine 8; Science 6; Almanacs 31; Dictionary 2; Public Health 20; Calligraphy 1; Text-Books 74; History 11; Algebra 2; Miscellaneous 203.

Besides the above-mentioned books 136 publications were issued from the Government Press of which one was on Travels and the rest were reports, budgets, etc. The Translation Bureau published 23 books and the Dairat-ul-Maarif 14 books.

Permission was granted for the establishment of 16 new printing presses. Thirty-seven books and eight journals were registered.

SECTION (E).

Dairat-ul-Maarif.

Seven meetings of the Executive Committee were held during the year at which important questions relating to the programme of work, correction of MSS., etc., were disposed of.

An important feature of the activities of the Daira in 1347 F. was the holding of an All-India Conference of Orientalists which met at Hyderabad from Dai 2, 1347 F. 12 eminent Orientalists from all over India attended the Conference. The Conference was held in collaboration with the Osmania University, three of whose nominees were on the Working Committee. His Exalted Highness the Nizam was graciously pleased to send a message which was read at the inaugural session. Nawab Méhdi Nawaz Jung Bahadur the Chairman of the Reception Committee read his address of welcome. A number of original papers were read at the Conference by the delegates and the members of the Theology and Arabic staff of the Osmania University.

Portions of the following books were printed:—

	Pages.
1. Sunane-Baihaqi Vol. IX. with Index ..	410
2. Saffat-as-Safawa Vol. IV. (Ibne Jawdhi). ..	438
3. Kitab-ul-Mu'tabar—A b u l B a r k a t Baghdadi	288
4. Kitab-ul-Kifawa Khatib Baghdadi	451
5. Risala Fi Zaw al Kawakib Ibn Haisam ..	8
6. Risala Fi Zaw do	22
7. Risala Al Maraya at Muharraqa bil Qutu' Ibn Haisam	15
8. Risala Al Maraya al Muharraqa bil Daira Ibn Haisam	16
9. Risala al Makan Ibn Haisam	12
10. Risala Shakl-e-Bani Musa Ibn Haisam (an exposition and proof of Bani Musa's Theorem)	16
11. Risala Al Masahat Ibn Haisam	17
12. Zaw Al Qamar (on the self-luminosity of the Moon) Ibn Haisam	55
13. Sharah Tarajam Abwab-e-Bukhari by Shah Waliullah Dehlavi	126
14. Nashriyat-e-Ilmiya by Syed Hashim (a cata- logue of the Dairat-ul-Maarif on modern lines)	36
Total ..	1,910

In addition to these Ibne-Khalwayh's 'Irab al Quran is being printed in the Dar-ul-Kutub al Misrieh (Cairo).

MSS. of the following books were corrected, compared and revised during the year:—

	Pages.
1. Kitab al Mu'tabar with the Lalalai MSS.	932
2. Tarikh-i-Iskandarieh (with the Bankipore MSS.)	1,146
3. Kitab-ul-Kifaya (with the Constantinople MSS.)	402
4. Saffat as Safawah Vol. IV (with the British Museum MSS.)	317
	<hr/>
Total	2,798

Copy of the following books was finished during the year:—

	Pages.
1. Ibne-Hatim's Kitab Al Jirah wat Ta'adeel (copied by Dr. Krenkow from the Istambul MSS.) Vol. I.	455
2. Do Vol. II.	512
3. Do Vol. III.	200
4. Mizan al Hikmat by Khazni (copied by Moulvi Zain al Abdin from the Asafia Library MSS.)	198
5. Imali Imam Mohammad (copied by Moulvi Shaikh Ahmad Yámani from the Asafia Library MSS.)	125
6. Rasayal-e-Tusi (copied from the Rampur MSS.)	606
	<hr/>
Total	2,096

The errata and indices of the following books were completed:—

1. Sunan-e-Baihaqi Vol. IX and X.
2. Saffat as Safawa Vol. II, III and IV.
3. Kitab al Kifaya.
4. Sharah Tarajam.
5. Rasayel Ibn Haisam.

An electric Press was purchased for the Daira during the year.

The reduction made in the prices of the publications of the Daira, announced on the occasion of H.E.H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee, was continued this year. A sum of Rs. 6,523 were realised in cash from the sales of books, and a sum of Rs. 5,000 is still due from approved customers. The opening balance on Azur 1, 1347 F. stood at Rs. 23,598. The income from different sources amounted to Rs. 46,583. Books worth Rs. 3,045 were distributed as complimentary copies to famous orientalist scholars and institutions all over the world.

CHAPTER VIII.

Finance.

SECTION (A).

Government Income and Expenditure.

With the year under review begins the sixth triennial contract under the scheme “Departmentalization of Finances.” This scheme owes its origin to the statesmanship and financial genius of the Rt. Hon’ble Sir Akbar Hydari. Wisely conceived and carefully planned, it has given Hyderabad a stable system of finance. The rules and the conventions that have grown in conformity with the spirit of the rules have been found eminently suited to local conditions and have admirably stood the test of time. This soundness in the budgetary policy enabled Hyderabad to stand firm in spite of the crisis that passed over the financial world.

The year began with the opening balance of Rs. 386.90 lakhs as against Rs. 312.68 lakhs in 1346 F., the total receipts and expenditure being Rs. 915.46 lakhs and Rs. 887.31 lakhs respectively, leaving a surplus of Rs. 28.15 lakhs as against Rs. 49.01 in 1346 F.

Revenue Receipts. The ordinary revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 915.46 lakhs as against Rs. 931.46 lakhs in 1346 Fasli a decrease of 16.00 lakhs. The noteworthy variations were an increase of 1.95 lakhs under Forests, 7.5 lakhs under Excise, 0.81 lakhs under Opium and Ganja, one lakh under Mines, about a lakh under Vehicle Tax, 1.71 lakhs under interest, 0.66 lakhs under Paper Currency and 3.85 lakhs under Miscellaneous. On the other hand the notable decreases were 14.28 lakhs under Land Revenue, 8.31 lakhs under Customs, 1.44 lakhs

under Matches and 10.16 lakhs under Railways. The comparison under different heads of Revenue is tabulated below:—

Major Heads	IN LAKHS OF RUPEES		
	1846 F. Actuals	1847 F. Actuals	Variation in Lakhs
<i>Ordinary.</i>			
1-A Land Revenue ..	323.97	309.69	—14.28
1-B Forest by Revenue Officers ..	1.43	1.37	— 0.06
2 Forests ..	12.11	14.06	+ 1.95
3 Custom ..	123.48	115.17	— 8.31
3-A Excise Duty on Matches ..	12.14	10.70	— 1.44
4-A Excise ..	180.01	187.51	+ 7.50
4-B Opium and Ganja ..	13.60	14.41	+ 0.81
5-A Stamps ..	20.90	20.32	— 0.62
5-B Registration ..	3.47	3.45	— 0.02
6 Mines ..	4.15	5.15	+ 1.00
6-A Petrol Cess ..	3.34	3.39	+ 0.05
6-B Vehicle Tax ..	2.48	3.45	+ 0.97
7 Berar Rent ..	29.17	29.17	..
8-A Interest ..	26.95	28.66	+ 1.71
9 Mint ..	1.92	1.84	— 0.08
10 Paper Currency ..	21.82	22.48	+ 0.66
11 Exchange ..	0.63	0.99	+ 0.36
12 Post Office ..	13.33	13.81	+ 0.48
32 Irrigation ..	0.64	0.45	— 0.19
33 Railways ..	132.84	122.68	—10.16
34 Electricity ..	1.87	1.65	— 0.22
41 Miscellaneous ..	1.21	5.06	+ 3.85
Total (Ordinary) ..	931.46	915.46	—16.00
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			
Transfers from Famine Reserve ..	10.91	18.34	+ 7.48
Transfers from Industrial ..	0.95	0.84	— 0.11
Transfers from Road Fund ..	..	5.33	+ 5.33
Total (Extraordinary) ..	11.86	24.51	+12.65
Grand Total ..	943.32	939.97	— 3.35

The appropriations from Departmental Balances for expenditure during 1347 F. amounted to 48.93 lakhs against 72.59 in 1346 F. The Departmental Balance carried to the credit of departments was 113.06 lakhs (70.50 from the grants from Current Revenues and 42.56 lakhs from the grants from Past Surpluses) as against 68.34 in the previous year.

The increase under Forest is mainly attributable to higher bids received in the auctions, greater sales of timber from Mancheriyal and Jinaram Depôts, and the auction of bamboo areas in the Khammam Division. The increase under Excise is chiefly due to the introduction of the Madras System and to an increase in the Tree Tax in some districts. The increase under Mines mainly occurs under Royalty on coal. The increase under interest is due to the interest received on the loans advanced to the Industrial Trust Fund and a part of the interest on account of loans to Jagirdars, etc., for 1346 Fasli, having been received in 1347 F. Unclaimed deposits lapsed to Government are mainly responsible for the increase under Miscellaneous. The small increases under other heads do not call for any remarks.

The decrease under Land Revenue was due to the remissions and suspension that were granted in view of the unfavourable seasonal conditions, the average rainfall having been less than the normal and unevenly distributed. The fall under Customs was also on account of the partial failure of crops and changes in rates of duty. The decrease under Excise Duty on Matches is owing to the share of the pooled receipts received from the Government of India, for the year ending 31st March 1938, having amounted to B.G. Rs. 9.17 lakhs against B.G. Rs. 10.41 lakhs received for the year ending 31st March 1937. The decrease under Railways is due to the fact that the net Railway earnings received during 1347 F., for credit to General Revenues, amounted to 122.68 lakhs against 132.84 lakhs received in 1346 F. The decreases under other heads are too small to call for any remarks.

under general service expenditure though nation-building activities were not restricted.

Major Heads	Actuals 1846 F.	Actuals 1847 F.	Vari- ation in lakhs
<i>Ordinary.</i>			
1-A Land Revenue ..	66.28	66.01	— 0.27
1-B Land Irrigation ..	6.99	6.68	— 0.31
2 Forests ..	10.10	9.88	— 0.27
3 Customs ..	21.66	22.07	+ 0.41
4-A Excise ..	37.19	37.18	— 0.01
4-B Opium and Ganja ..	1.11	1.08	— 0.03
5-A Stamps ..	1.82	1.15	— 0.17
5-B Registration ..	1.83	1.81	— 0.02
6 Mines ..	0.54	0.45	— 0.09
6-A Petrol Cess ..	..	3.39	+ 3.39
6-B Vehicle Tax ..	2.19	3.45	+ 1.26
8-A Interest ..	48.51	46.83	— 1.68
8-B Debt Redemption ..	18.68	20.34	+ 1.66
9 Mint ..	1.37	1.50	+ 0.13
10 Paper Currency ..	0.82	0.85	+ 0.03
11 Exchange ..	0.50	0.55	+ 0.05
12 Post Office ..	14.18	15.12	+ 0.94
12-A Subsidy for Air Mail ..	0.23	0.28	..
13 Payments to H.E.H. ..	50.00	50.00	..
13-A, B, C & D. Princes Expenses, etc. ..	22.39	13.69	— 8.70
14 General Administration ..	41.12	43.15	+ 2.08
15 Political Charges ..	5.02	7.07	+ 2.05
17 Life Insurance ..	0.56	0.07	— 0.49
18 Mansabs ..	15.17	16.22	+ 1.05
19 Military ..	80.55	79.36	— 1.19
20 Courts ..	25.42	25.19	— 0.28
21 Jails ..	5.06	4.69	— 0.37
22 Police ..	64.75	69.84	+ 5.09
23 Education ..	104.24	92.29	— 11.95
24 Medicine ..	29.39	29.25	— 0.14
25 Ecclesiastical ..	13.42	13.40	— 0.02
26 Agriculture ..	7.09	7.99	+ 0.90
27 Veterinary ..	4.76	4.81	+ 0.05
28 Co-operative ..	4.85	3.46	+ 0.01
29 Misc. & Minor Depts. ..	4.29	5.56	+ 1.27
30 Municipalities and Public Improve- ments ..	17.93	13.89	— 4.04
31 Buildings and Communications ..	56.35	73.73	+ 17.38
32 Irrigation ..	25.74	13.50	— 12.24
33 Railways ..	1.58	1.56	— 0.02
34 Electricity ..	0.24	0.39	+ 0.15
36 Printing ..	0.15	0.77	+ 0.62
38 Industrial ..	3.48	3.34	— 0.14
40-B Famine Insurance ..	15.00	15.00	..
41 Miscellaneous ..	6.28	1.98	— 4.35
Total Ordinary ..	887.58	829.57	— 7.96

Major Heads	Actuals 1346 F.	Actuals 1347 F.	Variation in lakhs
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			
<i>(a) From Current Revenues.</i>			
1-A Land Revenue	0.45	..	— 0.45
3 Customs .. ..	..	0.02	+ 0.02
4-A Excise	17.06	..	— 17.06
5-B Registration	0.01	0.12	+ 0.11
13-A & B Princes Expenses, &c.	1.96	0.28	— 1.68
14 General Administration	1.31	1.78	+ 0.47
15 Political Charges	0.12	17.79	+ 17.67
20 Courts	0.08	0.25	+ 0.17
2 Police	1.59	0.05	— 1.54
23 Education	0.87	0.71	+ 0.34
24 Medicine	0.46	0.19	— 0.27
25 Ecclesiastical	0.08	0.03	— 0.05
29 Misc. and Minor Depts.	3.27	2.20	— 1.07
30 Municipalities and Public Improvements	2.71	8.23	— 5.52
31 Buildings and Communications	19.06	1.18	— 17.88
37 Telephone	0.08	..	— 0.08
41 Miscellaneous	0.56	3.84	+ 2.78
Total (a) ..	49.17	36.17	— 13.00
<i>(b) From past surpluses.</i>			
14 General Administration .. ..	..	0.67	+ 0.67
15 Political Charges .. ..	..	1.00	+ 1.00
29 Misc. and Minor Depts. .. ..	..	4.34	+ 4.84
30 Municipalities and Public Improvements .. ..	..	3.52	+ 3.52
31 Buildings and Communications .. ..	..	8.00	+ 8.00
Total (b) ..	..	17.51	+ 17.58
<i>(c) From Reserves.</i>			
Industrial Reserve	0.95	0.84	— 0.11
Famine Reserve	10.91	18.84	+ 7.43
Road Fund.. ..	..	5.33	+ 5.33
Total (c) ..	11.86	24.51	+ 12.65
Grand Total ..	898.56	907.78	+ 9.22

Owing to the expansion of the activities of the various departments, especially of the nation-building departments, there has been considerable increase in the expenditure and the decreases that appear under some heads are generally due to variation in the amounts transferred to the departments concerned on account of the cost of construction and repairs of their buildings and other adjustments and transfers from one Major Heads to another. The cost of the construction of Osmania University and the District Police Buildings has also been decided to be financed from Loan Funds from 1347 F. and was charged to Capital instead of to Service Heads.

The financial position at the close of 1346 F. and ^{Cash} Balance. 1347 F. is exhibited below:—

Heads	RECEIPTS		Heads	EXPENDITURE	
	Actuals 1346 F.	Actuals 1347 F.		Actuals 1346 F.	Actuals 1347 F.
Service Heads ..	948.32	939.97	<i>Service Expenditure :—</i>		
Appropriations of Deptl. Balance ..	72.59	48.98	From Current Revenues ..	825.97	841.82
			From Deptl. Balance	72.59	48.98
			Saving credited to Deptl. Balances accounts ..	68.34	113.06
Capital Outlay recovered ..	0.30	44.41	Capital Expenditure ..	24.45	51.20
Encashment of Investments ..	0.02	0.67	Investments ..	81.57	12.88
Debt Heads ..	852.00	1024.57	Debt Heads ..	771.09	1079.22
Total ..	1868.23	2058.55	Total ..	1794.01	2164.09
Opening Balance ..	312.68	386.90	Closing Balance ..	386.90	281.36
Grand Total ..	2180.91	2445.45	Grand Total ..	2180.91	2445.45

The comparative figures of receipts and expenditure for the year 1346 F. and 1347 F. are exhibited below. The surpluses are worked out after taking into account the balances taken to the credit of the departments and

also annual transfers to Famine and Debt Redemption Reserves.

Particulars	1846 F.	1847 F.
Receipts	931.46	915.46
Expenditure	837.58	829.57
(a) Ordinary	49.17	36.17
(b) Extraordinary from Current Revenues		
Total .. 886.70	865.74	
<i>Deduct:—Appropriation from Departmental Balances</i> 72.59	48.93	
Net from current Revenue	814.11	816.81
<i>Add :—Departmental Balances carried forward to Departmental Accounts</i>	68.34	70.50
Total Expenditure .. 882.45	887.31	
Surplus .. 49.01	28.15	

General
Ad-
mi-
ni-
stra-
tion.

The Reorganisation Scheme which took effect from 11th Dai 1346 F. continued to work under the Accountant-General with 2 independent and separate units of Audit as was mentioned in the last year's report.

The Government Central Treasury opened with a balance of B. G. Rs. 86,506-10-2 and O. S. Rs. 2,30,49,328-2-10 and the closing balance was B.G. Rs. 70,306-10-6 and O.S. Rs. 1,37,72,650-3-7. The disbursements during the year amounted to B. G. Rs. 61,24,706-13-3 and O.S. Rs. 9,41,29,227-8-9.

The value of the stock of the Match Excise Banderols of various types in the Central Treasury at the close of the year was Rs. 2,47,026-9-0 after supplying Banderols worth Rs. 5,39,337-8-0 to the Mahboobabad and Vijapur Tahsils and of Rs. 3,96,578-2-0 to the Local Match Manufacturing Factories.

During the year 10,66,303 Currency Notes of the denominations of Rs. 5, 10, 100 and 1,000 of an aggregate value of Rs. 4,34,82,370 were issued and 12,37,843 pieces of denomination of Rs. 1, 5, 10, 100 and 1,000 of

an aggregate value of Rs. 3,75,96,597 were called back. The total Notes of the denomination of Rs. 5, 10, 100, and 1,000 valued at Rs. 14,02,79,437 were under circulation at the close of the year. This shows a general popularity of the Notes—the demand for the ten-rupee Notes being the highest and that for the thousand-rupee Notes the lowest.

As was mentioned in the last year's report the Cases Branch has taken the new form of separate unit styled as the "Office of the Atiyat Naqdi," its status being made analogous to that of the Nazim Atiyat under Revenue Department. In the year under report the number of inheritance and other cases admitted and settled was as below:—

(1) Number of cases pending at the end of 1346 Fasli	..	..	560
(2) Fresh cases admitted during 1347 Fasli	..	..	590
			<hr/>
	Total	..	1,150
(3) Cases disposed of during the year ..			946
			<hr/>
(4) Cases under disposal at the end of 1347 Fasli	..	..	204
			<hr/>

There was no change in the working of the system of this office. In addition to the Central Audit work that is done in the office, 37 Public Works Department Divisions and Offices, 15 Local Fund Offices, 3 Divisional Power Houses, Government Stationery Depôt, Government Central Press and Karkhanajat were inspected during the year.

P. W. &
Com-
mercial
Accounts.

As was mentioned in the previous year's report this office is responsible for the audit of the accounts of all Civil, Military, Postal and Court of Wards Departments. During the year 7,34,919 vouchers were audited—pre-audit 93,352 and post-audit 6,41,567. Objections issued and settled during the year amounted to Rs. 30,30,545-13-3 and Rs. 17,47,836-1-1½ respectively.

Civil
and
Military
Accounts.

The Pension Issue Branch issued 1,096 Pension Payment Orders. The number of cheques issued was 33,147 and the Cash Memos for Rs. 50 and below numbered 8,019. Besides, the Bank Section was responsible for the issue of 6,000 Bank Orders on the Imperial Bank of India and the Central Bank of India—including those issued on the London Branch of the Imperial Bank of India through the F.O.

SECTION (B).

Mint.

Gold.

During the year under report (1347 F.) pure gold weighing 1,057.36 O.S. tolas was purchased at a cost of O.S. Rs. 43,419-3-2 through the Imperial Bank of India, Hyderabad-Deccan. The following gold coins were minted:—

Full Ashrafs	..	..	..	Nil.
Half ,,"	..	..	..	Nil.
Quarter ,,"	..	..	..	1,046
One-eighth ,,"	..	..	..	3,466
				<hr/>
			Total ..	4,512
				<hr/>

Ashrafs issued during the year under report were:—

Full Ashrafs	..	..	..	2,902
Half ,,"	..	..	..	364
Quarter ,,"	..	..	..	1,141
One-eighth ,,"	..	..	..	2,724
			<hr/>	
			Total ..	7,131
				<hr/>

The closing balance of the gold coins on the 30th Aban 1347 F. was:—

Full Ashrafs	..	..	..	2,701
Half ,,"	..	..	..	181
Quarter ,,"	..	..	..	525
One-eighth ,,"	..	..	..	1,393
			<hr/>	
			Total ..	4,800
				<hr/>

No bar silver was purchased during the year under report and silver coins were not minted. The standard silver received during the year under review and credited to the accounts was 46,776.5 O.S. tolas. This includes 0.8 tolas assay residue returned from the Assay Master, Bombay. The silver balance held in the Mint at the end of 1347 F. was:—

1. Solid and Refined Silver ..	19,583.9 tolas.
2. Standard Silver ..	8,28,738.7 , ,
3. Small Silver coins (8, 4 and 2 annas)	
	Value Rs. 3,44,000.

No Copper, Tin or Zinc were purchased during the year under review. Bronze coins were not minted during the year under review. Copper, Bronze, Tin and Zinc held at the Mint on 30th Aban 1347 F. were:—

Copper ..	5,004.3 O.S. tolas.
Bronze ..	1,88,932 , ,
Tin ..	1,75,180 , ,
Zinc ..	63,645.9 , ,

The balance of the bronze coins on 30th Aban 1347 F. was:—

	Rs.
One Pie Pieces	3,450 value.
Two do	2,03,100 , ,
Six do	32,500 , ,

52,76,000 one anna nickel coins to the value of Nickel. Rs. 3,29,750 were minted during the year under review. The balance of nickel at the close of the year was:—

Pure Nickel O.S. Tolas ..	1,90,725
Standard Nickel , , ..	5,27,514.8
Phosphorus Copper , , ..	4,113.1
Aluminium Bronze , , ..	11,636.7
One Anna Nickel Coins—	Value Rs. 1,29,250

One Anna Nickel Coins worth Rs. 2,25,000 only were issued during the year under review and Rs. 50,000 worth of One Anna defective coins were withdrawn from circulation. They weighed 2,64,926 tolas.

Revenue. Signiorage on the gold coins sold during the year under review amounted to Rs. 12,110-6-3. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 13,869-2-4. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 1,040-14-1 was realised from the Workshop and Electricity Departments on account of portion of salaries of the Mint Officers and Mechanics and credited to Central Treasury. A sum of Rs. 566-12-11 was also realised towards the sale of seals.

SECTION (C).

Paper Currency.

Circulation. Notes of the denomination of 5, 10, 100 and 1,000 were in circulation. Of the recalled one-rupee notes 2,432 remained in circulation. The table below shows the gross and net circulation on the 30th Aban and the average circulation for the year with corresponding figures for the two previous years 1345 F. and 1346 F.

Year	Value of notes in circulation on 30th Aban		Average circulation for the year		Increase in average net circulation
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	
1345 Fasli .	1248.69	1152.79	1243.15	1132.76	37.71
1346 , , ..	1417.26	1245.41	1367.97	1194.17	61.41
1347 , , ..	1402.79	1336.55	1393.68	1258.63	64.46

The average gross circulation increased in the year by 1.88 per cent. and the average net circulation by 5.40 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Percentage of Increase. On the 30th Aban 1347 F. the percentage of increase and decrease in circulation of notes in the denominations compared with the circulation on the same date of 1346 F. is shown below:—

One-rupee notes	decrease	..	—	0.6 ^f
Five-rupee notes	increase	..	+	13.58
Ten-rupee notes	decrease	..	—	2.60
Hundred-rupee notes	increase	..	+	14.73
Thousand-rupee notes	decrease	..	—	7.38

Of the different denominations ten-rupee notes had the largest circulation and the thousand-rupee notes the lowest according to number. The percentage between notes of all denominations in gross circulation on the last day of the year was as follows:—

Five-rupee notes	..	..	2.00
Ten-rupee notes	..	..	18.57
Hundred-rupee notes	..	..	26.70
Thousand-rupee notes	..	..	52.73

Of the recalled one-rupee notes 2,432 remained in circulation as against 2,449 at the close of the year 1346 F.

The number of notes of each denomination cancelled up to 1345 F. and in 1346 F. and 1347 F. is as follows:—

Year	One-Rupee Notes	Five-Rupee Notes	Ten-Rupee Notes	Hundred-Rupee Notes	Thousand-Rupee Notes
Up to 1345	20,98,007	8,40,432	21,14,209	2,75,650	5,913
In 1346	..	47,766	1,05,184½	29,176½	500
In 1347	..	2,734½	1,87,088	24,229½	5,300

Of these cancelled notes the value of the number of half and altered notes shown below is credited to Government.

Re. 1	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 100	Rs. 1,000
..	12½	80	450	..

Claims in respect of mutilated and destroyed notes were admitted during the year to the extent of Rs. 1,780. The number according to denominations is noted below:—

	Re. 1	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 100	Rs. 1,000
Wholly Destroyed Notes	27	3
Mutilated Notes	14	36	2
Forged Notes	3	8	3
Half Notes	1	8	1
Total	18	79	9

Claims for mutilated Notes.

Currency
Chests.

The composition of the balance in Currency Chests at the close of the year was as follows:—

Districts		Notes	Coins	Total
1. Warangal	..	10,69,155	4,96,002	15,65,157
2. Aurangabad	..	3,00,275	2,48,002	5,48,277
3. Parbhani	..	1,52,145	14,04,001	15,56,146
4. Nanded	..	12,70,600	15,78,000	28,48,600
5. Jalna	..	16,10,430	8,58,001	24,68,431
6. Raichur	..	12,00,000	..	12,00,000
7. Gulbarga	..	..	2,00,000	2,00,000
8. Osmanabad	..	2,86,000	5,50,000	8,36,000
9. Karimnagar	..	1,00,000	6,00,000	7,00,000
10. Bidar	..	89,000	2,26,000	3,15,000
11. Adilabad	..	3,40,000	4,10,000	7,50,000
12. Bir	..	50,000	6,50,000	7,00,000
13. Mahbubnagar	..	4,70,000	3,50,000	8,20,000
14. Nalgonda	..	4,25,000	1,00,000	5,25,000
15. Nizamabad	..	13,27,000	2,48,000	15,75,000
16. Medak	..	2,40,000	1,30,000	3,70,000
17. Latur	..	4,63,000	6,70,000	11,38,000
Total		93,92,605	87,18,006	1,81,10,611

Paper
Currency
Reserve.

The composition of the Paper Currency Reserve at the close of the year was as follows:—

Form	QUANTITY			Value in O.S. Currency
	B.G.	O.S.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Osmania Rupees in Exchange Branch	..	4,93,37,151	9 4	4,93,37,151 9 4
In Imperial Bank of India	3,00,50,000	0 0	..	3,50,58,333 5 4
In Central Bank of India	9,20,311	7 1	27,67,996 6 4 ^{5/8}	38,41,693 1 4
B.G. Securities in Imperial Bank of India	4,00,08,900	0 0	..	4,21,24,253 0 0
H.E.H. the Nizam's Government Pro- missory Notes	..	12,00,000	0 0	12,00,000 0 0
In Currency Chests	..	87,18,006	0 0	87,18,006 0 0
Total	..	..	..	14,02,79,437 0 0

Invest-
ment
and
Reserve.

During the year 1347 F. in the middle of the month of Thir 5 per cent. and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government of India

Securities amounting to B.G. Rs. 1,46,68,000 were converted into 3 per cent. Securities of the face-value of B.G. Rs. 1,54,84,000. The fresh addition to the Securities in the year was of 13.02 lakhs of 3 per cent. Government of India Stock Certificates. The loan advanced to the Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank to the extent of O.S. Rs. 6,00,000 upon the security of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government Promissory Notes was repaid. Thus the reduction to the securities was of 6 lakhs only. The securities held during the year at different periods were as per details below:—

From beginning of the year to the middle of Thir 1347 Fasli				From middle of Thir to the end of the year 1347 Fasli	
		B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.
2½ per cent. Government of India Stock Certificates	..	36,00,000	..	36,00,000	..
3	do	12,50,700	..	1,80,36,700	..
3½	do	1,12,76,000	..	1,12,76,000	..
4	do	70,96,200	..	70,96,200	..
5	do	1,10,68,000	..	..	..
5½	do	36,00,000	..	..	..
5½ per cent. Nizam's Government Promissory Notes	..	..	15,10,000	..	10,00,000
3½	do	..	2,90,000	..	2,00,000
Total	..	3,78,90,900	18,00,000	4,00,08,900	12,00,000

The interest during the year is expected to be O.S. Rs. 22,47,793 and the total expenditure is estimated at O.S. Rs. 84,690.

Expenditure and Receipts.

The stock of Note Forms at the close of the year was of the value of Rupees 3,92,05,000 of which

Stock of Note Forms.

Rs. 1,90,00,000 were of thousand-rupee denominations,
,, 1,01,00,000 were of hundred-rupee denominations,
,, 86,50,000 were of ten-rupee denominations, and
,, 14,55,000 were of five-rupee denominations.

Notes of one-rupee denomination were 1,78,98,892. The addition to the stock in the year was of Rs. 70,00,000

worth of Notes of the five and ten-rupee denominations. The issue from the stock was of Rs. 2,16,75,000 worth of Notes the denominations of which were:—

Thousand-rupee denomination ..	70,00,000
Hundred-rupee denomination ..	1,12,00,000
Ten-rupee denomination ..	26,75,000
Five-rupee denomination ..	8,00,000
Total ..	<u>2,16,75,000</u>

CHAPTER IX.

I. Constitutional Affairs.

The composition of the Constitutional Affairs Committee remained unaltered during the year under review, except that Sir Theodore Tasker was on leave, from 11th Ardibehisht 1347 Fasli, to the close of the year, during which time Mr. R. M. Crofton acted for him. The Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari continued as President of the Committee and Member-in-Charge and Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur, Secretary, Constitutional Affairs Department, as Secretary to the Committee throughout the year.

The Committee met eight times in the year and dealt with matters, both external and internal, that were placed before it, the more important among the latter being the proposals for the reform of the Legislative Council and the enquiry as regards methods of recruitment to the services.

Before the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Hyderabad, in the month of Isfandar (January 1938) an impression was created in certain sections of the public that it was intended to precipitate a decision in favour of Hyderabad's entry into Federation. In order to remove this misunderstanding, a Communiqué was issued on the 29th Dai (3rd December 1937), recalling the previous assurances that no such decision would be arrived at without prior ascertainment of public views through publication of a Yellow Book.

For the rest, there was a period of lull as far as Federation was concerned as no revised draft of the Instrument of Accession was received during the year under review.

Mention may be made of certain activities of the Chamber of Princes in which Hyderabad participated. It had been felt for a long time that while the largest States were not participating in the Chamber of Princes which was fast losing its representative character, there

was at the same time considerable need for an effective organisation belonging to the States and representative of all the States, large as well as small. The constitutional discussions made the need all the more apparent and urgent as it was obvious that without such an effective and representative organisation of the States their case would either go by default or be weakened through the putting forward of conflicting views. The Princes themselves were conscious of this need; accordingly, the Informal Conference convened in Bombay in May 1934 at which Their Highnesses the Nawab Ruler of Bhopal, the Maharajah of Patiala and the Maharajah of Bikaner were present and to which the Hyderabad Delegation, led by Sir Akbar Hydari, was also invited, RESOLVED on the formation of an Informal Committee of Ministers in order to examine (a) the report of the Joint Select Committee and (b) the proposals for ensuring unity among the States *inter se*. In arriving at the conclusion, the Conference was led by the views of the Hyderabad Delegation as expressed in a statement read out by Sir Akbar which had been previously approved by His Exalted Highness. That statement, while emphasising the need for some kind of States' league, mentioned that His Exalted Highness' Government was definitely of the opinion that the States' representatives in such a league should be Ministers while at the same time a separate body of Princes should exist for direct and collective conversations with the Viceroy on matters outside the purview of the Ministers. For various reasons, not the least among which was the expeditious despatch of business, His Exalted Highness' Government was not in favour of the Ministerial body consisting of more than 12 Ministers among whom the Hyderabad representative should have a permanent and individual representation. The statement went on to say:—"The discussion of subject by the Council of Ministers may disclose to their mutual benefit a community of interests between groups of States the existence of which might otherwise be overlooked, while regular and periodical meetings of the Council cannot fail to engender an "esprit d'Ordre" among the States. In the absence of any organisation for collective consultations and discussions *inter se*, there is danger of the States becoming in time the mere appendage of political parties in British India."

The Informal Committee of Ministers resulting from this statement and the resolution of the Informal Conference began its noteworthy career of service to the Indian States from December 1934 to April 1939. During this period, it had for its chairman Sir Akbar Hydari and it met 9 times. In the course of its deliberations, it not only succeeded in giving a lead to the Indian States in the matter of their essential demands in connection with the Government of India Act and the Instrument of Accession but also made certain concrete proposals with regard to reform and reorganisation of the Chamber of Princes and the establishment of a permanent Committee of Ministers which formed the basis of the permanent and statutory Committee established later. It could hardly be expected that proposals regarding the reform and reorganisation of the Chamber of Princes, involving as they did also questions of representation in the proposed Committee of Ministers and decisions with respect to the functions of that Committee, would be accepted without controversy. The various parties among the States were accordingly represented in a Committee of the Chambers, known as the Reorganisation Committee, which was appointed to consider these proposals in February 1937 at the instance of His Highness of Patiala with His Highness of Bikaner as Chairman. This Committee met in Bombay in the first week of June 1938 and, as Sir Akbar was unable to attend on account of pressure of State work, Secretary, Constitutional Affairs, was sent to deputise instead. The discussions which took place in the Reorganisation Committee and the efforts made there to accommodate conflicting opinions resulted in certain resolutions accepted subsequently by the Chamber of Princes and led to the permanent Committee now established under the Chairmanship of Sir Akbar Hydari.

The Reforms Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Diwan Bahadur Aravamudu Aiyangar submitted its report to Government through the Constitutional Affairs Department on the 25th Mehir 1347 Fasli (31st August 1938). The work of examination of the various proposals, in consultation with the different departments, was immediately undertaken in order to assist the Constitutional Affairs Committee in the for-

mulation of its opinion. A summary of the report is annexed.

Messrs. Coward, Chance & Co. of London continued to be the State's Lawyers during the year and Sir Walter Monckton, Mr. A. P. Fachiri and Mr. John Brunyate continued to be retained as Counsel.

II. Press Commissioner.

The Information Bureau continued to be under the Constitutional Affairs Secretariat during the year, the Secretary continuing to be Press Commissioner. The Hon'ble the Political Member, Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, continued to be the Member-in-Charge. During the period under review 55 periodicals were published in the State; of these two were annuals (one in English and one in Telugu), three half-yearly (One English and two Bilingual), seven quarterly (one trilingual and six Urdu), twenty-seven monthly (two English—one Bilingual, seventeen Urdu, five Telugu, one Bilingual and one Maratti), three fortnightly (two Urdu and one Telugu), six weeklies (one Bilingual, four Urdu and one Mahratti), one Telugu bi-weekly and six Urdu daily newspapers. Permission was given for the publication of eight new periodicals in the year under review.

During the year under review a security of Rs. 3,000 was imposed on one of the local daily papers for certain articles deemed objectionable by Government.

Proposals for the expansion of publicity and propaganda were submitted towards the end of the year to Government.

III. Wireless.

Nawab Sir Akeel Jung Bahadur continued to be the Member-in-Charge of Wireless and Broadcasting. There was no change in the composition of the Wireless Board during the year under review. The Secretary, Constitutional Affairs, continued as Secretary, Wireless and Broadcasting Departments and Secretary to the Wireless Board. Mr. Mahboob Ali continued to act as Director of Wireless.

During the period under review the Special Committee appointed by Command of His Exalted Highness, consisting of the Secretary, Constitutional Affairs, the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P.W.D., the Director of Public Instruction and the Director, Electricity Department, formulated its proposals for the reorganisation of the Wireless and Broadcasting Departments on the basis of a detailed report prepared by the Secretary, Constitutional Affairs. These proposals were submitted to the Wireless Board which expressed agreement in the main with the proposals. The final scheme which thus emerged was, towards the end of the year, made the subject of scrutiny by the Finance Department.

Some of the more immediate measures recommended, such as the appointment and training of certain officers, were at once adopted. Thus, an Assistant Secretary was appointed with the additional duties of the Chief Licensing Inspector in view of the proposed Wireless Regulation under which Wireless Receiver licences are to be imposed. The services of an Engineer from Messrs. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, were secured temporarily for a period of two years to act as Wireless Adviser and Engineer. In the meantime, in order that a suitable Mulki might take over from him at the end of this period, Mr. Afzal Ali Khan, a senior officer of the P.W.D., was selected on the recommendation of the Secretary, P.W.D. and sent to England for specialization in Wireless and Broadcast Engineering. Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Assistant Director, Information Bureau, was similarly selected as Deputy Controller of the reorganised Broadcasting Department and sent to England for training at the British Broadcasting Corporation. Pending Mr. Fazlur Rahman's return from England, Mr. Mahboob Ali Tahir, an officer of the Education Department, was temporarily posted to act in Mr. Fazlur Rahman's place.

In view of the reorganisation about to be effected, rule-making was found to be necessary at the outset. The first of this set of rules concerned the question of delegation of powers while the second dealt with Broadcast Talks. Rules with respect to the latter were all the more required on account of Hyderabad's acceptance, *mutatis mutandis*, of the provisions of the International

Convention concerning the use of Broadcasting in the cause of Peace, 1936, to which India was a signatory.

The Saroornagar Transmitting Station was completed during the period under review while considerable progress was made in the construction of the Station in Aurangabad. The contracts with Messrs. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company Limited, London, were revised and three new agreements were substituted with a view to better regulating future dealings between the State and that Company.

IV. Annexure.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

Sovereignty.

1. The Committee is of opinion that consistently with the sovereign rights of the Ruler, it is essential for the internal and external security of the State that the people should have an effective association with the Government.

Public Services.

2. In order that such association of the people might be secured and their needs and desires properly ascertained, it is necessary that the public services should be manned by persons who have a lasting attachment to the State. An independent and impartial agency should be established to raise the standard of efficiency and the *morale* of the public services.

Civic Rights.

3. Freedom of association, speech, and writing should be conceded within legitimate bounds.

4. As desired by His Exalted Highness, 'institutional rather than personal agencies' should operate to ensure the co-operation of the people.

Representation of economic interests.

5. As institutional agencies should be truly representative of the people, the Committee is of opinion that elective representation should be effected not on any communal or territorial basis, but, as circumstances allow, on the basis of economic and other interests through organisations representing such interests.

Legislative Council.

6. As the present Legislative Council cannot adequately meet the needs of time, it should be so reconsti-

tuted that, with a non-official majority, it should provide for effective representation of the different interests in the State.

The Legislature should be composed of 77 members including the President, and should enjoy powers of legislation, interpellation and discussion, with regard to all subjects except those expressly specified in the Report.

It should have, in the opinion of the majority of the members of the Committee, only the right of discussion in respect of the Budget. But the minority is of opinion that the Legislature should be given the right to pass or reject or reduce any demand for grant. The Committee recommends that the life of each Legislative Council should be five years.

7. The Committee recommends that with a view to effecting a closer association of the people with the administration, the following Central Advisory Boards and Committees, composed of an equal number of officials and non-officials should be established:—

Central
Advi-
sory
Boards
and
Com-
mittees.

- I. Finance Standing Committee.
- II. Board of Public Health.
- III. Board of Agricultural Development.
- IV. Board of Industrial Development.
- V. Board of Education with Sub-Committee formed on the above lines to deal with
 - (a) Primary Education,
 - (b) Secondary Education,
 - (c) Adult Education,
 - (d) Technical and Industrial Education,
 - (e) Physical Education,
 - (f) Female Education,
 - (g) Education of the Depressed Classes.
- VI. Committee for the management of Muslim Endowments.
- VII. Committee for the management of Hindu Endowments.

(*Note*—Boards and Committees recommended above should be appointed for a period of three years).

Commission to investigate Religious grievances.

District Conferences.

Panchayats.

Judicial Benches.

District Boards.

Municipal and Urban Committees.

Government should also appoint a Commission to investigate the religious grievances of the people, and to suggest remedial measures that may seem necessary in the light of its investigation.

8. Besides the Central Advisory Bodies mentioned above, the Committee recommends that public conferences, under the presidentship of the Subedar concerned, should be held annually in every district at a suitable place to enable the people to express their needs.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

9. The Committee recommends that Panchayats should be constituted in all villages having a population of 1,000 to 5,000 persons, with Panchayat officers appointed by Government to supervise their work; and that the Panchayats should be given financial assistance. The strength of each Panchayat may, according to population and local conditions, vary from five to eleven members. The life of each Panchayat should be three years, but its President should be appointed annually.

Note:—There are 3,657 villages having a population ranging between 1,000 and 5,000.

10. Judicial Benches should be constituted by Government at suitable places for the convenience of the Public.

11. The Committee agrees with the proposal of the Revenue Department that, having regard to financial, administrative and other considerations, the Taluk Boards should be abolished and that District Boards should be reconstituted consisting each of 24 members and having an elected majority. To supplement the income of these Boards, a local cess should be charged to the Abkari revenue and the possibility of financial aid by Government should be fully considered.

12. The Committee recommends that for every town with a population of 5,000 to 15,000 a Town Committee should be appointed composed of 10 members including the President, and, in addition to district headquarters, every town with a population of 15,000 and above should have a Municipal Committee of 14 members with an elected Majority. Every year, a non-official Vice-President should be appointed by Government to preside over

its meetings in the absence of its President. In the interests of good and efficient management, Government should exercise adequate control and also afford it financial aid.

13. The Committee considers it necessary that Municipal and Town Committees should be established in all *non-Khalsa Ilaqas* in the same manner as recommended for the *Diwani Ilaqas*.

14. In regard to the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, the Committee recommends that the system of election by wards should be abandoned and that elections hereafter should be conducted on the basis of interests represented by organised associations.

Hyderabad
Municipal
Corporation.

The strength of the Corporation should be fixed at 40 instead of 36, and that Government may consider the appointment of a non-official President.

CHAPTER X.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION (A).

Ecclesiastical Department.

General
Adminis-
tration
and
Policy.

An Ecclesiastical Department in some form or another has been an integral part of the administration of this State for centuries. In olden days it was called 'Sadaratul Alia' and its head was known as 'Sadru-Sudur.' The Government records show that so long as 1161 Hijri that is about two hundred years back, one Moulvi Zia-ud-Din Husain Khan held the office of Sadru-Sudur. At that time, the department controlled some secular branches of administration also, but they were gradually separated from it, so that by the end of the last century, its original importance was considerably reduced. In the year 1294 Fasli, we find Nawab Imadus-Saltanat, the then Prime Minister, making the following historic statement:—

" Practically nothing is left of 'Sadaratul Alia' now, except its old name and prestige. The question before me now is to abolish it altogether or revive it. It being an old institution of this country closely connected with religion which the people hold so dear, I have decided to revive it."

Thus it was in 1294 F. that the present name 'Mohakama Omoor Mazhabi' was first given to the Ecclesiastical Department, but even the Prime Minister was reluctant to break away altogether from old traditions. The office of 'Sadaratul Alia' was still retained though as a separate institution devoted mainly towards the ministrations of Islamic religious rites and worship, and its head continued to be called 'Sadru-Sudur' who held the privilege of sending his Guzarish and Arzdasht direct to the Ruler of the State independently of the Departmental Minister. Nawab Sadar Yar Jung Bahadur was the last

‘ Sadrus-Sudur ’ who retired in 1339 Fasli, after which the vacancy was not filled up. The next important milestone in the evolution of the department is found in the year 1345 Fasli, when both the Ecclesiastical and ‘ Sadaratul Alia ’ were amalgamated and placed under one head, one Secretariat and one Minister. Thus the gulf between the two branches was bridged over and we get its present constitution.

A description of the main duties and functions of the department is of interest. The keynote of its policy was sounded about half a century ago in the Premier’s statement of 1294 Fasli, quoted above. It amounted to saying that religion—whatever religion it may be—is dear to the people and the fullest possible effort must be made by the Government for spiritual well-being and benefit of those entrusted to its charge. The Ecclesiastical Department may be taken to be a machinery devised to serve the above purpose. Within the Dominions, besides churches scattered all over it, there are 26,358 Hindu religious institutions including 24,000 temples existing side by side with 12,774 Mohammadan religious institutions including 4,000 mosques. If Government gives a grant of Rs. 14,860 annually to churches, it gives a grant of Rs. 1,12,870 annually to Hindu religious institutions. In the shape of land and jagir, large royal grants have been made both to Hindu and Muslim sanctuaries. Rs. 3,10,946 is the annual income of land grants and ‘ mamul ’ for Hindu temples and institutions alone. Besides the above grants, we find big jagir grants yielding large incomes, both to Muslim and Hindu institutions. Then there are Trusts and Waqfs made by private individuals. The Ecclesiastical Department may be considered to be the real custodian of such interests. Their managements may be in charge of private individuals described as ‘ mutavallis ’ or ‘ mahants ’ or managers, but the Government can never be relieved of its obligation to supervise the proper application of the income of these properties. This is a broad outline of the nature of duties which the Ecclesiastical Department is expected to perform.

One would like to know something of the inner constitution of this machinery. Every Patel and Patwari of a village, every Tahsildar of a taluq, every Taluqdar of

a district and every Subedar of a division—be he Hindu, Muslim, Parsi or Christian—performs the duties of an Ecclesiastical Officer in his respective village, Tahsil, District or Suba, under powers conferred upon him according to his position. Above 'Subedar' a bifurcation takes place—one branch shooting towards the administrative side of the work and another towards its judicial side. On the administrative side there is a 'Nazim Omoor Mazhabi' or a Director of the Ecclesiastical Department as its head with his head office at Hyderabad and working under a Secretariat and Minister. On the judicial side, it is clear that valuable vested interests in cash and land of the nature described above cannot exist without disputes between private individuals who serve as 'mutavallis,' 'mahants' or 'managers' at every one of whose death cases of succession generally arise. A special tribunal exists to decide these disputes. There is a 'Nazim Atiyat' taken generally from the Revenue Department, who exercises exclusive jurisdiction over such cases, and an appeal lies from his judgment to a Committee consisting of two members of the Executive Council, the Chief Justice of the High Court being sometimes called to join the Committee in the absence of a Council Member. Neither in the selection of these judges nor in the administration of laws, there is any distinction on the ground of caste or creed. Judgments in cases above a certain valuation go to His Exalted Highness for confirmation. This is the procedure according to which questions of title affecting Mohammanan and Hindu Waqfs, Trusts and 'Mashrut-ul-Khidmat' jagirs valuing lakhs of rupees are decided. The above gives the broad outline of the constitution.

It is the settled policy of the department not to interfere with the religious beliefs of the people. It takes no part in proselytisation of any kind. The Government fully endorses this view and entertains no doubt that the Ecclesiastical Department will continue to act upon this policy.

As to matters affecting the liberty of performance of religious rites by the members of a community, two old Firmans need be quoted, one of which goes on to say, "In a country inhabited by different races professing different religions, no Government would like to stop any

religious act unless its public performance inflames the feelings of the followers of other religions to such an extent as to cause a danger to public peace and safety. It was to remove all apprehension of disturbance to public peace and order that my Government has made a rule that when a person wants to construct a new religious building or enclosure such as mosque, church, or any other place of worship, school or graves, etc., previous sanction of the Government should be obtained." Other Firmans may be quoted to show that similar policy underlies those Government orders and Gashtis which relate to the playing of music, or processions, or preaching of religion in general. In all such matters full liberty exists for all communities without distinction unless that liberty is misused or its exercise is likely to lead to the disturbance of peace and order, to meet which class of cases rules lay down the ways and methods subject to which that liberty is to be exercised. It is needless to say that these commands of His Exalted Highness, based on principles of administration in the public interests, continue to guide the policy of the Government in all such matters.

The preservation and proper management of properties attached to Waqfs and other religious endowments is one of the important duties of the Ecclesiastical Department. The latter has, therefore, been consistently endeavouring to find out what endowed properties have to be entered into the register of Waqfs and to arrange for their income being utilised properly. In the absence, however, of laws regulating the management of Waqfs, the department was considerably handicapped in its endeavours. An effort is, therefore, being made to bring into effect Waqf Laws as early as possible and steps are being taken to ensure that such of the endowed properties as have passed into illegal possession or whose monies are being utilised contrary to the objects for which the Trusts were created are brought under proper control.

There is for this purpose a Superintendent of Waqfs in the City, while in the districts the relating duties are performed by the respective touring officers. In the year under report 96 fresh properties with a valuation of Rs. 4,82,393 and yielding an annual income of Rs. 8,734 have been brought on the register. The number of

Investi-
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gious
Buildings

similar properties for 1345 and 1346 Fasli was 115 and 41 respectively. Thus, including the 1,031 properties previously registered, there are now 1,283 properties on the Waqf Register. Apart from these, arrangements are also being made to register the Ashurkhanas built at Government cost. The properties which are thus brought under control are of three kinds:—In the first category are those properties which on account of maladministration of their custodians or Mutavallis or owing to the absence of the administrator have been taken under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Religious Buildings or the Superintendent of Temples as the case may be. The second category comprises properties that are managed by Trustees but whose income and expenditure are duly accounted for by the Ecclesiastical Department. In the third category are included those properties which are entirely under the management of the creators of Waqfs or their Mutavallis. The number belonging to the first category, so far as the City is concerned, is 69, among which are 35 Mosques, 12 Temples, 19 Dargahs, 1 Nabikhana and 2 Ashurkhanas. In the districts also there organisation of Waqfs has commenced and two properties were registered during the year.

Reor-
ganisa-
tion
of
Waqfs
in
Aurang-
abad.

Aurangabad had been the seat of several Ruling Dynasties and abounds in Waqfs and endowed properties. It has, therefore, been selected first to commence this work in the districts. A Special Officer was appointed for this purpose during the year under report and he has submitted 34 budgets for the reorganised Waqfs and properties, which have been divided into two classes, viz., those which are under the supervision of Government and those which are managed directly by the Mutavallis. The aggregate value of the properties under the first category amounts to Rs. 1,23,490, while that of the properties under the second category amounts to Rs. 41,228. Although the reorganisation work in Aurangabad is still in its initial stages, the results have so far been very satisfactory, inasmuch as there is a balance of Rs. 1,61,063 to the credit of these properties which can be utilised for the special purposes for which these Trusts were originally created.

A number of administrative reforms were introduced Religious
Build-
ings. in order to expedite, particularly in the districts, the disposal of applications submitted for the construction and repairs of religious buildings. During the year under report sanction was granted for the construction of 19 new religious buildings of which 13 belonged to Muslims, 5 to Hindus and one to other religions. Repairs and additions under the supervision of the department were permitted to 67 buildings of which 25 belonged to Muslims and 42 to Hindus. An amount of Rs. 10,511-7-8 was placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for the purpose of special repairs to religious buildings both in the City and the districts.

SECTION (B).

Electricity—City and Districts.

The improvements in the quantity and quality of the street lighting which were initiated during the year 1346 Street
Light-
ing. Fasli made great progress during the year under review. The number of points were increased from 2,503 to 4,524, and the consumption rose from 2,42,407 units to 4,80,128 units. At the same time the average price per unit fell from annas 3.316 to annas 2.365, as a result of the form of the two-part commercial rate offered to the Municipality. The revenue rose from Rs. 50,238-9-9 to Rs. 70,973-14-2. These long-felt improvements have not only greatly benefited the department but have been greatly appreciated by the public.

One new Substation was erected during the year in Exten-
sions. the new standard form of Substation architecture. Five pole-type outdoor transformers were also erected. There were fifteen main feeder lines and 102 Substations (including 15 pole-type transformers) at the end of the year 1347 Fasli. Three furlongs and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cable of various sizes costing about Rs. 4,228 and four miles, seven furlongs and 204 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of overhead mains costing about Rs. 25,944 were laid giving connection to 729 new consumers during the year. The supply was taken to several entirely new districts such as Miryalguda, Chikadpally, and New Mallapally and further extensions were made to the mains at Seethapalmandi, Adigmet and Chenchelguda.

**Power
House.**

In the Husain Sagar Power House the new boiler plant which was installed during the previous year gave very satisfactory service and an order was placed with Messrs. Spearing & Company for a further extension. These extensions, however, though ordered in the year under review, were not completed during that year. A second chimney of the new design, as mentioned in the report for 1346 Fasli was erected during the year 1347 Fasli. A further improvement in fuel cost was realised during the year 1347 Fasli. The cost per unit generated fell from annas 0.194 to annas 0.190, and the cost per unit sold fell from annas 0.245 to annas 0.230. This was attributable entirely to the improved efficiency of the new boilers.

The trouble, inconvenience, and expenses arising from water shortage in the Husain Sagar were greatly aggravated during the year 1347 Fasli, when the water fell to a minimum level of 14 feet above datum as against a minimum level of 18 ft. 4 in. during the previous year. This shortage was responsible for incurring capital expenditure to the extent of Rs. 18,246-6-11 and a further expenditure of Rs. 1,997-12-0 debitible to the revenues of the department. Fortunately, the latter part of the year saw a great improvement in the situation, when the lake rose to a level of 25 ft. 4 in. by the end of the year but the inflow of water came too late to avoid the expenditure that had already been incurred.

**Work-
shops.**

During the year under review the Mint Workshop, which had hitherto dealt with the bulk of repair and manufacture work for the Electricity Department, was closed. In order to avoid interruption to the steady work of the Electricity Department temporary sheds were quickly thrown up to accommodate a few machines and other equipment purchased from the old Mint Workshop. During the latter part of the year, therefore, the Electricity Department was undertaking most of its own repairs and manufacture. As the Old Power House had finally become obsolete, the generating plant was sold and steps were taken to convert the building into a much-needed Central Stores.

**Finan-
cial
Results.**

The financial results of the year excelled those of any other year in the history of the department. Despite the enormous reduction to the Secunderabad Electricity

Company amounting to Rs. 68,382, the net profits exceeded those of the year 1346 Fasli by Rs. 54,410 or 7.2 per cent.

The net profits as expressed in terms of the expended capital, less the depreciation fund, at the end of the year increased from 10.89 per cent. to 11.782 per cent., whilst the net profits expressed in terms of the loan Capital were 10.149 per cent. as against 9.47 per cent. for the previous year.

The revenue from sale of current over last year amounted to Rs. 60,212. This is more than the increase obtained in 1346 Fasli, over 1345 Fasli and may be considered satisfactory as the result has been obtained despite the big reduction in the bulk supply rate granted to the Secunderabad Electricity Company from Khurdad of the year under report which had resulted in an approximate loss in revenue of Rs. 68,382 for the half year.

Revenue
from
sale of
current.

The total working costs for the year amounted to Working Costs. Rs. 7,40,846-8-8½ or 0.787 anna per unit sold as against Rs. 7,22,468 or 0.848 anna per unit in 1346 Fasli. The total receipts for the year on all accounts amounted to Rs. 18,59,525-7-6. The gross surplus for the year amounted to Rs. 11,18,678-14-10 as against Rs. 10,68,396-5-8 in the previous year representing an advance of Rs. 50,282-9-2.

Despite various increases the ratio of expenditure to revenue has fallen from 40.34 per cent. last year to 39.84 per cent. this year. There has been improvement in the income derived from the following sources:

Small consumers in Hyderabad show an increase of Rs. 72,805-8-0¾, the State Railway Rs. 15,443-1-1, the Mint Rs. 334-11-8, King Koti Rs. 1,242-4-6, Street Lighting Rs. 20,735-4-5, Ramgopal Mills Rs. 15,474-15-9¾, and Osmania University Rs. 803-2-6, making in all an advance of Rs. 1,26,839-0-0½.

The gross profit for the year amounted to Profits, etc. Rs. 11,18,679 or 11.046 per cent. on the total capital expended of Rs. 1,01,27,356 or 13.98 per cent. on the loan capital of 80 lakhs. The depreciation charge for the year

amounted to Rs. 3,43,708 as against Rs. 3,34,026 last year. The surplus after deducting depreciation amounted to Rs. 7,74,971 which, with the addition of interest on consumers' deposits lodged in the Central Treasury, the interest earned on the study loan to the Mains Superintendent and the interest accrued on the Reserve Fund and Short Term Deposit amounted to Rs. 8,11,952. The profit earned as stated above shows a return of 8.017 per cent. on the expended capital and 10.149 per cent. on the loan capital of Rs. 80 lakhs.

District Electricity.

As no new electrification scheme was sanctioned during the year, the activities of the department were confined to the eight towns which had already been electrified, *viz.*, Aurangabad, Raichur, Nizamabad, Nanded, Warangal, Gulbarga, Narayanpet and Yadgir.

Aurangabad, Raichur, and Nizamabad have power houses for the generation of electric power whereas at Gulbarga, Narayanpet and Yadgir, it is being temporarily generated by means of stand-by or portable sets. For the remaining two centres, *viz.*, Nanded and Warangal, energy is purchased by the department in bulk from the Osmanshahi and the Azamjahi Mills respectively and distributed.

The figures relating to the number of units of energy generated or purchased and units sold at the various centres during the year as compared with the figures for 1346 F. are given below:—

Name of Scheme	1346 FASLI			1347 FASLI		
	Generated	Purchased	Total	Sold	Generated	Purchased
Aurangabad	498,163	..	498,163	397,646	531,290	..
Raichur	914,520	..	914,520	789,831	1,062,760	..
Nizamabad	194,455	..	194,455	127,276	190,645	..
Warangal	2,290	183,370	185,660	143,835	..	307,237
Nanded	483	192,380	192,863	163,151	148	252,211
Gulbarga	57,138	..	57,138	48,664	161,106	..

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The above figures show that there was an increase in the number of units consumed in all the centres except at Nizamabad.

The following table shows the capital outlay on the schemes, the number of consumers and the receipts and expenditure during the year:—

Name of Scheme	Capital Outlay	No. of Consumers			Receipts		Expenditure for 1847 F.	Surplus or Deficit in 1847 F.	Remarks
		Light	Power	I.F. Street Lights	1346 F.	1847 F.			
Aurangabad	5,91,727	659	47	338	86,377	96,235	75,602	+ 20,633	
Raichur	6,57,651	389	13	395	85,798	96,075	90,972	+ 5,103	
Nizamabad	8,10,509	273	16	275	31,146	31,133	53,725	— 22,592	
Warangal	3,82,984	403	22	377	40,948	56,776	49,358	+ 7,423	
Nanded	2,83,648	282	18	215	26,654	36,345	32,529	+ 3,816	
Gulbarga	3,64,226	376	6	320	17,565	43,907	43,444	+ 463	
Naryanpet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yadgir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Revenue period has not started.

Figures shown under Expenditure for 1847 Fasli are exclusive of interest and depreciation charges.

SECTION (C).

Statistics and Gazetteer.

The development of public policy with reference to economic problems subjected this department during the year to great pressure. Inadequacy of the data in certain cases resulted in a demand for an expansion of basic information. New types of analysis were required to make basic data throw more light on new problems of public interest. To quote one instance: the State Railways asked, with reference to a proposed rail-road, for the density of the population, the area and outturn of staple food crops, types of industries and the volume of trade within a radius of ten miles all along the route. Thus, there was an insistent and legitimate pressure to develop subdivision of data to focus available information on the problems of particular areas of the Dominions.

The department welcomed the pressure for new data and more complete analysis and at the same time appreciated the healthy criticism to which its work was at times subjected because it all meant the continuous improvement of the work at a more rapid rate than would be the case otherwise.

A list of important periodical reports issued by this department is given below:—

- (1) Weekly Season and Crop Reports with maps.
- (2) Special Weekly Report on Agricultural and Economic conditions in scarcity areas during the monsoon with an illustrative map.
- (3) Special Monthly Reports on Season, Agriculture, and Economic conditions during the period of the South-West Monsoon.
- (4) Annual review of the season and agricultural and economic conditions.
- (5) Periodical forecasts numbering (38) of (19) principal crops.
- (6) Annual agricultural statistics and incidence of land revenue.
- (7) Special monthly report on cotton, giving its export, trade and market prices with graphs.

- (8) Weekly return of cotton bales pressed in factories.
- (9) Monthly statement of the quantity of yarn spun and cotton goods woven and the value thereof.
- (10) Monthly statement of the consumption of cotton in mills.
- (11) Annual textile (cotton) mills statistics.
- (12) Bimonthly retail prices.
- (13) Bimonthly wholesale prices.
- (14) Monthly wholesale prices in the City market with index numbers.
- (15) Periodical (trimonthly) railway statistics with graphs.
- (16) Periodical (trimonthly) mechanical transport (Bus) statistics with graphs.
- (17) Monthly return of selected industries, such as matches, cement, glass, distillery produce and tanneries.
- (18) Monthly statistics of vegetable oil production.
- (19) Bimonthly returns of stocks of linseed in the districts.
- (20) Annual trade statistics.
- (21) Monthly imports of food grains, etc., into the Hyderabad City.
- (22) Annual statistics of ginning and pressing factories.
- (23) Monthly returns of new Joint-Stock Companies registered under the Act.
- (24) Annual statistics of Joint-Stock Companies.
- (25) Annual statistics of large industrial establishments.
- (26) Annual statistics of various departments in the State.
- (27) Cotton Stock Census—Annual.
- (28) Post-Mortem examination of cotton crop for Indian Central Cotton Committee.
- (29) Annual statement of cattle mortality.

During the year under report (1) an Alphabetical List of cultivated plants, (2) Agricultural Statistics, (3) Some economic facts and figures and (4) Quinquennial Wages Census Report were printed and published.

Following up the proposals of the Crop Planning Conference of India held in June 1934 The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India, recommended that more precise statistics of the production of cereals other than rice and wheat, especially barley, bajra, maize and gram (including pulses) were extremely desirable and that the possibility of including these crops in the All-India forecasts should be examined. Correspondence was in progress regarding the inclusion of some more crops. This will mean the preparation and issue of 61 forecasts of crops instead of 32.

The trade statistics for 1346 F. together with an elaborate review thereon were published. The fortnightly linseed stock return was compiled as before and the annual cotton stock census was taken on 31st August 1938 (25th Mehir 1347 F.).

Monthly statistics of the production of selected industries such as, cement, matches, vegetable oil and liquor were collected and published. The large industrial establishments' list for the City of Hyderabad was revised and enlarged. Slaughterhouses in the Dominions were registered and an attempt was made to obtain from the Municipalities and Public Works Department statistics of building permits issued during the year.

The Statistical Year Book of 1344 F. was published. The Abstract for 1331-1340 F. was printed and issued before the end of the year. The Year Book for 1345 F. was in the press and that for 1346 F. was almost ready for printing.

Against a budget grant of Rs. 1,54,961, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,32,245. The establishment of Statistical Inspectors cost Rs. 7,584. By the sale of publications the department realised Rs. 872 and Rs. 16,210 out of Census cost of Jagirs was also collected.

SECTION (D).

Archæology.

The department surveyed and explored several new monuments and sites during the year under review particularly in the Gulbarga, Atraf-i-Balda and Aurangabad districts.

Langar-ki-Masjid, Chand Bibi's tomb and other historical monuments were conserved in the Gulbarga district and repairs of an important nature were effected to the Qutb Shahi Tombs and the Fort at Golconda. One important bastion of the Fort namely the Petla Burj, has been made accessible by car. The inscription on the gun which is on this bastion had already been published by Mr. G. Yazdani, O.B.E., in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*. From this bastion the visitors have a very good panoramic view of the tombs as well as of the fortifications of the Fort. Repairs of similar nature were made to the Musa Burj which also contains one of Aurangzeb's guns. Inside the Bala Hisar rank vegetation and wild growing trees were thoroughly eradicated and repairs of an important nature were made to the monuments inside the Bala Hisar.

At Ajanta and Ellora the usual work has been extended and a new foot-path has been constructed to make the caves more easily accessible to the visitors.

The proposal for housing the extremely interesting collection of pictures made by the department materialised during the year under report and a building was erected in the vicinity of the Museum which was graciously opened by His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

At Golconda excavations of a preliminary nature were conducted by the department in front of the Old Armoury. This has resulted in the discovery of broken pieces of china and several other interesting objects, which throw much light upon the culture of the period.

The objects discovered at Maski and Paithan in 1936 were catalogued during the year under report and exhibits from the Raichur district were sent to the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. The Department deputed the Assistant Director to the International Congress of Orientalists which was held at Brussels in September 1938, where he read a paper on the Paithan Excavations.

The Director of Archaeology has published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* about 80 Moslem inscriptions of the Dominions from Kalyani, Mudgal, Taltam, Hyderabad City, Anand and Patancheru. These inscriptions date from the Tughluq period down to the end

of the Mughal dynasty and many of them are very important from the point view of history and calligraphy.

In January 1938, Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow ^{Museum.} visited the Museum and paid a high tribute to the quality of the exhibits and also the skill and knowledge with which they had been classified and arranged. The Museum continued to make steady progress. Objects of historical and artistic importance were collected in great number. A beautiful Mandap on the lines of the Kakatiya architecture was erected in the open space of the Museum in which four old pillars were utilised as supports and eight beautifully carved triangular pieces were used in the ceiling after the Kakatiya style. The pillars and triangular pieces were discovered in the course of excavation at Warangal and removed to the Museum for this purpose.

The Director of Archaeology was engaged in the compilation of the book "AJANTA": Vol. III and also "BIDAR," which are expected to be published in the near future.

The work in connection with the publication of the CORPUS OF TELUGU INSCRIPTIONS of Hyderabad also made steady progress.

SECTION (E).

Government Central Press.

The strength of the establishment during the year <sup>Establish-
ment.</sup> under report was

1846 F. 1847 F.

1. Permanent	181	181	
2. Temporary (including piece-workers).	326	358	{ Temporary 149 Piece-workers 209
3. Convicts (average attendance).	121	180	
	628	669	

Receipts. The revenue derived from the sale of registers, Jardas and from work done for private institutions amounted to Rs. 73,531-15-2 against Rs. 63,691-0-0 last year.

Analysis of Press Cost. Wages on productive work cost the department Rs. 1,25,706-15-4 which, combined with the overhead cost of Rs. 3,31,841-11-0, brought the total expenditure to Rs. 4,57,548-10-4 as against Rs. 4,59,454-12-8 in 1346 F. The net outturn value of the Press during the year amounted to Rs. 1,20,448-6-6 as against Rs. 1,20,498-5-10 last year. When the outturn value of Rs. 1,20,448-6-6 excluding the cost of binding materials amounting to Rs. 45,338-5-5 is deducted from the total expenditure of Rs. 4,57,548-10-4 it leaves a balance of Rs. 3,37,100-3-10 which has to be distributed as overhead charges for the various productive sections. The earnings of the Press in the year under report were Rs. 3,90,444-11-11 against Rs. 4,09,414-7-0 in the previous year. In accordance with the standing orders of Government, the Press rates have to be reduced by 40 per cent. with a view to afford relief to the consuming departments with limited printing grants.

It may be of interest to mention here that the subsidy of 40 per cent. given to the Press in 1340 Fasli amounted to Rs. 93,600. The Government was prepared to run the Press at a loss up to this amount which was reckoned on a total annual income of Rs. 2,28,039. This figure has now risen to Rs. 3,90,499 by which it will be seen that the subsidy now represents only 15 per cent. of what was originally fixed in 1340 Fasli.

Cost of work done for Government Departments. The value of the outturn comprising composing, copy-navisi and binding amounted to Rs. 3,19,089-4-6. When the value of paper and binding materials amounting to Rs. 71,355-7-5 is added, it brings the value of the outturn to Rs. 3,90,444-11-11.

Capital Account of Plant. The opening book-value of the plant at the beginning of 1347 Fasli was Rs. 6,76,699-0-5 while plant of the value of Rs. 4,089-13-4 was disposed of as unserviceable. The net opening value therefore stood at Rs. 6,72,609-3-1. After deducting Rs. 51,047-13-11 on account of depreciation the value of the plant at the close of the year was Rs. 6,21,561-5-2. New purchases valued at

Rs. 17,217-4-5, less Rs. 1,700-13-7 by way of depreciation, amounted to Rs. 15,516-6-10. Thus the net closing book-value of the entire plant was Rs. 6,37,077-12-0.

The amount credited to the Plant Depreciation Fund Account during the year was Rs. 52,748-11-6. The amount in the Fund at the end of the previous year was Rs. 3,93,849-14-3. The total amount in the Fund at the end of the year under report was therefore Rs. 4,46,598-9-9. Out of this total a sum of Rs. 4,954-10-0 was paid on account of insurance of the Press against fire, leaving a net balance of Rs. 4,41,643-15-9 in the Fund.

683 Jaridas were issued to Government Offices against General 695 in 1346 Fasli. There were 74 private subscribers or the same number as last year.

The outstandings of the Press at the end of 1346 Fasli stood at Rs. 3,70,677-11-5. When this figure is added to the total of book adjustment statements, issued during the year, amounting to Rs. 3,28,356-8-1 the total of the outstandings amounts to Rs. 6,99,034-3-6. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 3,46,275-7-8 was adjusted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,52,758-11-10. The reason for the non-adjustment of such a large amount, as has been pointed out many a time, is due to want of sufficient printing grants at the disposal of the consuming departments.

During the year under report bills for work done by private presses amounted to Rs. 39,480-4-9 out of which a sum of Rs. 5,706-2-4 was deducted on account of excess charges. In the previous year private bills totalled Rs. 24,441-11-7 out of which an amount of Rs. 5,222-9-10 was deducted and the balance passed. The increase in the amount of work done by private presses for Government offices adversely affects the revenues of the Central Press.

During the year under report the supply of standardized forms was made directly from the Central Press, both to the mofussil and Balda offices. Standardized forms to the value of Rs. 34,723-0-8 were printed during the year. The total value of the stock on hand was Rs. 1,05,899-3-9 comprising Rs. 40,282-11-5 stock on hand at the beginning of the year and stock worth

Rs. 30,893-7-8 which was returned from District Jails on account of the abolition of Jail Depots. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 48,580-7-4, leaving a balance of stock worth Rs. 57,318-12-5.

Process Studio.

The Process section has continued to work satisfactorily during the year. Work to the value of Rs. 6,068-4-1 was carried out in 1347 Fasli while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,052-10-5, leaving a profit of Rs. 1,015-9-8.

Osmania Nastaliq.

During the year under review 19 punches of 12 pt Naskh, 127 matrices of 12, 16 pt. Naskh, 19 matrices of 12 pt. Naskh and 82 matrices of 12 pt. English Recherche type were completed. In addition, 10 blocks and 6 dies were also prepared. The total value of work turned out, including the value of types cast, came to Rs. 35,585-0-0.

The Bilingual Edition of the Holy Quran.

The printing of the Holy Quran was completed during the year. The department is receiving encomiums on the excellence of its get-up. It is hoped that this bilingual Quran would fill a long-felt want in the Islamic world.

SECTION (F).

Stationery Department.

Stationery Committee.

The Stationery Committee confirmed the actions of the Directing Board regarding paper and stationery supplies for 1348 Fasli and expressed its satisfaction on the increasing number of desi-made articles being standardized from year to year for Government use.

Audit of Accounts.

The scrutiny of Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for 1346 Fasli as well as the detailed audit of accounts of the Stationery Dépôt was taken up by the Inspecting Auditor of P.W. and Commercial Accounts in Ardbehisht 1347 Fasli. The suggestions made by him for the proper maintenance of accounts have been carried out.

Annual Stock-taking.

The annual stock-taking of the Dépôt revealed that in some cases stock to the value of Rs. 1,632 was in excess and in others short by Rs. 1,039. In accordance with the standing practice the value of the stock was adjusted in the accounts of 1347 Fasli.

The value of the new stock purchased during the year aggregated Rs. 6,01,448 as against Rs. 3,71,490 in the previous year. The value of paper and stationery articles issued to Government offices during the year, including packing and overhead charges, aggregated Rs. 7,13,435 as against Rs. 6,29,563 in the previous year. The stock that remained on hand at the close of the year was valued by the Audit at Rs. 1,47,455 as against Rs. 1,93,232 in the previous year. This decrease in stock is due to the efforts made during the year to have on hand the minimum stock possible.

The amount due from offices against supplies made to them during the year, including the balance of previous years, totalled Rs. 8,03,070. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 7,07,459 was recovered during the year, leaving Rs. 95,611 outstanding. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 52,796 was recovered during the first five months of 1348 Fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 42,815.

The working capital of the Depôt as in the previous year stood at Rs. 1,50,000 bearing 5 per cent. Government interest. It will be of interest to mention that on this working capital, which has been at the disposal of the Depôt since 1337 Fasli, a sum of Rs. 82,500 has been remitted to the Central Treasury as Government interest up to the end of 1347 F. This in itself is a substantial item of revenue to Government from the Depôt.

The gross receipts of the Depôt amounted to Rs. 56,438 while the total expenditure was Rs. 54,684. A net profit of Rs. 1,754 has thus resulted as per certified figures of the Audit. That a small profit has accrued after meeting all items of expenditure on a commercial basis shows that the Depôt is a self-supporting institution, particularly judging from the fact that it is permitted to charge only 6½ per cent. as its working expenses. Of the total profits of Rs. 78,553 obtained up to date since the inception of the Depôt, a sum of Rs. 46,223 has been utilized by the Depôt towards the purchase of buildings, furniture and racks against which an interest at 5 per cent. is being charged. A sum of Rs. 25,829 has been remitted to the Central Treasury in accordance with the decision of the Finance Department and it is hoped that it will be possible for the Depôt to remit the balance of Rs. 6,501 next year.

Growth
of Desi
paper
Industry.

At one time desi paper was used exclusively for the Jarida. With a view to encouraging this local industry steps were taken by Government to use desi paper as far as possible for scriptory purposes, publications under 25 pages and by standardizing certain classes of stationery such as office envelopes, file boards, writing pads, etc. It has now been reported by Mr. Syed Ismail, Desi Paper Agent, that the value of Desi Paper sold by him in 1347 Fasli came up to Rs. 26,048. These figures are encouraging and it is hoped that larger sales will be effected in coming years. The consumption of desi paper in the past did not exceed ten thousand rupees a year.

SECTION (G).

Nizamiah Observatory.

Instru-
ments.

The two equatorials have been maintained in good order. An astro-camera with a Ross lens 4.5 inches aperture and 29 inches F.L. was acquired during the year and has been temporarily mounted on the tube of the astrographic telescope. The standard clocks and chronometers were performing satisfactorily. A pair of contacts has been fitted to the counting wheel of the Synchronome Mean Time clock which is very useful in the reading of the seismograms. The seismographs (Milne-Shaw horizontal pendulums) have been in continuous operation during the year. The meteorological instruments (eye reading as well as self registering) are all in good condition. A Kew Pattern barometer, removed from the Observatory at the Hyderabad Divisional Engineer's Office, is retained on loan with the kind permission of the Indian Meteorological Department.

Astro-
nomic
al Obser-
vations
and Reduc-
tions.

Astrographic Equatorial.—The programme of work with this telescope remained the same as in the previous year and one hundred and twenty plates were exposed with centres in Decl.—17° —18° and —19° for comparison with the corresponding plates of the earlier series. Three plates were taken for miscellaneous purposes.

The computation of plate constants using the positions of reference stars from Prager's "Katalog von 8,803 sternen" has been continued and the reductions

of about half the number of plates in zone 39° have been revised. With the blink comparator, pairs of plates in 116 areas of the Hyderabad zones have been compared during the year. The proper motions derived from these comparisons have been communicated to the Astr. Nach. for publication. Mention may be made of the star Hyd. ph.— 17.3548° (mag. 12.1) which was found to have a proper motion of $1.29''$ per year. Considerable progress has been made with the reduction of the measures on the photographs of Eros taken during the opposition of 1931.

Short Focus Camera.—The preliminary adjustments were carried out and six trial plates were taken with the camera, which appears to give satisfactory images over a field $5^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$.

Grubb Equatorial.—Observations of long period variables were continued as in previous years and 1,421 estimates of visual brightness were obtained, mostly of stars with faint minima. The observations have been as usual communicated to the variable star section of the British Astronomical Association and to the Harvard College Observatory.

Occultations.—Forty-five occultations of stars by the Moon have been observed. Disappearances 38, Reappearances 7. All the occultations observed in 1937 have been reduced.

Seismology.—The total number of earthquakes recorded by one or both of the Milne-Shaw Seismographs was 148. The readings of the principal phases of seismograms have been forwarded as usual to the University Observatory, Oxford, for incorporation in the International Seismological Summary.

Seismological
Meteoro-
logical
Obser-
vations.

The Government of India has decided to publish a Quarterly Bulletin containing the data from all the Indian seismological stations; and the Government Observatory, Colaba, has undertaken the work of collecting the readings and of checking and editing the results. The data obtained from the Hyderabad seismographs have been tabulated and forwarded every month to the Colaba Observatory for inclusion in the Bulletin. Photographic copies of seismograms have been supplied on request to certain seismologists for the study of particular earthquakes.

Meteorology.—Daily observations of surface weather at 8 a.m. local mean times and 17 h. I.S.T. have been continued, records from self-registering instruments have been regularly maintained for the following elements: wind velocity and direction, atmospheric pressure, temperature and rainfall. The total rainfall recorded from October 1, 1937, to September 30, 1938, was 29.95 inches distributed during the year. The heaviest rainfall recorded in a single day was 2.11" on September 8, 1938. The highest shade temperature during the period was 110° on May 7, 1938 while the lowest minimum was 43° on December 2nd, 1937. The movement of wind for 24 hours was 354 miles on July 12th, 1938, the highest recorded for the year, and the maximum gust registered by the Dines Anemograph was one of 52 miles per hour at 14 h. 45 m. on June 21, 1938.

Upper Air.—The daily observation of the velocity and direction of the upper winds by means of pilot balloons was continued in co-operation with the Indian Meteorological Department and the preliminary results have been telegraphed in code every morning to the forecasting centres at Poona, Calcutta and Karachi. Additional balloons were released in the afternoon for two days a week for supplying information to the pilots of Messrs. Tata's Air Mail Service passing through Hyderabad on the Karachi-Madras route. Since May 20, 1938 the Observatory has become a regular two-flight station and results from the afternoon observations are also telegraphed to Poona every day for use in the preparation of the evening synoptic chart. The greatest height reached was 18.5 kms. on the 19th October 1937. Weekly and monthly statements summarising the results of pilot balloon observations have been forwarded as usual to the Upper Air Observatory, Agra, for incorporation in the publications of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India. Telephonic messages giving results of pilot balloon observations as well as current weather information are issued in code twice daily to the State Air Port, Begumpet. These messages are transmitted for broadcasting to the W/T station at Trimulgherry.

copies will be ready for distribution by the beginning of 1939. Among minor contributions from the Observatory may be mentioned the following:—

- (64) Occultations of stars by the Moon observed at the Nizamiah Observatory Hyderabad during the year 1937. (M. N. R. A. S. Vol. 98).
- (65) A faint star with large Proper Motion A. N. 6378-74.
- (66) Faint stars with large Proper Motions in the Hyderabad Astrographic Zone. I. (A. N. 6386).
- (67) Note on the double star ADS 3793 (A.N. 6388).
- (68) Note on the double star h1968 (B.D.—17.61°) (A.J.).
- (69) Faint Stars with large Proper Motion in the Hyderabad Astrographic Zones—(II. A.N.).

The numbering is continued from previous reports.

A brief summary of the work of the Observatory during 1937 was forwarded to the Royal Astronomical Society, London, and published in the Annual Report of the Council (M.N. Feb. 1938). A paper entitled “Occultations of Stars by the Moon observed at the Nizamiah Observatory 1927-1937” by Mr. M. V. Vaidyanatha Sastri was communicated to the tenth session of the Indian Mathematical Society held at Lucknow March 1938.

SECTION (H).

Geological Survey.

The following areas were geologically surveyed during the year:—

- (1) The strip of country lying between Long. $79^{\circ} 60'$ and $79^{\circ} 21'$ and Lat. $16^{\circ} 38'$ and $16^{\circ} 17'$.

Areas
Geologi-
cally
Survey-
ed.

Physiographically, two broad belts were distinguished, *viz.*, (i) the northern gneissic region an undulating country (500-300 ft. high) with scattered knobs, residual ridges and prominent quartz reefs, specially the latter on which trigonometrical stations are mostly located, (ii)

the southern sedimentary zone lying between 500 to about 270 ft. in level and occupying regions marked by elongated gallery of ridges diversified by occasional domes: the general slope is S.S.E. as reflected by the course of the Musi River.

Geologically, a major portion of the peninsular gneissic complex occurs to the north and a belt of Purana sedimentaries to the south fringing the north Krishna basin. The sedimentaries consist of a lower series of gritty conglomerates, quartzitic sandstones, shales and slates, and an upper series of limestones and are grouped with the lowermost Kurnools of King's classification of the Purana series. Patches of Dharwar hornblende schists and a network of dioritic and doleritic dykes are found scattered in the gneissic zone. A crowding of dykes in localised centres in the gneisses along the margin of the sedimentaries is a characteristic feature.

Some basic dykes which appear to be of Dharwarian affinity have largely decomposed yielding potstones and serpentinised masses, locally known as Bulpham. This mineral is used for making domestic stoneware and writing pencils.

Limestones occur in variegated colours ranging from purplish red and bluish grey to buff and fawn varieties in Wazirabad and Mudimanikam. The shales, kunkar and limestones appear to be suitable for cement industry and are available in inexhaustible quantity south of Damarcherla and other localities at the margin of the limestone formations.

In the Musi section, the fine indurated shaly slates afford excellent material for making writing slates and also for roofing and flooring purposes.

Felspar and Kaolinised white earth occur with pegmatite veins at Nidmanur and also with a quartz reef north of Damarcherla. These appear to be suitable for ceramic industry.

Galena in quartz gangue in association with an epidioritic rock has been noted north of Konnerigudem in Devarkonda taluk. A line of old workings for galena has been discovered about a mile east of Chintalkunta. Galena in association with quartz and calcite was noted

scattered near Pedda Arasarlapalli. Detailed survey of these areas is under progress.

(2) Huzurnagar Taluk:—The boundaries of shales, quartzites and limestones were demarcated. Numerous dolerite dykes cut through the gneisses along the margin of the sedimentaries. A small inlier of Dharwars is seen a few miles south of Huzurnagar.

The limestones with the associated shales are well suited for cement manufacture.

(3) The limestone area near Wazirabad in Nalgonda district and other areas in Nalgonda and Warangal districts were examined to investigate the possibility of locating a cement factory in the southern part of the Hyderabad State. Samples of Wazirabad and Huzurnagar limestones, shales and silt were analysed and found to be quite suitable for cement manufacture. There is an immense deposit of these raw materials in the area. This view was endorsed by Mr. Bennets of the Associated Cements, Ltd., but the practical difficulty of locating the factory here was, according to him, the distance from the rail-head to the site of the factory, which would add to the cost of the manufacture of cement.

The Singareni (Yellandu) marble deposits were visited and the samples examined there seemed to warrant that the material in that area would probably be suitable, and the proximity of coal would be advantageous.

The immense possibilities for starting a cement factory if railway communication is developed in Nalgonda district, and the availability of raw materials for lime industry near Bonakalu are facts ascertained as a result of this examination.

(4) A preliminary reconnaissance of the auriferous areas in Raichur and Gulbarga districts was undertaken to help the Hyderabad gold development scheme under Messrs. John Taylor & Sons. The gold bearing areas of Maski, Udbal, Togaldinni, Buddini, etc., were traversed.

Auri-
ferous
areas
of the
Raichur
and
Gulbar-
ga
dist-
ricts.

The Manglur Mines area, north of Kistna, in Gulbarga district was also traversed. Sites for Diamond Drill, near Holman's shaft, were fixed to test the continuity of the lode in depth and length.

The surface features and the dumps of the Hutt and Wandalli Mines area were examined. The Hunkuni O.W. which was opened by the Geological Survey Department in 1342-43 F. was also examined. The Director of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons was of opinion that it might prove a success if it is worked economically as a small mine.

Several sites of ancient workings for gold were located, the most promising of these being at Buddinni, Tapdur and Hesrur. Hundreds of samples from quartz veins and ancient workings as well as sands from the nullahs were panned.

Detailed prospecting for gold in the Manglur band of Dharwars, north of Holman's shaft, comprised the following:—The area to the north of Holman's shaft was carefully traversed and a map of the area showing depressions and scattered quartz was prepared.

Trenching of the more probable depressions was undertaken. Over a thousand trenches were excavated, varying in length from 20 to 100 ft. and in depth from 3 ft. to 40 ft. Out of these, nearly two hundred showed fillings, shallow or deep, indicative of activity by ancient (Proto-historic) miners. About twenty definite runs of old workings, varying in length from 150 ft. to 900 ft., have been suggested by grouping these fillings.

In connection with the selection of a suitable site for the construction of a percolation gallery in the Bhima band for the subsidiary Gulbarga Town Water-supply Scheme, the area was examined and a report forwarded to the District Water Works Department.

H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway wanted technical advice in connection with the suitability of the proposed site near Surlegaon for the construction of a railway bridge across the Godavary river on the Purli-Aurangabad lines. A report was forwarded in which an alternative site near Gulej was suggested for trial borings. The Director of Electricity Department desired a report on the possibility of a percolation well near the Main Power House in Hyderabad City for cooling their plant, as the water in the Hussain Sagar tank was shrinking. A note was forwarded to him after examining the locality.

Advice
given
to
District
Water-
supply,
Rail-
ways,
Electri-
city
and Well
Sink-
ing
Depart-
ments.

The Special Officer, Well Sinking Department, desired geological advice in his well-sinking work on several occasions. The depth of wells in Gundelgira and Mudbal, the distribution of sub-surface water in Gulbarga and Andola taluqa in relation to geology, the depth of wells along river and nullah banks (with special reference to the Bhima) and sub-artesian springs at Yedrami were some of the more important subjects on which reports or advice was rendered.

The Special Engineer, in charge of District Water Works desired to have geological reports on the Tuljapur Town Water-supply Scheme, well sites near Bosga tank and further east for Gulbarga Town Water-supply Scheme. These were forwarded.

The sites of prehistoric graves and stone alignments, ^{Archæology.} are numerous; petroglyphs in the scarping cliff in the Musi river near Saidapet are remarkable. Paleoliths have been noted near dykes where a few artifacts were also collected. A large group of prehistoric graves is noted to the north of Ellaturu.

The rearrangement of the Museum with all the ^{Museum and Laboratory.} specimens exhibited according to the various geological formations was taken up. During this work the specimens had to be serially numbered, indexed and registered, together with their micro-sections.

The laboratory was kept engaged and the specimens collected in the field and those received for identification were examined in the chemical and petrological laboratories.

All the field sheets were transferred on to the office ^{Drawing Branch and Library.} record sheets and coloured. A number of tracings, and drawings were completed for the Journal Vol. III part 2.

The Library was much in demand and 18 new books were added bringing the total to 208.

The Officers of the department attended the Silver Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress held at ^{Indian Science Congress.} Calcutta during the first week of January 1938.

Radio talks were given at the Hyderabad Wireless Station by the Hyderabad Geological Survey on Geological topics. ^{Radio talks.}

Expenditure.

The expenses of the department amounted to O.S. Rs. 39,587 out of the budget allotment of O.S. Rs. 55,853. A sum of O.S. Rs. 4,33,612 was spent on gold prospecting which is being carried on at Raichur. This money was spent out of the allotment of O.S. Rs. 8,00,000 sanctioned for prospecting the metal. The expenses of the department amounted to O.S. Rs. 54,385 in 1346 F.

SECTION (I).

Life Insurance Fund.

At the commencement of the year 1347 Fasli there was a sum of Rs. 1,02,50,695-10-0 in the Fund, while interest on investments during the year amounted to Rs. 4,21,184. As approved by the Government the Fund is now run on purely commercial lines and management expenses, which amounted to Rs. 62,643-8-11 during the year, were charged to the Fund. The closing balance of the Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 1,04,29,900-11-1. 2,152 proposals were received during the year and 2,080 policies of the face value of Rs. 15,51,602 were issued, yielding an annual premium of Rs. 37,789. Claims amounting to Rs. 4,38,949-6-9 and bonus amounting to Rs. 2,37,771-10-4 were paid during the year.

On the basis of the simple reversionary bonus at 2 per cent. per annum, as sanctioned by the Government, a sum of Rs. 2,51,766-2-0 was also paid to the policy-holders and their heirs, as their share of bonus in respect of claims which had arisen and been paid before 1344 F.

SECTION (J).

Information Bureau.

1. In the year under report the Bureau continued its activities connected with Publicity and also certain of the duties entrusted to it of the Press Commissioner. The work of compiling and translating the State Administration Reports continued to be in its charge and the Monthly Summaries of Press-cuttings were compiled as usual for the information of Government. The activities of the Government in the various departments received increasing publicity during the year as a result of the close co-ordination effected between the State Broadcasting Department and the Information Bureau

through one and the same Secretariat for both. The Bureau also undertook a Quinquennial Report of the State's administration for purposes of the Viceregal Visit.

2. The aggregate number of official statements issued during the year was 470 as compared with 456 in the preceding year. Of these, 56 were Communiques, 75 Press Notes, 290 Notifications and 49 Departmental Reports and Reviews. 143 individuals were supplied at their request with material and photographs for articles on Hyderabad. 72 unauthentic and misleading reports published in the Press were contradicted or elucidated as compared with 48 similar statements during the year 1346 F.

3. 56 Communiques were issued during the year, showing an increase of 17 Communiques over the figure for the previous year. 12 of these concerned policy on such matters as Federation, Constitutional Reforms, the attitude of Government towards the communal Press and communal organisations, the amendment of Gashti No. 53 of 1339 F. regarding public meetings and other important matters, like the speeches delivered by His Exalted Highness and His Excellency the Viceroy at the State Banquet held on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit. A refutation, on the basis of an enquiry, of certain allegations made by Bhai Permanand against the Administration also took the form of a Communique. 10 other Communiques related to economic, industrial and allied subjects. These included Communiques explaining the Money-lenders Regulation and the Debt Conciliation Regulation, the report of the enquiry into Rural Indebtedness and the measures adopted by Government to alleviate the distress in certain parts of the Dominions due to scarcity conditions. Two further Communiques were issued in connection with the two above Regulations on account of the campaign of misrepresentation which was started by vested interests against those measures. Out of the remaining Communiques, the most important concerned the developments in connection with the communal riots at Hyderabad, similar riots in Gulbarga and Nizamabad and the results of the enquiry made by Government into the casualties during the communal riot in Hyderabad.

during the year. One Communiqué gave a summary of the proposals for reorganising the Broadcasting Department, two were devoted to educational and two to miscellaneous subjects.

4. Seventy-five Press Notes were issued in the same period as compared with 45 during the preceding year. Of these, 19 concerned administrative, 1 political, 16 educational, 10 economic and industrial, 16 social and 13 miscellaneous matters. The subjects included information regarding the wells sunk by the Well-Sinking Department for the use of the depressed classes, the Government Review on the working of the Bhagela Agreements Regulation during the year 1346 F., the remission of two annas in the rupee in the Abi Kist, the establishment of the Prisoners' Aid Societies, the establishment of the new system for the exchange of money-orders between His Exalted Highness' Post Office and the Imperial Post Office, the formation of house-building co-operative societies, the registration of hakims and vaidas, the measures adopted for combating the scourge of tuberculosis, the reorganised scheme for the issue of the State and Departmental Administration Reports without undue delay, the work of the Land Records Department, the holding of Press Conferences and the introduction of the Card System to enable enterprising journalists to obtain directly from the Departments concerned particulars of any scheme or measure adopted by Government.

Other Press Notes dealt with (1) The Marble Industry in the State, (2) The Establishment of the Pulp and Paper Mills at Sirpur, (3) The work done for the control of the Cotton Boll-Worm, (4) The labour conditions in the Singareni, Tandur and Kothagudium Collieries, (5) The Cotton Surveys in Hyderabad, (6) The Hand-made Paper Industry, (7) The schemes in operation in the Dominions as a result of co-ordination with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, (8) The participation of the Veterinary Department in the All-India Cattle Show, (9) The Hyderabad Cotton Research Botanical Scheme—1929-1938, (10) The Leaf Manure Experiments, and (11) The Handloom and Dyeing Industry in the State.

The remaining Press Notes were devoted *inter alia* to (1) The scheme for the registration of unclaimed children under the Hyderabad Unclaimed Children's Protection Act, (2) Facilities for the treatment of Leprosy, (3) The work of Child Welfare Centres in the State, (4) The introduction by the Education Department of the Shift System in adult schools in the districts, (5) The recognition of the Osmania University Degrees by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the recognition by the Royal College of Surgeons in England of the Osmania Medical College Degrees, (6) The Archæological excavations at Maski in Raichur district, (7) The Opening of the Silver Jubilee Pavilion, (8) The economic developments in Bodhan, and (9) The Campaign against the water hyacinth in the Nizamsagar canals in Nizamabad district.

5. The number of Notifications issued recorded a decrease of 6, as 300 were issued during the year under report as compared with 306 in the preceding year. Out of this total, 74 pertained to commercial intelligence, 33 to administrative matters, 3 to religious, 13 to educational, 38 to agricultural and industrial, 101 to public health and 38 to miscellaneous matters. The Notifications relating to commercial intelligence comprised seasonal forecasts on the various crops; monthly cotton reports; statistics relating to the number of cotton bales pressed in Factories in the State; statistics relating to the import of food-grains, etc., and to the production of cement, matches and cotton goods. For these statistics the Bureau is obliged to the Statistics Department.

6. Government was kept constantly informed of the comments, criticisms and misrepresentations, if any, appearing in the local, British Indian and foreign Press and cuttings of articles published were supplied to the departments concerned. 72 press statements were disposed of as a result of this co-ordination.

7. The total number of enquiries addressed to the Bureau during the year, including requests for the supply of publicity literature and photographs, totalled 143, as against 185 in the previous year. Out of this number, 42 were referred to the departments concerned for eliciting replies which were later communicated to

those who had made the enquiries. Others were dealt with by the Bureau itself. The number of journalists supplied with material was 101.

Two important innovations were made during the year to enable the Press to obtain accurate and timely information regarding the activities and plans of various departments. These were the issue of Introduction Cards to individual journalists and the holding of periodical Press Conferences. With the help of the Cards individual journalists are now enabled to approach the department concerned with a particular subject of enquiry and expeditiously obtain the required information. On the other hand the Press Conferences serve the same purpose on a larger scale. They are intended to enable the Head of a particular department to explain to Press Representatives collectively the activities of his department or any measure or measures under contemplation of Government connected with that department. One such Conference was held in the year under report.

It might be added that the authority to issue the Introduction Cards as well as invitations to the Press Conferences vests in the Bureau.

The introduction of these changes, which were intended to do away with the evils of too great a centralisation with its attendant delay, while preserving the medium of the Information Bureau as the necessary co-ordinating agency, was approved by Government who circularised various departments in the matter and invited their co-operation with the Information Bureau in making the two proposals successful.

Material and photographs were supplied to "Great Britain and the East," London, for the publication of its Hyderabad Number which was later distributed to Government Departments. Likewise the Indian Princes Number of "The Sphere" was distributed to the departments and schools.

8. The distribution of newspapers to various Government Departments and educational institutions was carried out in accordance with the reorganisation scheme for the utilisation of the Press Commissioner's Grant which aims at the discontinuance of the system of

subsidy, leaving the selection of newspapers as far as possible to the departments themselves. In collaboration with the Finance Department a circular was issued to all the departments prohibiting the purchase of non-technical newspapers from the contingencies grants of departments without adequate sanction.

9. During the year under report 47 departmental reports and reviews were distributed to the Press as compared with 66 during the year 1346 F. Of these, 43 were departmental reports and 4 Government reviews. The Urdu version of the 1345 F. State Administration Report was published during the year.

The preparation of administration reports in the future was the subject of an important circular which Government issued to the departments during the year. It laid down the broad lines to be followed both in the collection of the material to be used in the compilation of the General Administration Report by the Information Bureau and in the preparation of Departmental Administration Reports.

The points emphasised in the circular were fourfold: that arrangements should be made to enable the expeditious collection of necessary facts and figures by the end of the year so that reports may be compiled as early as possible; that the drafts should be prepared in a concise, informative and interesting style to bring out facts as are of popular interest and have bearing on the public weal; that reports should be made available simultaneously to the Press and others interested and that all reports should be accompanied by Urdu and English summaries written up in a way that would enable the public to form correct ideas on important subjects without reading the original reports.

10. State advertising was centralised in the Bureau in the course of the year and an order of Government was issued effecting such centralisation.

11. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in the State in Urdu, Mahratti and Telugu was 55. Of these, 6 were dailies and 7 weeklies and bi-weeklies.

12. The year 1347 F. was marked by strained relations between the two major communities in Hyderabad and there were disturbances not only in certain centres in the districts like Nizamabad but in the capital city itself lasting for about 7 days. The disturbances were largely influenced by communal propaganda in certain British Indian newspapers, some of which were directed specially against the State and were in fact started with the intention of being circulated in the Dominions. The appeals and warnings conveyed to these papers through two Communiques having proved to be in vain, recourse was reluctantly had to the imposition of a ban on their entry while for similar reasons one local newspaper was called upon to furnish a security. During the period of the riots, censorship had also for a brief interval to be imposed on local newspapers in so far as matter regarding intercommunal relations was concerned.



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